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(54) Title: METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS AND PROGNOSIS OF OVARIAN CANCER

(57) Abstract: The present invention provides novel genes and proteins for diagnosing ovarian cancer and/or a likelihood for survival, or recurrence of disease, wherein the expresson of the genes and proteins is up-regulated or down-regulated or associated with the occurrence or recurrence of a specific scanner sub-type. The ovarian cancer-associated genes and proteins of the invention are specifically exemplified by the genes and proteins set forth in Tables 1 to 3 and the Sequence Listing.

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METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS AND PROGNOSIS OF OVARIAN CANCER

Field of the invention

The present invention relates to the identification of nucleic acid and protein expression profiles and nucleic acids, products, and antibodies thereto that are involved in ovarian cancer; and to the use of such expression profiles and compositions in the diagnosis, prognosis and therapy of ovarian cancer. More particularly, this invention relates to novel genes that are expressed at elevated or reduced levels in malignant tissues and uses therefor in the diagnosis of cancer or malignant tumors in human subjects. This invention also relates to the use of nucleic acid or antibody probes to specifically detect ovarian cancer cells, such as, for example, in the ovarian surface epithelium, wherein over-expression or reduced expression of nucleic acids hybridizing to the probes is highly associated with the occurrence and/or recurrence of an ovarian tumor, and/or the likelihood of patient survival. The diagnostic and prognostic test of the present invention is particularly useful for the early detection of ovarian cancer or metastases thereof, or other cancers, and for monitoring the progress of disease, such as, for example, during remission or following surgery or chemotherapy. The present invention is also directed to methods of therapy wherein the activity of a protein encoded by a diagnostic/prognostic gene described herein is modulated.

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Background of the invention

1. General

As used herein the term "derived from" shall be taken to indicate that a specified integer are obtained from a particular source albeit not necessarily directly from that source.

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Unless the context requires otherwise or specifically stated to the contrary, integers, steps, or elements of the invention recited herein as singular integers, steps or elements clearly encompass both singular and plural forms of the recited integers, steps or elements.

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The embodiments of the invention described herein with respect to any single embodiment shall be taken to apply *mutatis mutandis* to any other embodiment of the invention described herein.

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Throughout this specification, unless the context requires otherwise, the word "comprise", or variations such as "comprises" or "comprising", will be understood to imply the inclusion of a stated step or element or integer or group of steps or elements or integers but not the exclusion of any other step or element or integer or group of elements or integers.

Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the invention described herein is susceptible to variations and modifications other than those specifically described. It is to be understood that the invention includes all such variations and modifications. The invention also includes all of the steps, features, compositions and compounds referred to or indicated in this specification, individually or collectively, and any and all combinations or any two or more of said steps or features.

The present invention is not to be limited in scope by the specific examples described herein. Functionally equivalent products, compositions and methods are clearly within the scope of the invention, as described herein.

The present invention is performed without undue experimentation using, unless otherwise indicated, conventional techniques of molecular biology, microbiology, virology, recombining DNA technology, peptide synthesis in solution, solid phase peptide synthesis, and immunology. Such procedures are described, for example, in the following texts that are incorporated herein by reference:

- Sambrook, Fritsch & Maniatis, Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratories, New York, Second Edition (1989), whole of Vols I, II, and III;
- DNA Cloning: A Practical Approach, Vols. I and II (D. N. Glover, ed., 1985), IRL Press, Oxford, whole of text;
- Oligonucleotide Synthesis: A Practical Approach (M. J. Gait, ed., 1984) IRL Press, Oxford, whole of text, and particularly the papers therein by Gait, pp1-22; Atkinson et al., pp35-81; Sproat et al., pp 83-115; and Wu et al., pp 135-151;
- Nucleic Acid Hybridization: A Practical Approach (B. D. Hames & S. J. Higgins, eds., 1985) IRL Press, Oxford, whole of text;
- 5. Perbal, B., A Practical Guide to Molecular Cloning (1984);
- 6. Wünsch, E., ed. (1974) Synthese von Peptiden in Houben-Weyls Metoden der
 Organischen Chemie (Müler, E., ed.), vol. 15, 4th edn., Parts 1 and 2, Thieme,
 Stuttgart.

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7. Handbook of Experimental Immunology, Vols. I-IV (D. M. Weir and C. C. Blackwell, eds., 1986, Blackwell Scientific Publications).

This specification contains nucleotide and amino acid sequence information prepared using Patentin Version 3.1, presented herein after the claims. Each nucleotide sequence is identified in the sequence listing by the numeric indicator <210> followed by the sequence identifier (e.g. <210>1, <210>2, <210>3, etc). The length and type of sequence (DNA, protein (PRT), etc), and source organism for each nucleotide sequence, are indicated by information provided in the numeric indicator fields <211>, <212> and <213>, respectively. Nucleotide sequences referred to in the specification are defined by the term "SEQ ID NO:", followed by the sequence identifier (eg. SEQ ID NO: 1 refers to the sequence in the sequence listing designated as <400>1).

The designation of nucleotide residues referred to herein are those recommended by the IUPAC-IUB Biochemical Nomenclature Commission, wherein A represents Adenine, C represents Cytosine, G represents Guanine, T represents thymine, Y represents a pyrimidine residue, R represents a purine residue, M represents Adenine or Cytosine, K represents Guanine or Thymine, S represents Guanine or Cytosine, W represents Adenine or Thymine, H represents a nucleotide other than Guanine, B represents a nucleotide other than Adenine, V represents a nucleotide other than Thymine, D represents a nucleotide other than Cytosine and N represents any nucleotide residue.

2. Description of the related art

Cancer is a multi-factorial disease and major cause of morbidity in humans and other animals, and deaths resulting from cancer in humans are increasing and expected to surpass deaths from heart disease in future. Carcinomas of the lung, prostate, breast, colon, pancreas, and ovary are major contributing factors to total cancer death in humans. For example, prostate cancer is the fourth most prevalent cancer and the second leading cause of cancer death in males. Similarly, cancer of the ovary is the second most common cancer of the female reproductive organs and the fourth most common cause of cancer death among females. With few exceptions, metastatic disease from carcinoma is fatal. Even if patients survive their primary cancers, recurrence or metastases are common.

It is widely recognized that simple and rapid tests for solid cancers or tumors have considerable clinical potential. Not only can such tests be used for the early diagnosis of

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cancer but they also allow the detection of tumor recurrence following surgery and chemotherapy. A number of cancer-specific blood tests have been developed which depend upon the detection of tumor-specific antigens in the circulation (Catalona, W.J., et al., 1991, "Measurement of prostate-specific antigen in serum as a screening test for prostate cancer", N. Engl. J. Med. 324, 1156-1161; Barrenetxea, G., et al., 1998, "Use of serum tumor markers for the diagnosis and follow-up of breast cancer", Oncology, 55, 447-449; Cairns, P., and Sidreansky, D., 1999, "Molecular methods for the diagnosis of cancer". Biochim. Biophys. Acta. 1423, C 11-C 18).

Ovarian cancer is the fourth most frequent cause of cancer death in females and in the United States, and accounts for approximately 13,000 deaths annually. Furthermore, ovarian cancer remains the number one killer of women with gynaecological malignant hyperplasia and the incidence is rising in industrialized countries. The etiology of the neoplastic transformation remains unknown although there is epidemiological evidence for an association with disordered endocrine function. The incidence of ovarian carcinoma is higher in nulliparous females and in those with early menopause.

Most ovarian cancers are thought to arise from the ovarian surface of epithelium (OSE). Epithelial ovarian cancer is seldom encountered in women less than 35 years of age. Its incidence increases sharply with advancing age and peaks at ages 75 to 80, with the median age being 60 years. The single most important known risk factor is a strong familial history of breast or ovarian cancer. To date, little is known about the structure and function of the OSE cells. It is known that the OSE is highly dynamic tissue that undergoes morphogenic changes, and has proliferative properties sufficient to cover the ovulatory site following ovulation. Morphological and histochemical studies suggest that the OSE has secretory, endocytotic and transport functions which are hormonally-controlled (Blaustein and Lee, *Oncol. 8*, 34-43, 1979; Nicosia and Johnson, *Int. J. Gynecol. Pathol.*, 3, 249-260, 1983; Papadaki and Beilby, *J. Cell Sci. 8*, 445-464, 1971; Anderson *et al.*, *J. Morphol.*, 150, 135-164, 1976).

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Ovarian cancers are not readily detectable by diagnostic techniques (Siemens *et al.*, *J. Cell. Physiol.*, 134: 347-356, 1988). In fact, the diagnosis of carcinoma of the ovary is generally only possible when the disease has progressed to a late stage of development. Approximately 75% of women diagnosed with ovarian cancer are already at an advanced stage (III and IV) of the disease at their initial diagnosis. During the past 20 years, neither diagnosis nor five year survival rates have greatly improved for these patients. This is

substantially due to the high percentage of high-stage initial detection of the disease. There is therefore a need to develop new markers that improve early diagnosis and thereby reduce the percentage of high-stage initial diagnoses.

A number of proteinaceous ovarian tumor markers were evaluated several years ago, 5 however these were found to be non-specific, and determined to be of low value as markers for primary ovarian cancer (Kudlacek et al., Gyn. Onc. 35, 323-329, 1989; Rustin et al., J. Clin. Onc., 7, 1667-1671, 1989; Sevelda et al., Am. J. Obstet. Gynecol., 161, 1213-1216, 1989; Omar et al., Tumor Biol., 10, 316-323, 1989). 10 monoclonal antibodies were also shown to react with ovarian tumor associated antigens. however they were not specific for ovarian cancer and merely recognize determinants associated with high molecular weight mucin-like glycoproteins (Kenemans et al., Eur. J. Obstet. Gynecol. Repod. Biol. 29, 207-218, 1989; McDuffy, Ann. Clin. Biochem., 26, 379-387, 1989). More recently, oncogenes associated with ovarian cancers have been identified, including HER-2/neu (c-erbB-2) which is over-expressed in one-third of ovarian 15 cancers (USSN 6,075,122 by Cheever et al, issued June 13, 2000), the fms oncogene, and abnormalities in the p53 gene, which are seen in about half of ovarian cancers.

Whilst previously identified markers for carcinomas of the ovary have facilitated efforts to diagnose and treat these serious diseases, there is a clear need for the identification of additional markers and therapeutic targets. The identification of tumor markers that are amenable to the early-stage detection of localized tumors is critical for more effective management of carcinomas of the ovary.

25 Summary of the invention

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In work leading up to the present invention, the inventors sought to identify nucleic acid markers that were diagnostic of ovarian cancers generally, or diagnostic of specific ovarian cancers such as, for example, serous ovarian cancer (SOC), mucinous ovarian cancer (MOC), non-invasive (borderline ovarian cancer or low malignant potential ovarian cancer), mixed phenotype ovarian cancer, endometrioid ovarian cancer (EnOC) and clear cell ovarian cancer (CICA), papillary serous ovarian cancer, Brenner cell or undifferentiated adenocarcinoma, by virtue of their modulated expression in cancer tissues derived from a patient cohort compared to their expression in healthy or non-cancerous cells and tissues. Additionally, the inventors sought to determine whether any correlation exists between the expression of any particular gene in a subject having ovarian cancer and the survival, or likelihood for survivial, of the subject during the

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medium to long term (i.e. in the period between about 1-2 years from primary diagnosis, or longer). The inventors also sought to to determine whether any correlation exists between the expression of any particular gene in a subject following treatment for ovarian cancer and the recurrence, or likelihood for recurrence, of ovarian cancer in the subject during the medium to long term (i.e. in the period between about 1-2 years from primary diagnosis, or longer).

As exemplified herein, the inventors identified a number of genes whose expression is altered (up-regulated or down-regulated) in individuals with ovarian cancer compared to healthy individuals., eg., subjects who do not have ovarian cancer. The particular genes are identified in Tables 1 and 2. Preferably, the genes are selected from the group of candidate genes set forth in Table 3.

The list of genes and proteins exemplified herein by Table 1 were identified by a statistical analysis as outlined in the examples which gave a P-value, eg., by comparison of expression to the expression of that gene in normal ovaries.

Accordingly, one aspect of the present invention provides a method of detecting an ovarian cancer-associated transcript in a biological sample, the method comprising contacting the biological sample with a polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Table 1 or 2 or 3. Preferably the percentage identity to a sequence disclosed in any one of Tables 1-3 is at least about 85% or 90% or 95%, and still more preferably at least about 98% or 99%.

In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a method of diagnosing an ovarian cancer in a human or animal subject being tested said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with a nucleic acid probe for a time and under conditions sufficient for hybridization to occur and then detecting the hybridization wherein a modified level of hybridization of the probe for the subject being tested compared to the hybridization obtained for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has an ovarian cancer, and wherein said nucleic acid probe comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(i) a sequence comprising at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 46, 48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 and 83;

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- (ii) a sequence that hybridizes under at least low stringency hybridization conditions to at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 46, 48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 and 83;
- (iii) a sequence that is at least about 80% identical to a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 46, 48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 and 83;
- 10 (iv) a sequence that encodes an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 47, 49, 51, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82 and 84; and
- (v) a sequence that is complementary to any one of the sequences set forth in (i) or (ii) or (iii) or (iv).

In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a method of diagnosing an ovarian cancer in a human or animal subject being tested said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with a nucleic acid probe for a time and under conditions sufficient for hybridization to occur and then detecting the hybridization wherein a modified level of hybridization of the probe for the subject being tested compared to the hybridization obtained for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has an ovarian cancer, and wherein said nucleic acid probe comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- 25 (i) a sequence comprising at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 46, 48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 and 83;
- (ii) a sequence that hybridizes under at least low stringency hybridization conditions to at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 46, 48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 and 83;
- (iii) a sequence that is at least about 80% identical to a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27,

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- 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 46, 48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 and 83;
- (iv) a sequence that encodes an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 47, 49, 51, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82 and 84; and
- (v) a sequence that is complementary to any one of the sequences set forth in (i) or(ii) or (iii) or (iv).
- Even more preferably, the present invention provides a method of diagnosing an ovarian cancer in a human or animal subject being tested said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with a nucleic acid probe for a time and under conditions sufficient for hybridization to occur and then detecting the hybridization wherein a modified level of hybridization of the probe for the subject being tested compared to the hybridization obtained for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has an ovarian cancer, and wherein said nucleic acid probe comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - (i) a sequence comprising at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 45, 46, 48, 52, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 and 83;
 - (ii) a sequence that hybridizes under at least low stringency hybridization conditions to at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 45, 46, 48, 52, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 and 83;
 - (iii) a sequence that is at least about 80% identical to a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 45, 46, 48, 52, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 and 83;
 - (iv) a sequence that encodes an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 2, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 47, 49, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82 and 84; and
- 35 (v) a sequence that is complementary to (i) or (ii) or (iii) or (iv).

As used herein, the term "modified level" includes an enhanced, increased or elevated level of an integer being assayed, or alternatively, a reduced or decreased level of an integer being assayed.

- In one embodiment an elevated, enhanced or increased level of expression of the nucleic acid is detected. In accordance with this embodiment, the present invention provides a method of diagnosing an ovarian cancer in a human or animal subject being tested said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with a nucleic acid probe for a time and under conditions sufficient for hybridization to occur and then detecting the hybridization wherein an enhanced level of hybridization of the probe for the subject being tested compared to the hybridization obtained for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has an ovarian ovarian cancer, and wherein said nucleic acid probe comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of:
- (i) a sequence comprising at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a nucleic acid set forth in Table 1 or 2 other than a nucleic acid having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of NM_022117, NM_005460, NM_002387, Al745249 and Al694200;
- (ii) a sequence that hybridizes under at least low stringency hybridization conditions to at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a nucleic acid set forth in Table 1 or 2 other than a nucleic acid having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of NM_022117, NM_005460, NM_002387, Al745249 and Al694200;
 - (iii) a sequence that is at least about 80% identical to (i) or (ii);

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- 25 (iv) a sequence that encodes a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid set forth in Table 1 or 2 other than a nucleic acid having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of NM_022117, NM_005460, NM_002387, Al745249 and Al694200; and
- (v) a sequence that is complementary to any one of the sequences set forth in (i) or (ii) or (iii) or (iv).

In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a method of diagnosing an ovarian cancer in a human or animal subject being tested said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with a nucleic acid probe for a time and under conditions sufficient for hybridization to occur and then detecting the hybridization wherein an enhanced level of hybridization of the probe for the subject

being tested compared to the hybridization obtained for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has an ovarian cancer, and wherein said nucleic acid probe comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (i) a sequence comprising at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 45, 46, 48, 52, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 and 83;
- (ii) a sequence that hybridizes under at least low stringency hybridization conditions to at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 45, 46, 48, 52, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 and 83;
- (iii) a sequence that is at least about 80% identical to a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 45, 46, 48, 52, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 and 83;
 - (iv) a sequence that encodes an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 47, 49, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82 and 84; and

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(v) a sequence that is complementary to any one of the sequences set forth in (i) or(ii) or (iii) or (iv).

In an alternative preferred embodiment, a reduced level of a diagnostic marker is indicative of ovarian cancer. In accordance with this embodiment, the present invention provides a method of diagnosing an ovarian cancer in a human or animal subject being tested said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with a nucleic acid probe for a time and under conditions sufficient for hybridization to occur and then detecting the hybridization wherein a reduced level of hybridization of the probe for the subject being tested compared to the hybridization obtained for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has an ovarian ovarian cancer, and wherein said nucleic acid probe comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- a sequence comprising at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a nucleic acid set forth in Table 1 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of NM_022117, NM_005460, NM_002387, AI745249 and AI694200;
- (ii) a sequence that hybridizes under at least low stringency hybridization conditions to at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a nucleic acid set forth in Table 1 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of NM_022117, NM_005460, NM_002387, AI745249 and AI694200;
- (iii) a sequence that is at least about 80% identical to (i) or (ii);
- (iv) a sequence that encodes a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid set forth in

 Table 1 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of

 NM_022117, NM_005460, NM_002387, Al745249 and Al694200; and
 - (v) a sequence that is complementary to any one of the sequences set forth in (i) or(ii) or (iii) or (iv).
- In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a method of diagnosing an ovarian cancer in a human or animal subject being tested said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with a nucleic acid probe for a time and under conditions sufficient for hybridization to occur and then detecting the hybridization wherein a reduced level of hybridization of the probe for the subject being tested compared to the hybridization obtained for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has an ovarian cancer, and wherein said nucleic acid probe comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - a sequence comprising at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 3, and 5;
- 25 (ii) a sequence that hybridizes under at least low stringency hybridization conditions to at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 3, and 5;
 - (iii) a sequence that is at least about 80% identical to a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 3, and 5;
- 30 (iv) a sequence that encodes an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 2, 4, and 6; and
 - (v) a sequence that is complementary to any one of the sequences set forth in (i) or(ii) or (iv).
- Preferably, the ovarian cancer that is diagnosed according to the present invention is an epithelial ovarian cancer, such as, for example, serous ovarian cancer, non-invasive

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ovarian cancer, mixed phenotpye ovarian cancer, mucinous ovarian cancer, endometrioid ovarian cancer, clear cell ovarian cancer, papillary serous ovarian cancer, Brenner cell or undifferentiated adenocarcinoma. As will be apparent from the preferred embodiments described below, certain of the genes represented in Table 1, Table 2 and Table 3 are expressed at modified levels in subjects having serous or mucinous ovarian cancers. Data presented in Figures 1-4 also exemplify novel diagnostics and prognostics for serous ovarian cancer, mucinous ovarian cancer, endometrioid ovarian cancer and clear cell ovarian cancer.

As exemplified herein by Table 2, the present inventors have identified those genes having an elevated or reduced average ratio of expression of specific genes between ovarian cancer patients vs non-ovarian cancer patients, wherein a high ratio in Table 2 indicates an enhanced expression in an ovarian cancer patients and wherein a negative ratio indicates that a reduced expression in an ovarian cancer patient.

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In an alternative preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a method of diagnosing a serous ovarian cancer in a human or animal subject being tested said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with a nucleic acid probe for a time and under conditions sufficient for hybridization to occur and then detecting the hybridization wherein a modified level of hybridization of the probe for the subject being tested compared to the hybridization obtained for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has a serous ovarian cancer, and wherein said nucleic acid probe comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- 25 (i) a sequence comprising at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a nucleic acid set forth in Table 2 or as set forth in Table 1 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of: U62801, D49441, X51630, and AB018305;
- (ii) a sequence that hybridizes under at least low stringency hybridization conditions to at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a nucleic acid set forth in Table 2 or as set forth in Table 1 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of: U62801, D49441, X51630, And AB018305;
 - (iii) a sequence that is at least about 80% identical to (i) or (ii);
- (iv) a sequence that encodes a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid set forth in Table 2 or as set forth in Table 1 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of: U62801, D49441, X51630, And AB018305; and

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(v) a sequence that is complementary to any one of the sequences set forth in (i) or(ii) or (iii) or (iv).

In a further alternative preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a method of diagnosing a mucinous ovarian cancer in a human or animal subject being tested said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with a nucleic acid probe for a time and under conditions sufficient for hybridization to occur and then detecting the hybridization wherein an elevated level of hybridization of the probe for the subject being tested compared to the hybridization obtained for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has a mucinous ovarian cancer, and wherein said nucleic acid probe comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (i) a sequence comprising at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a nucleic acid set forth in Table 1 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of: NM_006149, AA315933, U47732, NM_005588, AW503395, NM_004063, AI073913, AI928445, NM_022454, W40460, AA132961 and AF111856;
- (ii) a sequence that hybridizes under at least low stringency hybridization conditions to at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a nucleic acid set forth in Table 1 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of: NM_006149, AA315933, U47732, NM_005588, AW503395, NM_004063, AI073913, AI928445, NM_022454, W40460, AA132961 and AF111856;
- (iii) a sequence that is at least about 80% identical to (i) or (ii);
- (iv) a sequence that encodes a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid set forth in Table 1 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of: NM_006149, AA315933, U47732, NM_005588, AW503395, NM_004063, AI073913, AI928445, NM_022454, W40460, AA132961 and AF111856; and
 - (v) a sequence that is complementary to any one of the sequences set forth in (i) or(ii) or (iii) or (iv).

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In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a method of diagnosing a mucinous ovarian cancer in a human or animal subject being tested said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with a nucleic acid probe for a time and under conditions sufficient for hybridization to occur and then detecting the hybridization wherein an enhanced level of hybridization of the probe for the subject being tested compared to the hybridization obtained for a control subject not

having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has an ovarian cancer, and wherein said nucleic acid probe comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (i) a sequence comprising at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from SEQ ID NO: 57 or 59 or 61:
- (ii) a sequence that hybridizes under at least low stringency hybridization conditions to at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from SEQ ID NO: 57 or 59 or 61;
- (iii) a sequence that is at least about 80% identical to SEQ ID NO: 57 or 59 or 61;
- (iv) a sequence that encodes the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 58 or 60 or 62; and
- (v) a sequence that is complementary to any one of the sequences set forth in (i) or (ii) or (iii) or (iv).

Those skilled in the art will be aware that as a carcinoma progresses, metastases occur in organs and tissues outside the site of the primary tumor. For example, in the case of ovarian cancer, metastases commonly appear in a tissue selected from the group consisting of omentum, abdominal fluid, lymph nodes, lung, liver, brain, and bone. Accordingly, the term "ovarian cancer" as used herein shall be taken to include an early or developed tumor of the ovary, such as, for example, any one or more of a number of cancers of epithelial origin, such as serous, mucinous, endometrioid, clear cell, papillary serous, Brenner cell or undifferentiated adenocarcinoma, non-invasive ovarian cancer such as borderline ovarian cancer or low-malignant potential ovarian cancer, or a mixed phenotype ovarian cancer, and optionally, any metastases outside the ovary that occurs in a subject having a primary tumor of the ovary.

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As used herein, the term "diagnosis", and variants thereof, such as, but not limited to "diagnose", "diagnosed" or "diagnosing" shall not be limited to a primary diagnosis of a clinical state, however should be taken to include any primary diagnosis or prognosis of a clinical state. For example, the "diagnostic assay" formats described herein are equally relevant to assessing the remission of a patient, or monitoring disease recurrence, or tumor recurrence, such as following surgery or chemotherapy, or determining the appearance of metastases of a primary tumor. All such uses of the assays described herein are encompassed by the present invention.

Both classical hybridization and amplification formats, and combinations thereof, are encompassed by the invention. In one embodiment, the hybridization comprises

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performing a nucleic acid hybridization reaction between a labeled probe and a second nucleic acid in the biological sample from the subject being tested, and detecting the label. In another embodiment, the hybridization comprising performing a nucleic acid amplification reaction eg., polymerase chain reaction (PCR), wherein the probe consists of a nucleic acid primer and nucleic acid copies of the nucleic acid in the biological sample are amplified. As will be known to the skilled artisan, amplification may proceed classical nucleic acid hybridization detection systems, to enhance specificity of detection, particularly in the case of less abundant mRNA species in the sample.

10 In a preferred embodiment, the polynucleotide is immobilised on a solid surface.

The present invention clearly encompasses nucleic acid-based methods and proteinbased methods for diagnosing cancer in humans and other mammals.

Accordingly, in a related embodiment, the present invention provides a method of detecting an ovarian cancer-associated polypeptide in a biological sample the method comprising contacting the biological sample with an antibody that binds specifically to an ovarian cancer-associated polypeptide in the biological sample, the polypeptide being encoded by a polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-3.

Preferably the percentage identity to a sequence disclosed in any one of Tables 1-3 is at least about 85% or 90% or 95%, and still more preferably at least about 98% or 99%.

In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a method of diagnosing an ovarian cancer in a human or animal subject being tested said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with an antibody for a time and under conditions sufficient for an antigen-antibody complex to form and then detecting the complex wherein a modified level of the antigen-antibody complex for the subject being tested compared to the amount of the antigen-antibody complex formed for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has an ovarian cancer, and wherein said antibody binds to a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence comprising at least about 10 contiguous amino acid residues of a sequence having at least about 80% identity to a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34,

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36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 47, 49, 51, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82 and 84.

In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a method of diagnosing an ovarian cancer in a human or animal subject being tested said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with an antibody for a time and under conditions sufficient for an antigen-antibody complex to form and then detecting the complex wherein a modified level of the antigen-antibody complex for the subject being tested compared to the amount of the antigen-antibody complex formed for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has an ovarian cancer, and wherein said antibody binds to a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence comprising at least about 10 contiguous amino acid residues of a sequence having at least about 80% identity to a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 2, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 47, 49, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82 and 84.

In one embodiment an elevated, enhanced or increased level of expression of the antigen-antibody complex is detected. In accordance with this embodiment, the present invention provides a method of diagnosing an ovarian cancer in a human or animal subject being tested said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with an antibody for a time and under conditions sufficient for an antigen-antibody complex to form and then detecting the complex wherein an enhanced level of the antigen-antibody complex for the subject being tested compared to the amount of the antigen-antibody complex formed for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has an ovarian cancer, and wherein said antibody binds to a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence comprising at least about 10 contiguous amino acid residues of a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid set forth in Table 1 or 2 other than a nucleic acid having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of NM_022117, NM_005460, NM_002387, Al745249 and Al694200.

In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a method of diagnosing an ovarian cancer in a human or animal subject being tested said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with an antibody for a time and under conditions sufficient for an antigen-antibody complex to form and then detecting the complex wherein an enhanced level of the antigen-antibody complex for the subject being tested compared to the amount of the antigen-antibody complex formed for

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a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has an ovarian cancer, and wherein said antibody binds to a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence comprising at least about 10 contiguous amino acid residues of a sequence having at least about 80% identity to a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 47, 49, 51, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82 and 84.

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In an alternative preferred embodiment, a reduced level of a diagnostic marker is indicative of ovarian cancer. In accordance with this embodiment, the present invention provides a method of diagnosing an ovarian cancer in a human or animal subject being tested said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with an antibody for a time and under conditions sufficient for an antigen-antibody complex to form and then detecting the complex wherein a reduced level of the antigen-antibody complex for the subject being tested compared to the amount of the antigen-antibody complex formed for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has an ovarian cancer, and wherein said antibody binds to a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence comprising at least about 10 contiguous amino acid residues of a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid set forth in Table 1 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of NM_022117, NM_005460, NM_02387, Al745249 and Al694200.

In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a method of diagnosing an ovarian cancer in a human or animal subject being tested said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with an antibody for a time and under conditions sufficient for an antigen-antibody complex to form and then detecting the complex wherein a reduced level of the antigen-antibody complex for the subject being tested compared to the amount of the antigen-antibody complex formed for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has an ovarian cancer, and wherein said antibody binds to a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence comprising at least about 10 contiguous amino acid residues of a sequence having at least about 80% identity to a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 2, 4, and 6.

Preferably, the ovarian cancer that is diagnosed according to the present invention is an epithelial ovarian cancer, such as, for example, serous ovarian cancer or mucinous ovarian cancer.

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In an alternative preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a method of diagnosing a serous ovarian cancer in a human or animal subject being tested said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with an antibody for a time and under conditions sufficient for an antigen-antibody complex to form and then detecting the complex wherein a modified level of the antigen-antibody complex for the subject being tested compared to the amount of the antigen-antibody complex formed for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has a serous ovarian cancer, and wherein said antibody binds to a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence comprising at least about 10 contiguous amino acid residues of a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid set forth in Table 2 or as set forth in Table 1 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of: U62801, D49441, X51630, And AB018305.

In a further alternative preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a method of diagnosing a mucinous ovarian cancer in a human or animal subject being tested said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with an antibody for a time and under conditions sufficient for an antigen-antibody complex to form and then detecting the complex wherein a reduced level of the antigen-antibody complex for the subject being tested compared to the amount of the antigen-antibody complex formed for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has a mucinous ovarian cancer, and wherein said antibody binds to a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence comprising at least about 10 contiguous amino acid residues of a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid set forth in Table 1 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of: NM_006149, AA315933, U47732, NM_005588, AW503395, NM_004063, Al073913, Al928445, NM_022454, W40460, AA132961 and AF111856.

In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a method of diagnosing a mucinous ovarian cancer in a human or animal subject being tested said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with an antibody for a time and under conditions sufficient for an antigen-antibody complex to form and then detecting the complex wherein an enhanced level of the antigen-antibody complex for the subject being tested compared to the amount of the antigen-antibody complex formed for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has a mucinous ovarian cancer, and wherein said antibody binds to a

polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence comprising at least about 10 contiguous amino acid residues of a sequence having at least about 80% identity to SEQ ID NO: 58 or 60 or 62.

In a further related embodiment, the present invention provides a method of detecting an ovarian cancer-associated antibody in a biological sample the method comprising contacting the biological sample with a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-3, wherein the polypeptide specifically binds to the ovarian cancer-associated antibody.

Preferably, in the above methods, the biological sample is contacted with a plurality of the polynucleotides, polypeptides or antibodies referred to above.

15 In a particularly preferred embodiment, the present invention provides an antibody-based mulptiplex assay for determing the likelihood of survivial of a subject from an ovarian cancer. In one embodiment, the invention provides a method of determining the likelihood of survival of a subject suffering from a serous ovarian cancer, said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with at least two 20 antibodies for a time and under conditions sufficient for antigen-antibody complexes to form and then detecting the complexes wherein an enhanced level of the antigenantibody complexes for the subject being tested compared to the amount of the antigenantibody complexes formed for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has a poor probability of survival, and wherein one antibody 25 binds to an sFRP polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 72 and wherein one antibody binds to a SOCS3 polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 74.

The present invention is not to be limited by the source or nature of the biological sample. In one embodiment, the biological sample is from a patient undergoing a therapeutic regimen to treat ovarian cancer. In an alternative preferred embodiment, the biological sample is from a patient suspected of having ovarian cancer.

In addition to providing up-regulated and down-regulated genes, the list of genes and proteins exemplified herein by Table 1 were identified by a statistical analysis as outlined in the examples which gave a P-value, eg., by comparison of expression to

clinicopathological parameters for disease recurrence or patient survival. Accordingly, the present invention is particularly useful for prognostic applications, in particular for assessing the medium-to-long term survival of a subject having an ovarian cancer, or alternatively or in addition, for assessing the likelihood of disease recurrence.

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Accordingly, a further aspect of the present invention provides a method of monitoring the efficacy of a therapeutic treatment of ovarian cancer, the method comprising:

- (i) providing a biological sample from a patient undergoing the therapeutic treatment; and
- (ii) determining the level of a ovarian cancer-associated transcript in the biological sample by contacting the biological sample with a polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence having at least about 80% identity to a sequence as shown in any one of Tables 1-3, thereby monitoring the efficacy of the therapy.

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Preferably the method further comprises comparing the level of the ovarian cancer-associated transcript to a level of the ovarian cancer-associated transcript in a biological sample from the patient prior to, or earlier in, the therapeutic treatment.

- In a related embodiment, the present invention provides a method of monitoring the efficacy of a therapeutic treatment of ovarian cancer, the method comprising:
 - (i) providing a biological sample from a patient undergoing the therapeutic. treatment; and
 - (ii) determining the level of a ovarian cancer-associated antibody in the biological sample by contacting the biological sample with a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-3, wherein the polypeptide specifically binds to the ovarian cancer-associated antibody,

thereby monitoring the efficacy of the therapy.

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Preferably the method further comprises comparing the level of the ovarian cancer-associated antibody to a level of the ovarian cancer-associated antibody in a biological sample from the patient prior to, or earlier in, the therapeutic treatment.

In a further related embodiment, the present invention provides a method of monitoring the efficacy of a therapeutic treatment of ovarian cancer, the method comprising:

- (i) providing a biological sample from a patient undergoing the therapeutic treatment; and
- (ii) determining the level of a ovarian cancer-associated polypeptide in the biological sample by contacting the biological sample with an antibody, wherein the antibody specifically binds to a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-3, thereby monitoring the efficacy of the therapy.

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Preferably the method further comprises comparing the level of the ovarian cancer-associated polypeptide to a level of the ovarian cancer-associated polypeptide in a biological sample from the patient prior to, or earlier in, the therapeutic treatment.

- It will also be apparent from the following preferred embodiments, that the expression of certain genes listed in Table 1 and Table 3 is statistically correlated with survival and death of patients having ovarian cancer, wherein a low P value indicates an enhanced likelihood that a patient having altered expression of the gene will die from the cancer.
- Accordingly, in one embodiment, the present invention provides a method of determining the likelihood of survival of a subject suffering from an ovarian cancer, said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with a nucleic acid probe for a time and under conditions sufficient for hybridization to occur and then detecting the hybridization wherein an elevated level of hybridization of the probe for the subject being tested compared to the hybridization obtained for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has a poor probability of survival, and wherein said nucleic acid probe comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of:
- (i) a sequence comprising at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a nucleic acid set forth in Table 1 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of: NM_003014, AA046217, NM_015902, T83882, AB040888, AA628980, Al623351, AW614420, AA243499, AF251237, Al970797, AF145713, X78565, T97307, BE243845, AW068302, AL133561, BE313555, X07820, Al973016, AF084545, U41518, Z11894, AW138190, BE086548, W47196, Al796870, X02761, AW968613, AW972565, AF045229, AW953853, U52426, F06700, Al798863, H52761, BE546947, AU076643, U20536, AA581602,

AJ245210, X65965, AI806770, BE386490, AW581992, U77534, AL034417, L10343, AW518944, W28729, AI640160, U11862, AW295980, X59135, BE466173, AI354722, M90464, AA829286, AI333771, BE465867, NM_014992, BE616902, AA430373, R27430, BE387335, AW264102, AW952323, AA088177, BE614567, AL079658, NM_002776, BE261944, NM_006379, AI002238, X81789, NM_002122, AB001914, AA311919, AI381750, AA292998, BE439580, AI677897, N72403, BE003054, AL035588, AI080491, AW770994, H24177, AF146761, NM_001955, AI680737, AI752666, AA505445, BE246649, and NM_003955;

- (ii) a sequence that hybridizes under at least low stringency hybridization conditions to at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a nucleic acid set forth in Table 1 10 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of: NM_003014, AA046217, NM 015902, T83882, AB040888, AA628980, Al623351, AW614420, AA243499, AF251237, AI970797, AF145713, X78565, T97307, BE243845, AW068302, AL133561, BE313555, X07820, Al973016, AF084545, U41518, Z11894, AW138190, BE086548, W47196, Al796870, X02761, 15 AW968613, AW972565, AF045229, AW953853, U52426, F06700, AI798863, H52761, BE546947, AU076643, U20536, AA581602, AJ245210, X65965, Al806770, BE386490, AW581992, U77534, AL034417, L10343, AW518944, W28729, Al640160, U11862, AW295980, X59135, BE466173, Al354722, M90464, AA829286, Al333771, BE465867, NM 014992, BE616902, AA430373, 20 R27430, BE387335, AW264102, AW952323, AA088177, BE614567, AL079658, NM_002776, BE261944, NM_006379, Al002238, X81789, NM_002122, AB001914, AA311919, AI381750, AA292998, BE439580, AI677897, N72403, BE003054, AL035588, Al080491, AW770994, H24177, AF146761, NM_001955, 25 Al680737, Al752666, AA505445, BE246649, and NM 003955;
 - (iii) a sequence that is at least about 80% identical to (i) or (ii);
- (iv) a sequence that encodes a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid set forth in Table 1 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of: NM_003014, AA046217, NM_015902, T83882, AB040888, AA628980, Al623351, AW614420, AA243499, AF251237, Al970797, AF145713, X78565, T97307, BE243845, AW068302, AL133561, BE313555, X07820, Al973016, AF084545, U41518, Z11894, AW138190, BE086548, W47196, Al796870, X02761, AW968613, AW972565, AF045229, AW953853, U52426, F06700, Al798863, H52761, BE546947, AU076643, U20536, AA581602, AJ245210, X65965, Al806770, BE386490, AW581992, U77534, AL034417, L10343, AW518944, W28729, Al640160, U11862, AW295980, X59135, BE466173, Al354722,

M90464, AA829286, AI333771, BE465867, NM_014992, BE616902, AA430373, R27430, BE387335, AW264102, AW952323, AA088177, BE614567, AL079658, NM_002776, BE261944, NM_006379, AI002238, X81789, NM_002122, AB001914, AA311919, AI381750, AA292998, BE439580, AI677897, N72403, BE003054, AL035588, AI080491, AW770994, H24177, AF146761, NM_001955, AI680737, AI752666, AA505445, BE246649, and NM_003955; and

(v) a sequence that is complementary to any one of the sequences set forth in (i) or(ii) or (iii) or (iv).

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- In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a method of determining the likelihood of survival of a subject suffering from an ovarian cancer, said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with a nucleic acid probe for a time and under conditions sufficient for hybridization to occur and then detecting the hybridization wherein an elevated level of hybridization of the probe for the subject being tested compared to the hybridization obtained for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has a poor probability of survival, and wherein said nucleic acid probe comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of:
- (i) a sequence comprising at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 and 83;
 - (ii) a sequence that hybridizes under at least low stringency hybridization conditions to at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 and 83;
- 25 (iii) a sequence that is at least about 80% identical to a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 and 83;
 - (iv) a sequence that encodes an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82 and 84; and
 - (v) a sequence that is complementary to (i) or (ii) or (iii) or (iv).

In an alternative preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a method of determining the likelihood of survival of a subject suffering from an ovarian cancer, said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with an antibody for a time and under conditions sufficient for an antigen-antibody complex to form and then detecting the complex wherein an enhanced level of the antigen-antibody complex for the subject being tested compared to the amount of the antigen-antibody

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complex formed for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has has a poor probability of survival, and wherein said antibody binds to a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence comprising at least about 10 contiguous amino acid residues of a sequence encoded by a nucleic acid set forth in Table 1 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of: NM 003014, AA046217. NM 015902. T83882, AB040888, AA628980, Al623351, AW614420, AA243499, AF251237, AI970797, AF145713, X78565, T97307, BE243845, AW068302, AL133561, BE313555, X07820, Al973016, AF084545, U41518, Z11894, AW138190, BE086548, W47196, Al796870, X02761, AW968613, AW972565, AF045229, AW953853, U52426, F06700, AI798863, H52761, BE546947, AU076643, U20536, AA581602, AJ245210, X65965, AI806770, BE386490, AW581992, U77534, AL034417, L10343, AW518944, W28729, AI640160, U11862, AW295980, X59135, BE466173, Al354722, M90464, AA829286, Al333771, BE465867, NM_014992, BE616902, AA430373, R27430, BE387335, AW264102, AW952323, AA088177, BE614567, AL079658, NM 002776, BE261944, NM 006379, Al002238, X81789, NM_002122, AB001914, AA311919, Al381750, AA292998, BE439580, Al677897, N72403, BE003054, AL035588, Al080491, AW770994, H24177, AF146761, NM_001955, Al680737, Al752666, AA505445, BE246649, and NM_003955.

In an alternative preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a method of determining the likelihood of survival of a subject suffering from an ovarian cancer, said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with an antibody for a time and under conditions sufficient for an antigen-antibody complex to form and then detecting the complex wherein an enhanced level of the antigen-antibody complex for the subject being tested compared to the amount of the antigen-antibody complex formed for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has has a poor probability of survival, and wherein said antibody binds to a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence comprising at least about 10 contiguous amino acid residues of a sequence having at least about 80% identity to a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82 and 84.

In a particularly preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a marker for determining the likelihood of a subject surviving from serous cancer. In accordance with this embodiment of the invention, there is provided a method of determining the likelihood of survival of a subject suffering from a serous ovarian cancer, said method

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comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with a nucleic acid probe for a time and under conditions sufficient for hybridization to occur and then detecting the hybridization wherein an elevated level of hybridization of the probe for the subject being tested compared to the hybridization obtained for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has a poor probability of survival, and wherein said nucleic acid probe comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- a sequence comprising at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a nucleic acid comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 71 or 73;
- 10 (ii) a sequence that hybridizes under at least low stringency hybridization conditions to at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a nucleic acid comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 71 or 73;
 - (iii) a sequence that is at least about 80% identical to (i) or (ii) and encoding an sFRP protein or a SOCS3 protein;
- 15 (iv) a sequence that encodes a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 72 or 74; and
 - (v) a sequence that is complementary to any one of the sequences set forth in (i) or(ii) or (iii) or (iv).

In an alternative preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a method of determining the likelihood of survival of a subject suffering from a serous ovarian cancer, said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with an antibody for a time and under conditions sufficient for an antigen-antibody complex to form and then detecting the complex wherein an enhanced level of the antigen-antibody complex for the subject being tested compared to the amount of the antigen-antibody complex formed for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has a poor probability of survival, and wherein said antibody binds to an sFRP polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 72 or a SOCS3 polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 74 or.

It will also be apparent from the following preferred embodiments, that the expression of certain genes listed in Table 1 and Table 3 is statistically correlated with recurrence of ovarian cancer, wherein a low P value indicates an enhanced likelihood that a patient having altered expression of the gene will experience recurrence of the disease.

In yet another preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a method of determining the likelihood that a subject will suffer from a recurrence of an ovarian cancer, said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with a nucleic acid probe for a time and under conditions sufficient for hybridization to occur and then detecting the hybridization wherein an elevated level of hybridization of the probe for the subject being tested compared to the hybridization obtained for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has a high probability of recurrence, and wherein said nucleic acid probe comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- a sequence comprising at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a nucleic 10 (i) acid set forth in Table 1 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of: M86849, AW963419, BE298665, AK000637, BE077546, T97307, R24601, BE090176, AA393907, W28729, BE313754, AW673081, AA356694, L08239, BE397649, NM_012317, NM_000947, AJ250562, AL040183, BE207573, BE564162, BE439580, AW067800, AA569756, AW138190, AF126245, L10343, 15 NM_002514, Al863735, NM_005397, W26391, H15474, U51166, AA243499, AW408807, Al738719, AB040888, BE313077, Al677897, C14898, Al821730, AF007393, H65423, N46243, AA095971, U20350, NM_005756, D19589, AW957446, AW294647, BE159718, AI888490, AA022569, BE147740, AI798863, BE464341, AL080235, Al557212, X75208, AA628980, BE242587, NM_005512, . 20 AW953853, AU076611, AW968613, AL353944, BE614149, AA292998, H12912, AA188763, AK000596, AI970797, AW519204, Z42387, AF145713, AA972412, AK001564, AW959861, BE313555, W25005, Al193356, AF111106, Al130740, AA985190, BE221880, AF084545, R26584, AW247380, AA364261, U25849, AF262992, AW342140, AL133572, Al497778, Al745379, U51712, AW375974, 25 NM_000636, AA130986, AA216363, AA628980, AA811657, AF251237. AA897108, AB040888, AF212225, Al089575, Al282028, Al368826, Al718702, AK002039, AL109791, AW090198, AW296454, AW445034, Al827248, AW452948, AW470411, AW885727, AW970859, AW979189, BE165866, BE175582, BE242587, BE271927, BE439580, BE464016, D63216, F34856, 30 M83822, N33937, N49068, N51357, N80486, NM_000954, NM_005756, NM_016652, R26584, R31178, W05391, W25005, W45393, W68815, X65965, X76732 and Z45051,
- (ii) a sequence that hybridizes under at least low stringency hybridization conditions
 to at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a nucleic acid set forth in Table 1
 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of: M86849,

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AW963419, BE298665, AK000637, BE077546, T97307, R24601, BE090176, AA393907, W28729, BE313754, AW673081, AA356694, L08239, BE397649, NM 012317, NM 000947, AJ250562, AL040183, BE207573, BE564162, BE439580, AW067800, AA569756, AW138190, AF126245, L10343, NM_002514, Al863735, NM: 005397, W26391, H15474, U51166, AA243499, AW408807. AI738719, AB040888, BE313077, AI677897, C14898, AI821730, AF007393, H65423, N46243, AA095971, U20350, NM 005756, D19589, AW957446, AW294647, BE159718, Al888490, AA022569, BE147740, Al798863, BE464341, AL080235, Al557212, X75208, AA628980, BE242587, NM 005512, AW953853, AU076611, AW968613, AL353944, BE614149, AA292998, H12912, AA188763, AK000596, AI970797, AW519204, Z42387, AF145713, AA972412, AK001564, AW959861, BE313555, W25005, Al193356, AF111106, Al130740, AA985190, BE221880, AF084545, R26584, AW247380, AA364261, U25849, AF262992, AW342140, AL133572, Al497778, Al745379, U51712, AW375974, AF251237, NM 000636, AA130986, AA216363, AA628980, AA811657, AA897108, AB040888, AF212225, Al089575, Al282028, Al368826, Al718702, Al827248, AK002039, AL109791, AW090198, AW296454, AW445034, AW452948, AW470411, AW885727, AW970859, AW979189, BE165866, BE175582, BE242587, BE271927, BE439580, BE464016, D63216, F34856, M83822, N33937, N49068, N51357, N80486, NM 000954, NM 005756, NM 016652, R26584, R31178, W05391, W25005, W45393, W68815, X65965, X76732 and Z45051:

- (iii) a sequence that is at least about 80% identical to (i) or (ii);
- a sequence that encodes a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid set forth in (iv) 25 Table 1 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of:M86849, AW963419, BE298665, AK000637, BE077546, T97307, R24601, BE090176, AA393907, W28729, BE313754, AW673081, AA356694, L08239, BE397649, NM 012317, NM 000947, AJ250562, AL040183, BE207573, BE564162, BE439580, AW067800, AA569756, AW138190, AF126245, L10343, NM 002514, Al863735, NM 005397, W26391, H15474, U51166, AA243499, 30 AW408807, Al738719, AB040888, BE313077, Al677897, C14898, Al821730, AF007393, H65423, N46243, AA095971, U20350, NM_005756, D19589, AW957446, AW294647, BE159718, AI888490, AA022569, BE147740, AI798863, BE464341, AL080235, AI557212, X75208, AA628980, BE242587, NM_005512, AW953853, AU076611, AW968613, AL353944, BE614149, AA292998, H12912. 35 AA188763. AK000596. AI970797, AW519204, Z42387, AF145713, AA972412,

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AK001564, AW959861, BE313555, W25005, AI193356, AF111106, AI130740, AA985190, BE221880, AF084545, R26584, AW247380, AA364261, U25849, AF262992, AW342140, AL133572, AI497778, AI745379, U51712, AW375974, AF251237, NM_000636, AA130986, AA216363, AA628980, AA811657, AA897108, AB040888, AF212225, AI089575, AI282028, AI368826, AI718702, AI827248, AK002039, AL109791, AW090198, AW296454, AW445034, AW452948, AW470411, AW885727, AW970859, AW979189, BE165866, BE175582, BE242587, BE271927, BE439580, BE464016, D63216, F34856, M83822, N33937, N49068, N51357, N80486, NM_000954, NM_005756, NM_016652, R26584, R31178, W05391, W25005, W45393, W68815, X65965, X76732 and Z45051; and

(v) a sequence that is complementary to any one of the sequences set forth in (i) or (ii) or (iv).

In an alternative preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a method of determining the likelihood that a subject will suffer from a recurrence of an ovarian cancer, said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with an antibody for a time and under conditions sufficient for an antigen-antibody complex to form and then detecting the complex wherein an enhanced level of the antigen-antibody complex for the subject being tested compared to the amount of the antigen-antibody complex formed for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has a high probability of recurrence, and wherein said antibody binds to a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence comprising at least about 10 contiguous amino acid residues of a sequence encoded by a nucleic acid set forth in Table 1 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of: M86849, AW963419, BE298665, AK000637, BE077546, T97307, R24601, BE090176, AA393907, W28729, BE313754, AW673081, AA356694, L08239, BE397649, NM 012317, NM 000947, AJ250562, AL040183, BE207573, BE564162, BE439580, AW067800, AA569756, AW138190, AF126245, L10343, NM_002514, AI863735, NM 005397, W26391, H15474, U51166, AA243499, AW408807, AI738719, AB040888, BE313077, Al677897, C14898, Al821730, AF007393, H65423, N46243, AA095971, U20350, NM_005756, D19589, AW957446, AW294647, BE159718. AI888490, AA022569, BE147740, AI798863, BE464341, AL080235, AI557212, X75208, AA628980, BE242587, NM 005512, AW953853, AU076611, AW968613, AL353944, BE614149, AA292998, H12912, AA188763, AK000596, Al970797, AW519204, Z42387, AF145713, AA972412, AK001564, AW959861, BE313555, W25005, Al193356,

AF111106, AI130740, AA985190, BE221880, AF084545, R26584, AW247380, AA364261, U25849, AF262992, AW342140, AL133572, AI497778, AI745379, U51712, AW375974, AF251237, NM_000636, AA130986, AA216363, AA628980, AA811657, AA897108, AB040888, AF212225, AI089575, AI282028, AI368826, AI718702, AI827248, AK002039, AL109791, AW090198, AW296454, AW445034, AW452948, AW470411, AW885727, AW970859, AW979189, BE165866, BE175582, BE242587, BE271927, BE439580, BE464016, D63216, F34856, M83822, N33937, N49068, N51357, N80486, NM_000954, NM_005756, NM_016652, R26584, R31178, W05391, W25005, W45393, W68815, X65965, X76732 and Z45051.

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The recurrence of ovarian cancer is a clinical recurrence as determined by the presence of one or more clinical symptoms of an ovarian cancer, such as, for example, a metastases, or alternatively, as determined in a biochemical test, immunological test or serological test such as, for example, a cross-reactivity in a biological sample to a CA125 antibody.

Preferably, the recurrence is capable of being detected at least about 2 years from treatment, more preferably about 2-3 years from treatment, and even more preferably about 4 or 5 or 10 years from treatment.

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Preferably, in the above diagnostic and/or prognostic methods, the biological sample is contacted with a plurality of the nucleic acids and/or polypeptides and/or antibodies referred to above. In a particularly preferred embodiment, mulpiplex assays are performed to detect enhanced expression at least of sFRP4 and SOC3 at the protein level (eg., using antigen-based or antibody-based assays) or at the mRNA level (eg., by detecting elevated levels of mRNA transcripts).

A further embodiment of the present invention provides a method of diagnosing epithelial ovarian cancer by detecting aberrant methylation of a promoter that regulates expression of a tumor suppressor gene eg., MCC. In particular, the present invention contemplates the detection of hypermethylation of the promoter of a tumor suppressor gene. Without being bound by any theory or mode of action, such hypermethylation leads to gene inactivation, thereby reducing expression fo the tumor suppressor gene and permitting oncogenesis. In one preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a method of diagnosing an ovarian cancer in a human or animal subject being tested said method comprising determining aberrant methylation in a promoter sequence that regulates

expression of a tumor suppressor gene in a biological sample from said subject compared to the methylation of the promoter in nucleic acid obtained for a control subject not having ovarian cancer wherein said aberrant methylation indicates that the subject being tested has an ovarian ovarian cancer.

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In a further aspect, the present invention provides a method for identifying a compound that modulates an ovarian cancer-associated polypeptide, the method comprising:

- (i) contacting the compound with a ovarian cancer-associated polypeptide, the polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-3; and
- (ii) determining the functional effect of the compound upon the polypeptide.

The functional effect may, for example, be a physical effect or a chemical effect. In one embodiment, the functional effect is determined by measuring ligand binding to the polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the polypeptide is expressed in a eukaryotic host cell or cell membrane. Preferably the polypeptide is recombinant.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a method of inhibiting proliferation of a ovarian tumour cell, which method comprises contacting said cell with a compound identified using the method *supra* for identifying a compound that modulates an ovarian cancer-associated polypeptide.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides a method of inhibiting proliferation of a ovarian cancer-associated cell to treat ovarian cancer in a patient, the method comprising the step of administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a compound identified using the method *supra* for identifying a compound that modulates an ovarian cancer-associated polypeptide.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides a drug screening assay comprising:

- (i) administering a test compound to a mammal having ovarian cancer or a cell isolated therefrom;
- (ii) comparing the level of gene expression of a polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-3 in a treated cell or mammal with the level of gene expression of the polynucleotide in a control cell or mammal, wherein a test compound that

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modulates the level of expression of the polynucleotide is a candidate for the treatment of ovarian cancer.

Typically, the control is a mammal with ovarian cancer or a cell therefrom that has not been treated with the test compound. Alternatively, the control is a normal cell or mammal.

The present invention also provides a method for treating a mammal having ovarian cancer comprising administering a compound identified the drug screening method supra.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition for use in treating a mammal having ovarian cancer, the composition comprising a compound identified the screening method *supra* for identifying a compound that modulates an ovarian cancer-associated polypeptide, or alternatively, using the drug screening method *supra*, and a physiologically acceptable carrier or diluent.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides an assay device, preferably for use in the diagnosis or prognosis of ovarian cancer, said device comprising a plurality of polynucleotides immobilized to a solid phase, wherein each of said polnucleotides consists of a gene as listed in any one of Tables 1-3. Preferably, the solid phase is a substantially planar chip.

In a related embodiment, the present invention provides an assay device, preferably for use in the diagnosis or prognosis of ovarian cancer, said device comprising a plurality of different antibodies immobilized to a solid phase, wherein each of said antibodies binds to a polypeptide listed in Tables 1-3. Preferably, the solid phase is a substantially planar chip.

Preferably, the assay device *supra* is used in a method of diagnosis or prognosis as described herein.

Alternatively, the assay device is used to identify modulatory compounds of the expression of one or more genes/proteins listed in any one of Tables 1-3.

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In a further aspect, the present invention provides a non-human transgenic animal which is transgenic by virtue of comprising a gene set forth in any one of Tables 1-3 and, in particular, to the use of any such transgenic animal in the performance of a diagnostic or prognostic method of the invention as transgenic "knock-out" animals that have disrupted expression of a gene as set forth in any one of Tables 1-3.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides an isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence as shown in Tables 1-3, or the complement thereof;
- (b) polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence capable of selectively hybridizing to a nucleotide sequence as shown in Tables 1-3;
- (c) polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence capable of selectively hybridizing to the complement of a nucleotide sequence as shown in Tables 1-3; and
- (d) polynucleotides comprising a polynucleotide sequence which is degenerate as a result of the genetic code to the polynucleotides defined in (a), (b) or (c).

Preferred polynucleotides comprise a polynucleotide sequence as shown in Tables 1-3 or a sequence having at least 80% homology thereto.

Preferably, the isolated polynucleotide is used for the diagnosis or prognosis of ovarian cancer, more preferably by a method as described herein. . In a particularly preferred embodiment, the present invention provides for the use of a polynucleotide as set forth in any one of Tables 1-3 in the diagnosis or prognosis of ovarian cancer or for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of ovarian cancer.

The present invention also provides a nucleic acid vector comprising a polynucleotide of the invention. In one embodiment, the polynucleotide is operably linked to a regulatory control sequence capable of directing expression of the polynucleotide in a host cell. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the present invention provides for the use of a vector comprising a polynucleotide as set forth in any one of Tables 1-3 in the diagnosis or prognosis of ovarian cancer or for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of ovarian cancer.

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The present invention further provides a host cell comprising a vector as described in the preceding paragraph. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the present invention provides for the use of a host cell comprising an introduced polynucleotide as set forth in any one of Tables 1-3 in the diagnosis or prognosis of ovarian cancer or for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of ovarian cancer.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides an isolated polypeptide which is encoded by a gene set forth in any one of Tables 1-3. The present invention also provides an isolated polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-3. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the present invention provides for the use of an isolated polypeptide as set forth in any one of Tables 1-3 in the diagnosis or prognosis of ovarian cancer or for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of ovarian cancer.

In a further aspect the present invention provides an antibody that binds specifically a polypeptide listed in Tables 1-3. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the present invention provides for the use of an antibody that binds to an isolated polypeptide as set forth in any one of Tables 1-3 in the diagnosis or prognosis of ovarian cancer or for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of ovarian cancer.

Brief description of the Drawings

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Figure 1 is a photographic representation showing expression of genes as identified by immunohistochemical staining of fixed normal (i.e. non-cancerous or healthy) tissues (panel A) or ovarian cancer tissue (panel B). The inset in panel A shows inclusion cysts. The expression levels of the following genes listed in Table 1 or Table 3 were determined: Claudin-3 (SEQ ID NO: 15); EP-CAM (Accession No. NM_002354); and SOX17 (SEQ ID NO: 17). Positive controls CA125, MUC-1 and E-Cadherin were also included for comparison.

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Figure 2 is a graphical representation showing the correlation between expression of different genes in serous ovarian cancer (SOC), mucinous ovarian cancer (MOC), endometroid ovarian cancer (EnOC) and clear cell ovarian cancer (CICA). Genes indicated on the x-axis in each case are as in the legend to Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a copy of a photographic representation showing immunohistochemical staining of ovary tissue from a normal healthy subject (normal ovary), a subject diagnosed with mucinous ovarian cancer (MOC) and a subject diagnosed with serous ovarian cancer (SOC), following staining with probes that are specific for L1-Cadherin (top row), meprin alpha (middle row) or galectin-4 (lower row). Magnification is indicated as 20-40X.

Figure 4a is a copy of a photographic representation showing immunohistochemical staining of samples from a normal healthy subject (normal) or primary serous ovarian tumor (SOC), following staining with probes that are specific for sFRP4 (top row), or SOCS3 (lower row). Magnification is indicated as 20X.

Figure 4b is a copy of a graphical representation showing a Kaplan-Meier survival curve correlating sFRP4 expression to patient survival over the medium term (i.e., from about 12 months to about 48 months) to long term (more than about 48 months), indicating that high expression of sFRP4 is associated with poor survival in patients (n=127) having SOC (p=0.0056).

25 Detailed description of the preferred embodiments

Ovarian cancer-associated sequences:

Ovarian cancer-associated sequences can include both nucleic acid (i.e., "ovarian cancer-associated genes") and protein (i.e., "ovarian cancer-associated proteins").

As used herein, the term "ovarian cancer-associated protein" shall be taken to mean any protein that has an expression pattern correlated to an ovarian cancer, the recurrence of an ovarian cancer or the survival of a subject suffering from ovarian cancer.

Similarly, the term "ovarian cancer-associated gene" shall be taken to mean any nucleic acid encoding an ovarian cancer-associated protein or nucleic acid having an expression profile that is correlated to an ovarian cancer, the recurrence of an ovarian cancer or the survival of a subject suffering from ovarian cancer.

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As will be appreciated by those in the art and is more fully outlined below, ovarian cancer-associated genes are useful in a variety of applications, including diagnostic applications, which will detect naturally occurring nucleic acids, as well as screening applications; e.g., biochips comprising nucleic acid probes or PCR microtitre plates with selected probes to the ovarian cancer sequences are generated.

For identifying ovarian cancer-associated sequences, the ovarian cancer screen typically includes comparing genes identified in different tissues, e.g., normal and cancerous tissues, or tumour tissue samples from patients who have metastatic disease vs. non metastatic tissue. Other suitable tissue comparisons include comparing ovarian cancer samples with metastatic cancer samples from other cancers, such as lung, breast, gastrointestinal cancers, ovarian, etc. Samples of different stages of ovarian cancer, e.g., survivor tissue, drug resistant states, and tissue undergoing metastasis, are applied to biochips comprising nucleic acid probes. The samples are first microdissected, if applicable, and treated as is known in the art for the preparation of mRNA. Suitable biochips are commercially available, e.g. from Affymetrix. Gene expression profiles as described herein are generated and the data analyzed.

In one embodiment, the genes showing changes in expression as between normal and disease states are compared to genes expressed in other normal tissues, preferably normal ovarian, but also including, and not limited to lung, heart, brain, liver, breast, kidney, muscle, colon, small intestine, large intestine, spleen, bone and placenta. In a preferred embodiment, those genes identified during the ovarian cancer screen that are expressed in any significant amount in other tissues are removed from the profile, although in some embodiments, this is not necessary. That is, when screening for drugs, it is usually preferable that the target be disease specific, to minimise possible side effects.

In a preferred embodiment, ovarian cancer-associated sequences are those that are upregulated in ovarian cancer; that is, the expression of these genes is modified (upregulated or down-regulated) in ovarian cancer tissue as compared to non-cancerous tissue (see Table 1).

"Up-regulation" as used herein means at least about a two-fold change, preferably at least about a three fold change, with at least about five-fold or higher being preferred. All Unigene cluster identification numbers and accession numbers herein are for the GenBank sequence database and the sequences of the accession numbers are hereby expressly incorporated by reference. Sequences are also available in other databases, e.g., European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL) and DNA Database of Japan (DDBJ).

"Down-regulation" as used herein often means at least about a 1.5-fold change more preferably a two-fold change, preferably at least about a three fold change, with at least about five-fold or higher being most preferred.

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Particularly preferred sequences are those referred to in Tables 1 or 3 that have a P value of less than 0.05, more preferably a P value of less than about 0.01.

Similarly, preferred sequences are those referred to in Table 2 as having an absolute ratio of expression between ovarian patients and normal patients of at least about ± 5.0 , more preferably at least about ± 6.0 , even more preferrably at least about ± 7.0 or at least about ± 8.0 or at least about ± 9.0 or at least about ± 10.0 .

Detection of ovarian cancer sequences for diagnostic/prognostic applications

In one aspect, the RNA expression levels of genes are determined for different cellular states in the ovarian cancer phenotype. Expression levels of genes in normal tissue (i.e., not undergoing ovarian cancer) and in ovarian cancer tissue (and in some cases, for varying severities of ovarian cancer that relate to prognosis, as outlined below) are evaluated to provide expression profiles. An expression profile of a particular cell state or point of development is essentially a "fingerprint" of the state. While two states may have any particular gene similarly expressed, the evaluation of a number of genes simultaneously allows the generation of a gene expression profile that is reflective of the state of the cell. By comparing expression profiles of cells In different states, information regarding which genes are important (including both up- and down-regulation of genes) in each of these states is obtained. Then, diagnosis are performed or confirmed to

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determine whether a tissue sample has the gene expression profile of normal or cancerous tissue. This will provide for molecular diagnosis of related conditions.

"Differential expression," or grammatical equivalents as used herein, refers to qualitative or quantitative differences in the temporal and/or cellular gene expression patterns within and among cells and tissue. Thus, a differentially expressed gene can qualitatively have its expression altered, including an activation or inactivation, in, e.g., normal versus ovarian cancer tissue. Genes are turned on or turned off in a particular state, relative to another state thus permitting comparison of two or more states. A qualitatively regulated gene will exhibit an expression pattern within a state or cell type which is detectable by standard techniques. Some genes will be expressed in one state or cell type, but not in both. Alternatively, the difference in expression are quantitative, e.g., in that expression is increased or decreased; i.e., gene expression is either upregulated, resulting in an increased amount of transcript, or downregulated, resulting in a decreased amount of transcript. The degree to which expression differs need only be large enough to quantify via standard characterization techniques as outlined below, such as by use of Affymetrix GeneChipTM expression arrays, Lockhart, Nature Biotechnology 14:1675-1680 (1996), hereby expressly incorporated by reference. Other techniques include, but are not limited to, quantitative reverse transcriptase PCR, northern analysis and RNase protection. As outlined above, preferably the change in expression (i.e., upregulation or downregulation) is at least about 50%, more preferably at least about 100%, more preferably at least about 150%, more preferably at least about 200%, with from 300 to at least 1000% being especially preferred.

Evaluation are at the gene transcript, or the protein level. The amount of gene expression are monitored using nucleic acid probes to the DNA or RNA equivalent of the gene transcript, and the quantification of gene expression levels, or, alternatively, the final gene product itself (protein) are monitored, e.g., with antibodies to the ovarian cancer-associated protein and standard immunoassays (ELISAs, etc.) or other techniques, including mass spectroscopy assays, 2D gel electrophoresis assays, etc. Proteins corresponding to ovarian cancer genes, i.e., those identified as being important in a ovarian cancer phenotype, are evaluated in a ovarian cancer diagnostic test.

In a preferred embodiment, gene expression monitoring is performed on a plurality of genes. Multiple protein expression monitoring are performed as well. Similarly, these assays are performed on an individual basis as well.

In this embodiment, the ovarian cancer nucleic acid probes are attached to biochips as outlined herein for the detection and quantification of ovarian cancer sequences in a particular cell. The assays are further described below in the example. PCR techniques are used to provide greater sensitivity.

In a preferred embodiment nucleic acids encoding the ovarian cancer-associated protein are detected. Although DNA or RNA encoding the ovarian cancer-associated protein are detected, of particular interest are methods wherein an mRNA encoding a ovarian cancer-associated protein is detected. Probes to detect mRNA are nucleotide/deoxynucleotide probe that is complementary to and hybridizes with the mRNA and includes, but is not limited to, oligonucleotides, cDNA or RNA. Probes also should contain a detectable label, as defined herein. In one method the mRNA is detected after immobilizing the nucleic acid to be examined on a solid support such as nylon membranes and hybridizing the probe with the sample. Following washing to remove the non-specifically bound probe, the label is detected. In another method detection of the mRNA is performed in situ. In this method permeabilized cells or tissue samples are contacted with a detectably labeled nucleic acid probe for sufficient time to allow the probe to hybridize with the target mRNA. Following washing to remove the non-specifically bound probe, the label is detected. For example a digoxygenin labeled riboprobe (RNA probe) that is complementary to the mRNA encoding a ovarian cancerassociated protein is detected by binding the digoxygenin with an anti-digoxygenin secondary antibody and developed with nitro blue tetrazolium and 5-bromo-4-chloro-3indoyl phosphate.

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In a preferred embodiment, various proteins from the three classes of proteins as described herein (secreted, transmembrane or intracellular proteins) are used in diagnostic assays. The ovarian cancer-associated proteins, antibodies, nucleic acids, modified proteins and cells containing ovarian cancer sequences are used in diagnostic assays. This are performed on an individual gene or corresponding polypeptide level. In a preferred embodiment, the expression profiles are used, preferably in conjunction with high throughput screening techniques to allow monitoring for expression profile genes and/or corresponding polypeptides.

As described and defined herein, ovarian cancer-associated proteins, including intracellular, transmembrane or secreted proteins, find use as markers of ovarian cancer.

Detection of these proteins in putative ovarian cancer tissue allows for detection or diagnosis of ovarian cancer. In one embodiment, antibodies are used to detect ovarian cancer-associated proteins. A preferred method separates proteins from a sample by electrophoresis on a gel (typically a denaturing and reducing protein gel, but are another type of gel, including isoelectric focusing gels and the like). Following separation of proteins, the ovarian cancer-associated protein is detected, e.g., by immunoblotting with antibodies raised against the ovarian cancer-associated protein. Methods of immunoblotting are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

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In another preferred method, antibodies to the ovarian cancer-associated protein find use in *in situ* imaging techniques, e.g., in histology (e.g., *Methods in Cell Biology: Antibodies in Cell* Biology, volume 37 (Asai, ed. 1993)). In this method cells are contacted with from one to many antibodies to the ovarian cancer-associated protein(s). Following washing to remove non-specific antibody binding, the presence of the antibody or antibodies is detected. In one embodiment the antibody is detected by incubating with a secondary antibody that contains a detectable label. In another method the primary antibody to the ovarian cancer-associated proteins) contains a detectable label, e.g. an enzyme marker that can act on a substrate. In another preferred embodiment each one of multiple primary antibodies contains a distinct and detectable label. This method finds particular use in simultaneous screening for a plurality of ovarian cancer-associated proteins. As will be appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art, many other histological imaging techniques are also provided by the invention.

In a preferred embodiment the label is detected in a fluorometer which has the ability to detect and distinguish emissions of different wavelengths. In addition, a fluorescence activated cell sorter (FACS) are used in the method. In another preferred embodiment, antibodies find use in diagnosing ovarian cancer from blood, serum, plasma, stool, and other samples. Such samples, therefore, are useful as samples to be probed or tested for the presence of ovarian cancer-associated proteins. Antibodies are used to detect a ovarian cancer-associated protein by previously described immunoassay techniques including ELISA, immunoblotting (western blotting), immunoprecipitation, BIACORE technology and the like. Conversely, the presence of antibodies may indicate an immune response against an endogenous ovarian cancer-associated protein.

In a preferred embodiment, in situ hybridization of labeled ovarian cancer nucleic acid probes to tissue arrays is done. For example, arrays of tissue samples, including ovarian

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cancer tissue and/or normal tissue, are made. In situ hybridization (see, e.g., Ausubel, supra) is then performed. When comparing the fingerprints between an individual and a standard, the skilled artisan can make a diagnosis, a prognosis, or a prediction based on the findings. It is further understood that the genes which indicate the diagnosis may differ from those which indicate the prognosis and molecular profiling of the condition of the cells may lead to distinctions between responsive or refractory conditions or are predictive of outcomes.

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In a preferred embodiment, the ovarian cancer-associated proteins, antibodies, nucleic acids, modified proteins and cells containing ovarian cancer sequences are used in prognosis assays. As above, gene expression profiles are generated that correlate to ovarian cancer, in terms of long term prognosis. Again, this are done on either a protein or gene level, with the use of genes being preferred. As above, ovarian cancer probes are attached to biochips for the detection and quantification of ovarian cancer sequences in a tissue or patient. The assays proceed as outlined above for diagnosis. PCR method may provide more sensitive and accurate quantification.

Characteristics of ovarian cancer-associated proteins and genes encoding same

Ovarian cancer-associated proteins of the present invention are classified as secreted proteins, transmembrane proteins or intracellular proteins. In one embodiment, the ovarian cancer-associated protein is an intracellular protein. Intracellular proteins are found in the cytoplasm and/or in the nucleus. Intracellular proteins are involved in all aspects of cellular function and replication (including, e.g., signaling pathways); aberrant expression of such proteins often results in unregulated or disregulated cellular processes (see, e.g., Molecular Biology of the Cell (Alberts, ed., 3rd ed., 1994). For example, many intracellular proteins have enzymatic activity such as protein kinase activity, protein phosphatase activity, protease activity, nucleotide cyclase activity, polymerase activity and the like. Intracellular proteins also serve as docking proteins that are involved in organizing complexes of proteins, or targeting proteins to various subcellular localizations, and are involved in maintaining the structural integrity of organelles.

An increasingly appreciated concept in characterising proteins is the presence in the proteins of one or more motifs for which defined functions have been attributed. In addition to the highly conserved sequences found in the enzymatic domain of proteins, highly conserved sequences have been identified in proteins that are involved in

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protein-protein interaction. For example, Src-homology-2 (SH2) domains bind tyrosine-phosphorylated targets in a sequence dependent manner. PTB domains, which are distinct from SH2 domains, also bind tyrosine phosphorylated targets. SH3 domains bind to proline-rich targets. In addition, PH domains, tetratricopeptide repeats and WD domains to name only a few, have been shown to mediate protein-protein interactions. Some of these may also be involved in binding to phospholipids or other second messengers. As will be appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art, these motifs are identified on the basis of primary sequence; thus, an analysis of the sequence of proteins may provide insight into both the enzymatic potential of the molecule and/or molecules with which the protein may associate. One useful database is Pfam (protein families), which is a large collection of multiple sequence alignments and hidden Markov models covering many common protein domains. Versions are available via the internet from Washington University in St. Louis, the Sanger Center in England, and the Karolinska Institute in Sweden (see, e.g., Bateman et al., 2000, Nuc. Acids Res. 28: 263-266; Sonnhammer et al., 1997, Proteins 28: 405-420; Bateman et al., 1999, Nuc. Acids Res. 27:260-262; and Sonnhammer et al., 1998, Nuc. Acids Res. 26: 320-322.

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In another embodiment, the ovarian cancer sequences are transmembrane proteins. Transmembrane proteins are molecules that span a phospholipid bilayer of a cell. They may have an intracellular domain, an extracellular domain, or both. The intracellular domains of such proteins may have a number of functions including those already described for intracellular proteins. For example, the intracellular domain may have enzymatic activity and/or may serve as a binding site for additional proteins. Frequently the intracellular domain of transmembrane proteins serves both roles. For example certain receptor tyrosine kinases have both protein kinase activity and SH2 domains. In addition, autophosphorylation of tyrosines on the receptor molecule itself, creates binding sites for additional SH2 domain containing proteins.

Transmembrane proteins may contain from one to many transmembrane domains. For example, receptor tyrosine kinases, certain cytokine receptors, receptor guanylyl cyclases and receptor serine/threonine protein kinases contain a single transmembrane domain. However, various other proteins including channels and adenylyl cyclases contain numerous transmembrane domains. Many important cell surface receptors such as G protein coupled receptors (GPCRs) are classified as "seven transmembrane domain" proteins, as they contain 7 membrane spanning regions. Characteristics of transmembrane domains include approximately 20 consecutive hydrophobic amino acids

that are followed by charged amino acids. Therefore, upon analysis of the amino acid sequence of a particular protein, the localization and number of transmembrane domains within the protein are predicted (see, e.g. PSORT web site http://psort.nibb.ac.jp/). Important transmembrane protein receptors include, but are not limited to the insulin receptor, insulin-like growth factor receptor, human growth hormone receptor, glucose transporters, transferrin receptor, epidermal growth factor receptor, low density lipoprotein receptor, epidermal growth factor receptor, leptin receptor, interleukin receptors, e.g. IL-1 receptor, IL-2 receptor,

The extracellular domains of transmembrane proteins are diverse; however, conserved motifs are found repeatedly among various extracellular domains. Conserved structure and/or functions have been ascribed to different extracellular motifs. Many extracellular domains are involved in binding to other molecules. In one aspect, extracellular domains are found on receptors. Factors that bind the receptor domain include circulating ligands, which are peptides, proteins, or small molecules such as adenosine and the like. For example, growth factors such as EGF, FGF and PDGF are circulating growth factors that bind to their cognate receptors to initiate a variety of cellular responses. Other factors include cytokines, mitogenic factors, neurotrophic factors and the like. Extracellular domains also bind to cell-associated molecules. In this respect, they mediate cell-cell interactions., Cell-associated ligands are tethered to the cell, e.g., via a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) anchor, or may themselves be transmembrane proteins. Extracellular domains also associate with the extracellular matrix and contribute to the maintenance of the cell structure.

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Ovarian cancer-associated proteins that are transmembrane are particularly preferred in the present invention as they are readily accessible targets for immunotherapeutics, as are described herein. In addition, as outlined below, transmembrane proteins are also useful in imaging modalities. Antibodies are used to label such readily accessible proteins *in situ*. Alternatively, antibodies can also label intracellular proteins, in which case samples are typically permeablized to provide access to intracellular proteins.

It will also be appreciated by those in the art that a transmembrane protein are made soluble by removing transmembrane sequences, e.g., through recombinant methods. Furthermore, transmembrane proteins that have been made soluble are made to be secreted through recombinant means by adding an appropriate signal sequence.

In another embodiment, the ovarian cancer-associated proteins are secreted proteins; the secretion of which are either constitutive or regulated. These proteins have a signal peptide or signal sequence that targets the molecule to the secretory pathway. Secreted proteins are involved in numerous physiological events; by virtue of their circulating nature, they serve to transmit signals to various other cell types. The secreted protein may function in an autocrine manner (acting on the cell that secreted the factor), a paracrine manner (acting on cells in close proximity to the cell that secreted the factor) or an endocrine manner (acting on cells at a distance). Thus secreted molecules find use in modulating or altering numerous aspects of physiology. Ovarian cancer-associated proteins that are secreted proteins are particularly preferred in the present invention as they serve as good targets for diagnostic markers, e.g., for blood, plasma, serum, or stool tests.

Mammalian subjects

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The present invention provides nucleic acid and protein sequences that are differentially expressed in ovarian cancer, herein termed "ovarian cancer sequences." As outlined below, ovarian cancer sequences include those that are up-regulated (i.e., expressed at a higher level) in ovarian cancer, as well as those that are down-regulated (i.e., expressed at a lower level). In a preferred embodiment, the ovarian cancer sequences are from humans; however, as will be appreciated by those in the art, ovarian cancer sequences from other organisms are useful in animal models of disease and drug evaluation; thus, other ovarian cancer sequences are provided, from vertebrates, including mammals, including rodents (rats, mice, hamsters, guinea pigs, etc.), primates, farm animals (including sheep, goats, pigs, cows, horses, etc.) and pets, e.g., (dogs, cats, etc.).

Assay control samples

It will be apparent from the preceding discussion that many of the diagnostic methods provided by the present invention involve a degree of quantification to determine, on the one hand, the over-expression or reduced-expression of a diagnostic/prognostic marker in tissue that is suspected of comprising a cancer cell. Such quantification can be readily provided by the inclusion of appropriate control samples in the assays described below, derived from healthy or normal individuals. Alternatively, if internal controls are not included in each assay conducted, the control may be derived from an established data set that has been generated from healthy or normal individuals.

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In the present context, the term "healthy individual" shall be taken to mean an individual who is known not to suffer from ovarian cancer, such knowledge being derived from clinical data on the individual, including, but not limited to, a different cancer assay to that described herein. As the present invention is particularly useful for the early detection of ovarian cancer, it is preferred that the healthy individual is asymptomatic with respect to the early symptoms associated with ovarian cancer. Although early detection using well-known procedures is difficult, reduced urinary frequency, rectal pressure, and abdominal bloating and swelling, are associated with the disease in its early stages, and, as a consequence, healthy individuals should not have any of these clinical symptoms. Clearly, subjects suffering from later symptoms associated with ovarian cancer, such as, for example, metastases in the omentum, abdominal fluid, lymph nodes, lung, liver, brain, or bone, and subjects suffering from spinal cord compression, elevated calcium level, chronic pain, or pleural effusion, should also be avoided from the "healthy individual" data set.

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The term "normal individual" shall be taken to mean an individual having a normal level of expression of a cancer-associate gene or cancer-associated protein in a particular sample derived from said individual. As will be known to those skilled in the art, data obtained from a sufficiently large sample of the population will normalize, allowing the generation of a data set for determining the average level of a particular parameter. Accordingly, the level of expression of a cancer-associate gene or cancer-associated protein can be determined for any population of individuals, and for any sample derived from said individual, for subsequent comparison to levels determined for a sample being assayed. Where such normalized data sets are relied upon, internal controls are preferably included in each assay conducted to control for variation.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method for detecting a cancer cell in a subject, said method comprising:

- (i) determining the level of mRNA encoding a cancer-associated protein expressed in a test sample from said subject; and
- (ii) comparing the level of mRNA determined at (i) to the level of mRNA encoding a cancer-associated protein expressed in a comparable sample from a healthy or normal individual,

wherein a level of mRNA at (i) that is modified in the test sample relative to the comparable sample from the normal or healthy individual is indicative of the presence of a cancer cell in said subject.

Alternatively, or in addition, the controll may comprise a cancer-associated sequence that is known to be expressed at a particular level in an ovarian cancer, eg., CA125, MUC-1 or E-Cadherin, amongast others.

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Biological samples

Preferred biological samples in which the assays of the invention are performed include bodily fluids, ovarian tissue and cells, and those tissues known to comprise cancer cells arising from a metastasis of an ovarian cancer, such as, for example, in carcinomas of the lung, prostate, breast, colon, pancreas, placenta, or omentum, and in cells of brain anaplastic oligodendrogliomas.

Bodily fluids shall be taken to include whole blood, serum, peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC), or buffy coat fraction.

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In the present context, the term "cancer cell" includes any biological specimen or sample comprising a cancer cell irrespective of its degree of isolation or purity, such as, for example, tissues, organs, cell lines, bodily fluids, or histology specimens that comprise a cell in the early stages of transformation or having been transformed.

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As the present invention is particularly useful for the early detection and prognosis of cancer ofe rthe medium to long term, the definition of "cancer cell" is not to be limited by the stage of a cancer in the subject from which said cancer cell is derived (ie. whether or not the patient is in remission or undergoing disease recurrence or whether or not the cancer is a primary tumor or the consequence of metastases). Nor is the term "cancer cell" to be limited by the stage of the cell cycle of said cancer cell.

Preferably, the sample comprises ovarian tissue, prostate tissue, kidney tissue, uterine tissue, placenta, a cervical specimen, omentum, rectal tissue, brain tissue, bone tissue,

lung tissue, lymphatic tissue, urine, semen, blood, abdominal fluid, or serum, or a cell preparation or nucleic acid preparation derived therefrom. More preferably, the sample comprises serum or abdominal fluid, or a tissue selected from the group consisting of: ovary, lymph, lung, liver, brain, placenta, brain, omentum, and prostate. Even more preferably, the sample comprises serum or abdominal fluid, ovary (eg. OSE), or lymph node tissue. The sample can be prepared on a solid matrix for histological analyses, or alternatively, in a suitable solution such as, for example, an extraction buffer or

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suspension buffer, and the present invention clearly extends to the testing of biological solutions thus prepared.

Polynucleotide probes and amplification primers

Polynucleotide probes are derived from or comprise the nucleic acid sequences whose nucleotide sequences are provided by reference to the public database accession numbers given in Tables 1-3 (referred to herein as the nucleotide sequences shown in Tables 1-3), and sequences homologues thereto as well as variants, derivatives and fragments thereof.

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Whilst the probes may comprise double-stranded or single-stranded nucleic acid, single-stranded probes are preferred because they do not require melting prior to use in hybridizations. On the other hand, longer probes are also preferred because they can be used at higher hybridization stringency than shorter probes and may produce lower background hybridization than shorter probes.

So far as shorter probes are concerned, single-stranded, chemically-synthesized oligonucleotide probes are particularly preferred by the present invention. To reduce the noise associated with the use of such probes during hybridization, the nucleotide sequence of the probe is carefully selected to maximize the Tm at which hybridizations can be performed, reduce non-specific hybridization, and to reduce self-hybridization. Such considerations may be particularly important for applications involving high throughput screening using microarray technology. In general, this means that the nucleotide sequence of an oligonucleotide probe is selected such that it is unique to the target RNA or protein-encoding sequence, has a low propensity to form secondary structure, low self-complementary, and is not highly A/T-rich.

The only requirement for the probes is that they cross-hybridize to nucleic acid encoding the target diagnostic protein or the complementary nucleotide sequence thereto and are sufficiently unique in sequence to generate high signal:noise ratios under specified hybridization conditions. As will be known to those skilled in the art, long nucleic acid probes are preferred because they tend to generate higher signal:noise ratios than shorter probes and/or the duplexes formed between longer molecules have higher melting temperatures (i.e. Tm values) than duplexes involving short probes. Accordingly, full-length DNA or RNA probes are contemplated by the present invention, as are specific probes comprising the sequence of the 3'-untranslated region or complementary thereto.

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In a particularly preferred embodiment, the nucleotide sequence of an oligonucleotide probe has no detectable nucleotide sequence identity to a nucleotide sequence in a BLAST search (Altschul *et al.*, *J. Mol. Biol. 215*, 403-410, 1990) or other database search, other than a sequence selected from the group consisting of: (a) a sequence encoding a polypeptide listed in any one of Tables 1-3; (b) the 5'-untranslated region of a sequence encoding a polypeptide listed in any one of Tables 1-3; (c) a 3'-untranslated region of a sequence encoding a polypeptide listed in any one of Tables 1-3; and (d) an exon region of a sequence encoding a polypeptide listed in any one of Tables 1-3.

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Additionally, the self-complementarity of a nucleotide sequence can be determined by aligning the sequence with its reverse complement, wherein detectable regions of identity are indicative of potential self-complementarity. As will be known to those skilled in the art, such sequences may not necessarily form secondary structures during hybridization reaction, and, as a consequence, successfully identify a target nucleotide sequence. It is also known to those skilled in the art that, even where a sequence does form secondary structures during hybridization reactions, reaction conditions can be modified to reduce the adverse consequences of such structure formation. Accordingly, a potential for self-complementarity should not necessarily exclude a particular candidate oligonucleotide from selection. In cases where it is difficult to determine nucleotide sequences having no potential self-complementarity, the uniqueness of the sequence should outweigh a consideration of its potential for secondary structure formation.

Recommended pre-requisites for selecting oligonucleotide probes, particularly with respect to probes suitable for microarray technology, are described in detail by Lockhart et al., "Expression monitoring by hybridization to high-density oligonucleotide arrays", Nature Biotech. 14, 1675-1680, 1996.

The nucleic acid probe may comprise a nucleotide sequence that is within the coding strand of a gene listed in any one of Tables 1-3. Such "sense" probes are useful for detecting RNA by amplification procedures, such as, for example, polymerase chain reaction (PCR), and more preferably, quantitative PCR or reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). Alternatively, "sense" probes may be expressed to produce polypeptides or immunologically active derivatives thereof that are useful for detecting the expressed protein in samples.

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The nucleotide sequences referred to in Tables 1-3 and homologues thereof, typically encode polypeptides. It will be understood by a skilled person that numerous different polynucleotides can encode the same polypeptide as a result of the degeneracy of the genetic code. In addition, it is to be understood that skilled persons may, using routine techniques, make nucleotide substitutions that do not affect the polypeptide sequence encoded by the polynucleotides of the invention to reflect the codon usage of any particular host organism in which the polypeptides of the invention are to be expressed.

Polynucleotides may comprise DNA or RNA. They are single-stranded or double-stranded. They may also be polynucleotides which include within them synthetic or modified nucleotides. A number of different types of modification to oligonucleotides are known in the art. These include methylphosphonate and phosphorothicate backbones, addition of acridine or polylysine chains at the 3' and/or 5' ends of the molecule. For the purposes of the present invention, it is to be understood that the polynucleotides described herein are modified by any method available in the art. Such modifications are carried out in order to enhance the *in vivo* activity or life span of the diagnostic/prognostic polynucleotides.

The terms "variant" or "derivative" in relation to the nucleotide sequences of the present invention include any substitution of, variation of, modification of, replacement of, deletion of or addition of one (or more) nucleic acid from or to the sequence provided that the resultant nucleotide sequence codes for a polypeptide having biological activity, preferably having substantially the same activity as the polypeptide sequences presented in the sequence listings.

With respect to sequence homology, preferably there is at least 75%, more preferably at least 85%, more preferably at least 90% homology to a sequence shown in Tables 1-3 herein over a region of at least 20, preferably at least 25 or 30, for instance at least 40, 60, 100, 500, 1000 or more contiguous nucleotides. More preferably there is at least 95%, more preferably at least 98%, homology. In one embodiment, homologues are naturally occurring sequences, such as orthologues, tissue-specific isoforms and allelic variants.

Homology comparisons are conducted by eye, or more usually, with the aid of readily available sequence comparison programs. These commercially available computer programs can calculate % homology between two or more sequences.

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Percentage (%) homology are calculated over contiguous sequences, i.e. one sequence is aligned with the other sequence and each nucleotide in one sequence directly compared with the corresponding nucleotide in the other sequence, one base at a time. This is called an "ungapped" alignment. Typically, such ungapped alignments are performed only over a relatively short number of bases (for example less than 50 contiguous nucleotides).

Although this is a very simple and consistent method, it fails to take into consideration that, for example, in an otherwise identical pair of sequences, one insertion or deletion will cause the following nucleotides to be put out of alignment, thus potentially resulting in a large reduction in % homology when a global alignment is performed. Consequently, most sequence comparison methods are designed to produce optimal alignments that take into consideration possible insertions and deletions without penalising unduly the overall homology score. This is achieved by inserting "gaps" in the sequence alignment to try to maximise local homology.

However, these more complex methods assign "gap penalties" to each gap that occurs in the alignment so that, for the same number of identical amino acids, a sequence alignment with as few gaps as possible - reflecting higher relatedness between the two compared sequences - will achieve a higher score than one with many gaps. "Affine gap costs" are typically used that charge a relatively high cost for the existence of a gap and a smaller penalty for each subsequent residue in the gap. This is the most commonly used gap scoring system. High gap penalties will of course produce optimised alignments with fewer gaps. Most alignment programs allow the gap penalties to be modified. However, it is preferred to use the default values when using such software for sequence comparisons.

In determining whether or not two amino acid sequences fall within the stated defined percentage identity limits, those skilled in the art will be aware that it is necessary to conduct a side-by-side comparison of amino acid sequences. In such comparisons or alignments, differences will arise in the positioning of non-identical amino acid residues depending upon the algorithm used to perform the alignment. In the present context, references to percentage identities and similarities between two or more amino acid sequences shall be taken to refer to the number of identical and similar residues respectively, between said sequences as determined using any standard algorithm known to those skilled in the art. In particular, amino acid identities and similarities are calculated using the GAP program of the Computer Genetics Group, Inc., University

Research Park, Madison, Wisconsin, United States of America (Devereaux *et al*, *Nucl. Acids Res. 12*, 387-395,1984), which utilizes the algorithm of Needleman and Wunsch *J. Mol. Biol. 48*, 443-453, 1970, or alternatively, the CLUSTAL W algorithm of Thompson *et al.*, *Nucl. Acids Res. 22*, 4673-4680, 1994, for multiple alignments, to maximize the number of identical/similar amino acids and to minimize the number and/or length of sequence gaps in the alignment.

A suitable computer program for carrying out such an alignment is the GCG Wisconsin Bestfit package (University of Wisconsin, U.S.A.; Devereux *et al.*, 1984, Nucleic Acids Research 12:387). The default scoring matrix has a match value of 10 for each identical nucleotide and -9 for each mismatch. The default gap creation penalty is -50 and the default gap extension penalty is -3 for each nucleotide.

Examples of other software than can perform sequence comparisons include, but are not limited to, the BLAST package (see Ausubel *et al.*, 1999 *ibid* – Chapter 18), FASTA (Atschul *et al.*, 1990, J. Mol. Biol., 403-410) and the GENEWORKS suite of comparison tools. Both BLAST and FASTA are available for offline and online searching (see Ausubel *et al.*, 1999 *ibid*, pages 7-58 to 7-60). However it is preferred to use the GCG Bestfit program.

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Once the software has produced an optimal alignment, it is possible to calculate % homology, preferably % sequence identity. The software typically does this as part of the sequence comparison and generates a numerical result.

A preferred sequence comparison program is the GCG Wisconsin Bestfit program described above.

The present invention also encompasses the use of nucleotide sequences that are capable of hybridizing selectively to the sequences presented herein, or any variant, fragment or derivative thereof, or to the complement of any of the above. Nucleotide sequences are preferably at least 15 nucleotides in length, more preferably at least 20, 30, 40 or 50 nucleotides in length.

The term "hybridization" as used herein shall include "the process by which a strand of nucleic acid joins with a complementary strand through base pairing" as well as the process of amplification as carried out in polymerase chain reaction technologies.

Polynucleotides capable of selectively hybridizing to the nucleotide sequences presented herein, or to their complement, will be generally at least 70%, preferably at least 80 or 90% and more preferably at least 95% or 98% homologous to the corresponding nucleotide sequences referred to in Tables 1-3 over a region of at least 20, preferably at least 25 or 30, for instance at least 40, 60, 100, 500, 1000 or more contiguous nucleotides.

The term "selectively hybridizable" means that the polynucleotide used as a probe is used under conditions where a target polynucleotide is found to hybridize to the probe at a level significantly above background. The background hybridization may occur because of other polynucleotides present, for example, in the cDNA or genomic DNA library being screening. In this event, background implies a level of signal generated by interaction between the probe and a non-specific DNA member of the library which is less than 10 fold, preferably less than 100 fold as intense as the specific interaction observed with the target DNA. The intensity of interaction are measured, for example, by radiolabelling the probe, e.g. with ³²P.

Hybridization conditions are based on the melting temperature (Tm) of the nucleic acid binding complex, as taught in Berger and Kimmel (1987, Guide to Molecular Cloning Techniques, Methods in Enzymology, Vol 152, Academic Press, San Diego CA), and confer a defined "stringency" as explained below.

For the purposes of defining the level of stringency, a high stringency hybridization is achieved using a hybridization buffer and/or a wash solution comprising the following:

- (i) a salt concentration that is equivalent to 0.1xSSC-0.2xSSC buffer or lower salt concentration;
 - (ii) a detergent concentration equivalent to 0.1% (w/v) SDS or higher; and
- (iii) an incubation temperature of 55°C or higher.

Conditions for specifically hybridizing nucleic acid, and conditions for washing to remove non-specific hybridizing nucleic acid, are well understood by those skilled in the art. For the purposes of further clarification only, reference to the parameters affecting hybridization between nucleic acid molecules is found in Ausubel *et al.* (Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Wiley Interscience, ISBN 047150338, 1992), which is herein incorporated by reference.

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Maximum stringency typically occurs at about Tm-5°C (5°C below the Tm of the probe); high stringency at about 5°C to 10°C below Tm; intermediate stringency at about 10°C to 20°C below Tm; and low stringency at about 20°C to 25°C below Tm. As will be understood by those of skill in the art, a maximum stringency hybridization are used to identify or detect identical polynucleotide sequences while an intermediate (or low) stringency hybridization are used to identify or detect similar or related polynucleotide sequences.

In a preferred aspect, the present invention covers nucleotide sequences that can hybridize to the nucleotide sequence of the present invention under stringent conditions (e.g. 65°C and 0.1xSSC {1xSSC = 0.15 M NaCl, 0.015 M Na₃ Citrate pH 7.0}).

Where the diagnostic/prognostic polynucleotide is double-stranded, both strands of the duplex, either individually or in combination, are encompassed by the present invention. Where the polynucleotide is single-stranded, it is to be understood that the complementary sequence of that polynucleotide is also included within the scope of the present invention.

Polynucleotides which are not 100% homologous to the sequences of the present invention but are useful in perfoming the diagnostic and/or prognostic assays of the invertion by virtue of their ability to selectively hybridize to the target gene transcript, or to encode an immunologically cross-reactive protein to the target protein, are obtained in a number of ways, such as, for example by probing DNA libraries made from a range of individuals, for example individuals from different populations. In particular, given that that changes in the expression of diagnostic/prognostic cancer-associated genes correlate with ovarian cancer, characterisation of variant sequences in individuals suffering from ovarian cancer is used to identify variations in the sequences of ovarian-cancer associated genes (and proteins) that are predictive of and/or causative of ovarian cancer.

Accordingly the present invention provides methods of identifying sequence variants that are associated with ovarian cancer which methods comprise determining all or part of the nucleotide sequence of a gene referred to in Tables 1-3, derived from an individual suffering from ovarian cancer and comparing the sequence to that of the corresponding wild-type gene.

In addition, other viral/bacterial, or cellular homologues particularly cellular homologues found in mammalian cells (e.g. rat, mouse, bovine and primate cells), are obtained and such

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homologues and fragments thereof in general will be capable of selectively hybridizing to the sequences shown in the sequence listing herein. Such sequences are obtained by probing cDNA libraries made from or genomic DNA libraries from other animal species, and probing such libraries with probes comprising all or part of the sequences referred to in Tables 1-3 under conditions of medium to high stringency. Similar considerations apply to obtaining species homologues and allelic variants of the nucleotide sequences referred to in Tables 1-3.

Variants and strain/species homologues may also be obtained using degenerate PCR which will use primers designed to target sequences within the variants and homologues encoding conserved amino acid sequences within the sequences of the present invention. Conserved sequences are predicted, for example, by aligning the amino acid sequences from several variants/homologues. Sequence alignments are performed using computer software known in the art. For example the GCG Wisconsin PileUp program is widely used.

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The primers used in degenerate PCR will contain one or more degenerate positions and will be used at stringency conditions lower than those used for cloning sequences with single sequence primers against known sequences.

Alternatively, such polynucleotides are obtained by site-directed mutagenesis of characterised sequences, such as the sequences referred to in Tables 1-3. This are useful where for example silent codon changes are required to sequences to optimise codon preferences for a particular host cell in which the polynucleotide sequences are being expressed. Other sequence changes are desired in order to introduce restriction enzyme recognition sites, or to alter the property or function of the polypeptides encoded by the polynucleotides.

Polynucleotides comprising a diagnostic/prognostic cancer-associated gene are used to produce a primer by standard derivatization means, e.g. a PCR primer, a primer for an alternative amplification reaction, a probe e.g. labelled with a detectable label by conventional means using radioactive or non-radioactive labels, or the polynucleotides are cloned into vectors. Such primers, probes and other fragments will be at least 15, preferably at least 20, for example at least 25, 30 or 40 nucleotides in length. Preferred fragments are less than 5000, 2000, 1000, 500 or 200 nucleotides in length.

Polynucleotides such as a DNA polynucleotides and probes according to the invention are produced by recombinant or synthetic means, including cloning by standard techniques.

In general, primers will be produced by synthetic means, involving a step wise manufacture of the desired nucleic acid sequence one nucleotide at a time. Techniques for accomplishing this using automated techniques are readily available in the art.

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Longer polynucleotides will generally be produced using recombinant means, for example using PCR (polymerase chain reaction) cloning techniques. This will involve making a pair of primers (e.g. of about 15 to 30 nucleotides) flanking a region of the sequence which it is desired to clone, bringing the primers into contact with mRNA or cDNA obtained from an animal or human cell, performing a polymerase chain reaction under conditions which bring about amplification of the desired region, isolating the amplified fragment (e.g. by purifying the reaction mixture on an agarose gel) and recovering the amplified DNA. The primers are designed to contain suitable restriction enzyme recognition sites so that the amplified DNA are cloned into a suitable cloning vector

Polynucleotide probes or primers preferably carry a detectable label. Suitable labels include radioisotopes such as ³²P or ³⁵S, enzyme labels, or other protein labels such as biotin. Such labels are added to polynucleotides or primers and are detected using by techniques known in the art.

Polynucleotide probes or primers labeled or unlabeled are also used by a person skilled in the art in nucleic acid-based tests for detecting or sequencing diagnostic/prognostic cancer-associated gene.

Such tests for detecting generally comprise bringing a biological sample containing DNA or RNA into contact with a probe comprising a polynucleotide probe or primer under at least low stringency hybridization conditions and detecting any duplex formed between the probe/primer and nucleic acid in the sample. Such detection are achieved using techniques such as PCR or by immobilising the probe on a solid support, removing nucleic acid in the sample which is not hybridized to the probe, and then detecting nucleic acid which has hybridized to the probe. Alternatively, the sample nucleic acid are immobilised on a solid support, and the amount of probe bound to such a support are detected. Suitable assay methods of this and other formats are found in for example W089/03891 and W090/13667.

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Tests for sequencing nucleotides include bringing a biological sample containing target DNA or RNA into contact with a probe comprising a polynucleotide probe or primer under at least low stringency hybridization conditions and determining the sequence by, for example the Sanger dideoxy chain termination method (see Sambrook et al.).

Such a method generally comprises elongating, in the presence of suitable reagents, the primer by synthesis of a strand complementary to the target DNA or RNA and selectively terminating the elongation reaction at one or more of an A, C, G or T/U residue; allowing strand elongation and termination reaction to occur; separating out according to size the elongated products to determine the sequence of the nucleotides at which selective termination has occurred. Suitable reagents include a DNA polymerase enzyme, the deoxynucleotides dATP, dCTP, dGTP and dTTP, a buffer and ATP. Dideoxynucleotides are used for selective termination.

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Tests for detecting or sequencing nucleotides in a biological sample are used as part of the methods of the invention for detecting ovarian cancer-associated transcripts and monitoring the efficacy of treatment of patients suffering from ovarian cancer as described in more detail herein.

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The probes/primers may conveniently be packaged in the form of a test kit in a suitable container. In such kits the probe are bound to a solid support where the assay format for which the kit is designed requires such binding. The kit may also contain suitable reagents for treating the sample to be probed, hybridizing the probe to nucleic acid in the sample, control reagents, instructions, and the like.

Preferably, a kit of the invention comprises primers/probes suitable for selectively detecting a plurality of sequences, more preferably for selectively detecting a plurality of sequences that are listed in one or more of Tables 1-3 as having a P value of less than 0.05, more preferably a P value of less than 0.01. Similarly, a kit of the invention preferably comprises primers suitable for selectively detecting a plurality of sequences referred to in Table 1 or 2 or 3.

Nucleic acid-based assay formats

As discussed in detail below, the status of expression of a cancer-associated gene in patient samples may be analyzed by a variety protocols that are well known in the art

including *in situ* hybridization, northern blotting techniques, RT-PCR analysis (such as, for example, performed on laser capture microdissected samples), and microarray technology, such as, for example, using tissue microarrays probed with nucleic acid probes, or nucleic acid microarrays (ie. RNA microarrays or amplified DNA microarrays) microarrays probed with nucleic acid probes. All such assay formats are encompassed by the present invention.

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For high throughput screening of large numbers of samples, such as, for example, public health screening of subjects, particularly human subjects, having a higher risk of developing cancer, microarray technology is a preferred assay format.

In accordance with such high throughput formats, techniques for producing immobilised arrays of DNA molecules have been described in the art. Generally, most prior art methods describe how to synthesise single-stranded nucleic acid molecule arrays, using for example masking techniques to build up various permutations of sequences at the various discrete positions on the solid substrate. U.S. Patent No. 5,837,832, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference, describes an improved method for producing DNA arrays immobilised to silicon substrates based on very large scale integration technology. In particular, U.S. Patent No. 5,837,832 describes a strategy called "tiling" to synthesize specific sets of probes at spatially-defined locations on a substrate which are used to produced the immobilised DNA arrays. U.S. Patent No. 5,837,832 also provides references for earlier techniques that may also be used.

Thus DNA are synthesised *in situ* on the surface of the substrate. However, DNA may also be printed directly onto the substrate using for example robotic devices equipped with either pins or piezo electric devices.

The plurality of polynucleotide sequences are typically immobilised onto or in discrete regions of a solid substrate. The substrate are porous to allow immobilisation within the substrate or substantially non-porous, in which case the library sequences are typically immobilised on the surface of the substrate. The solid substrate are made of any material to which polypeptides can bind, either directly or indirectly. Examples of suitable solid substrates include flat glass, silicon wafers, mica, ceramics and organic polymers such as plastics, including polystyrene and polymethacrylate. It may also be possible to use semi-permeable membranes such as nitrocellulose or nylon membranes, which are widely available. The semi-permeable membranes are mounted on a more robust solid

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surface such as glass. The surfaces may optionally be coated with a layer of metal, such as gold, platinum or other transition metal. A particular example of a suitable solid substrate is the commercially available BIACoreTM chip (Pharmacia Biosensors).

5 Preferably, the solid substrate is generally a material having a rigid or semi-rigid surface. In preferred embodiments, at least one surface of the substrate will be substantially flat, although in some embodiments it are desirable to physically separate synthesis regions for different polymers with, for example, raised regions or etched trenches. It is also preferred that the solid substrate is suitable for the high density application of DNA 10 sequences in discrete areas of typically from 50 to 100 µm, giving a density of 10000 to 40000 cm⁻².

The solid substrate is conveniently divided up into sections. This are achieved by techniques such as photoetching, or by the application of hydrophobic inks, for example teflon-based inks (Cel-line, USA).

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Discrete positions, in which each different member of the array is located may have any convenient shape, e.g., circular, rectangular, elliptical, wedge-shaped, etc.

20 Attachment of the polynucleotide sequences to the substrate are by covalent or noncovalent means. The plurality of polynucleotide sequences are attached to the substrate via a layer of molecules to which the sequences bind. For example, the sequences are labelled with biotin and the substrate coated with avidin and/or streptavidin. convenient feature of using biotinylated sequences is that the efficiency of coupling to the solid substrate are determined easily. Since the library sequences may bind only poorly to some solid substrates, it is often necessary to provide a chemical interface between the solid substrate (such as in the case of glass) and the sequences. Examples of suitable chemical interfaces include hexaethylene glycol. Another example is the use of polylysine coated glass, the polylysine then being chemically modified using standard procedures to introduce an affinity ligand. Other methods for attaching molecules to the surfaces of solid substrate by the use of coupling agents are known in the art, see for example WO98/49557.

The complete DNA array is typically read at the same time by charged coupled device (CCD) camera or confocal imaging system. Alternatively, the DNA array are placed for detection in a suitable apparatus that can move in an x-y direction, such as a plate

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reader. In this way, the change in characteristics for each discrete position are measured automatically by computer controlled movement of the array to place each discrete element in turn in line with the detection means.

The detection means are capable of interrogating each position in the library array optically or electrically. Examples of suitable detection means include CCD cameras or confocal imaging systems.

In a preferred embodiment, the level of expression of the cancer-associated gene in the test sample is determined by hybridizing a probe/primer to RNA in the test sample under at least low stringency hybridization conditions and detecting the hybridization using a detection means.

Similarly, the level of mRNA in the comparable sample from the healthy or normal individual is preferably determined by hybridizing a probe/primer to RNA in said comparable sample under at least low stringency hybridization conditions and detecting the hybridization using a detection means.

For the purposes of defining the level of stringency to be used in these diagnostic assays, a low stringency is defined herein as being a hybridization and/or a wash carried out in 6xSSC buffer, 0.1% (w/v) SDS at 28°C, or equivalent conditions. A moderate stringency is defined herein as being a hybridization and/or washing carried out in 2xSSC buffer, 0.1% (w/v) SDS at a temperature in the range 45°C to 65°C, or equivalent conditions. A high stringency is defined herein as being a hybridization and/or wash carried out in 0.1xSSC buffer, 0.1% (w/v) SDS, or lower salt concentration, and at a temperature of at least 65°C, or equivalent conditions. Reference herein to a particular level of stringency encompasses equivalent conditions using wash/hybridization solutions other than SSC known to those skilled in the art.

Generally, the stringency is increased by reducing the concentration of SSC buffer, and/or increasing the concentration of SDS and/or increasing the temperature of the hybridization and/or wash. Those skilled in the art will be aware that the conditions for hybridization and/or wash may vary depending upon the nature of the hybridization matrix used to support the sample RNA, or the type of hybridization probe used.

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In general, the sample or the probe is immobilized on a solid matrix or surface (e.g., nitrocellulose). For high throughput screening, the sample or probe will generally comprise an array of nucleic acids on glass or other solid matrix, such as, for example, as described in WO 96/17958. Techniques for producing high density arrays are described, for example, by Fodor *et al.*, Science 767-773, 1991, and in U.S. Pat. No. 5,143,854. Typical protocols for other assay formats can be found, for example in Current Protocols In Molecular Biology, Unit 2 (Northern Blotting), Unit 4 (Southern Blotting), and Unit 18 (PCR Analysis), Frederick M. Ausubul *et al.* (ed)., 1995.

The detection means according to this aspect of the invention may be any nucleic acidbased detection means such as, for example, nucleic acid hybridization or amplification reaction (eg. PCR), a nucleic acid sequence-based amplification (NASBA) system, inverse polymerase chain reaction (iPCR), *in situ* polymerase chain reaction, or reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR), amongst others.

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The probe can be labelled with a reporter molecule capable of producing an identifiable signal (e.g., a radioisotope such as ³²P or ³⁵S, or a fluorescent or biotinylated molecule). According to this embodiment, those skilled in the art will be aware that the detection of sald reporter molecule provides for identification of the probe and that, following the hybridization reaction, the detection of the corresponding nucleotide sequences in the sample is facilitated. Additional probes can be used to confirm the assay results obtained using a single probe.

Wherein the detection means is an amplification reaction such as, for example, a polymerase chain reaction or a nucleic acid sequence-based amplification (NASBA) system or a variant thereof, one or more nucleic acid probes molecules of at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides in length is hybridized to mRNA encoding a cancer-associated protein, or alternatively, hybridized to cDNA or cRNA produced from said mRNA, and nucleic acid copies of the template are enzymically-amplified.

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Those skilled in the art will be aware that there must be a sufficiently high percentage of nucleotide sequence identity between the probes and the RNA sequences in the sample template molecule for hybridization to occur. As stated previously, the stringency conditions can be selected to promote hybridization.

In one format, PCR provides for the hybridization of non-complementary probes to different strands of a double-stranded nucleic acid template molecule (ie. a DNA/RNA, RNA/RNA or DNA/DNA template), such that the hybridized probes are positioned to facilitate the 5'-to 3' synthesis of nucleic acid in the intervening region, under the control of a thermostable DNA polymerase enzyme. In accordance with this embodiment, one sense probe and one antisense probe as described herein would be used to amplify DNA from the hybrid RNA/DNA template or cDNA.

In the present context, the cDNA would generally be produced by reverse transcription of mRNA present in the sample being tested (ie. RT-PCR). RT-PCR is particularly useful when it is desirable to determine expression of a cancer-associated gene. It is also known to those skilled in the art to use mRNA/DNA hybrid molecules as a template for such amplification reactions, and, as a consequence, first strand cDNA synthesis is all that is required to be performed prior to the amplification reaction.

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Variations of the embodiments described herein are described in detail by McPherson *et al.*, PCR: A Practical Approach. (series eds, D. Rickwood and B.D. Hames), IRL Press Limited, Oxford. pp1-253, 1991.

- The amplification reaction detection means described *supra* can be further coupled to a classical hybridization reaction detection means to further enhance sensitivity and specificity of the inventive method, such as by hybridizing the amplified DNA with a probe which is different from any of the probes used in the amplification reaction.
- Similarly, the hybridization reaction detection means described *supra* can be further coupled to a second hybridization step employing a probe which is different from the probe used in the first hybridization reaction.

The comparison to be performed in accordance with the present invention may be a visual comparison of the signal generated by the probe, or alternatively, a comparison of data integrated from the signal, such as, for example, data that have been corrected or normalized to allow for variation between samples. Such comparisons can be readily performed by those skilled in the art.

Polypeptides

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Cancer-associated polypeptides are encoded by cancer-associated genes. It will be understood that such polypeptides include those polypeptide and fragments thereof that are homologous to the polypeptides encoded by the nucleotide sequences referred to in Tables 1-3, which are obtained from any source, for example related viral/bacterial proteins, cellular homologues and synthetic peptides, as well as variants or derivatives thereof.

Thus, the present invention encompasses the use of variants, homologues or derivatives of the cancer-associated proteins descirbed in the accompanying Tables. In one embodiment, homologues are naturally occurring sequences, such as orthologues, tissue-specific isoforms and allelic variants.

In the context of the present invention, a homologous sequence is taken to include an amino acid sequence which is at least 60, 70, 80 or 90% identical, preferably at least 95 or 98% identical at the amino acid level over at least 20, 40, 60 or 80 amino acids with a sequence encoded by a nucleotide sequence referred to in any one of Tables 1-3. In particular, homology should typically be considered with respect to those regions of the sequence known to be essential for specific biological functions rather than non-essential neighbouring sequences.

Although amino acid homology can also be considered in terms of similarity (i.e. amino acid residues having similar chemical properties/functions), in the context of the present invention it is preferred to express homology in terms of sequence identity.

Homology comparisons are carried out as described above for nucleotide sequences with the appropriate modifications for amino acid sequences. For example when using the GCG Wisconsin Bestfit package (see below) the default gap penalty for amino acid sequences is -12 for a gap and -4 for each extension.

It should also be noted that where computer algorithms are used to align amino acid sequences, although the final % homology are measured in terms of identity, the alignment process itself is typically not based on an all-or-nothing pair comparison. Instead, a scaled similarity score matrix is generally used that assigns scores to each pairwise comparison based on chemical similarity or evolutionary distance. An example

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of such a matrix commonly used is the BLOSUM62 matrix - the default matrix for the BLAST suite of programs. GCG Wisconsin programs generally use either the public default values or a custom symbol comparison table if supplied (see user manual for further details). It is preferred to use the public default values for the GCG package, or in the case of other software, the default matrix, such as BLOSUM62.

The terms "variant" or "derivative" in relation to the amino acid sequences of the present invention includes any substitution of, variation of, modification of, replacement of, deletion of or addition of one (or more) amino acids from or to the sequence providing the resultant amino acid sequence preferably has biological activity, preferably having at least 25 to 50% of the activity as the polypeptides referred to in the sequence listings, more preferably at least substantially the same activity. Particular details of biological activity for each polypeptide are given in Tables 1-3.

Thus, the polypeptides referred to in Tables 1-3 and homologues thereof, are modified for use in the present invention. Typically, modifications are made that maintain the activity of the sequence. Thus, in one embodiment, amino acid substitutions are made, for example from 1, 2 or 3 to 10, 20 or 30 substitutions provided that the modified sequence retains at least about 25 to 50% of, or substantially the same activity. However, in an alternative preferred embodiment, modifications to the amino acid sequences of a cancer-associated protein are made intentionally to reduce the biological activity of the polypeptide. For example truncated polypeptides that remain capable of binding to target molecules but lack functional effector domains are useful as inhibitors of the biological activity of the full length molecule.

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In general, preferably less than 20%, 10% or 5% of the amino acid residues of a variant or derivative are altered as compared with the corresponding region of the polypeptides referred to in Tables 1-3.

Amino acid substitutions may include the use of non-naturally occurring analogues, for example to increase blood plasma half-life of a therapeutically administered polypeptide (see below for further details on the production of peptide derivatives for use in therapy).

Conservative substitutions are made, for example according to the Table below. Amino acids in the same block in the second column and preferably in the same line in the third column are substituted for each other:

ALIPHATIC	Non-polar	GAP
		11.37
		ILV
	Polar - uncharged	CSTM
		NQ
	Polar - charged	DE
		KR
AROMATIC		HFWY

Cancer-associated proteins also include fragments of the above mentioned full length polypeptides and variants thereof, including fragments of the sequences referred to in Tables 1-3 and homologues thereof. Preferred fragments include those which include an epitope. Suitable fragments will be at least about 6 or 8, e.g. at least 10, 12, 15 or 20 amino acids in length. They may also be less than 200, 100 or 50 amino acids in length. Polypeptide fragments may contain one or more (e.g. 2, 3, 5, or 10) substitutions, deletions or insertions, including conserved substitutions. Where substitutions, deletion and/or insertions have been made, for example by means of recombinant technology, preferably less than 20%, 10% or 5% of the amino acid residues depicted in the sequence listings are altered.

Cancer-associated proteins are preferably in a substantially isolated form. It will be understood that the protein are mixed with carriers or diluents which will not interfere with the intended purpose of the protein and still be regarded as substantially isolated. A cancer-associated protein of the invention may also be in a substantially purified form, in which case it will generally comprise the protein in a preparation in which more than 90%, e.g. 95%, 98% or 99% pure as determined by SDS/PAGE or other art-recognized means for assessing protein purity.

Protein Production

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For producing full-length polypeptides or immunologically active derivatives thereof by recombinant means, a protein-encoding region comprising at least about 15 contiguous nucleotides of the protein-encoding region of a nucleic acid referred to in any one of Tables 1-3 is placed in operable connection with a promoter or other regulatory sequence capable of regulating expression in a cell-free system or cellular system.

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Reference herein to a "promoter" is to be taken in its broadest context and includes the transcriptional regulatory sequences of a classical genomic gene, including the TATA box which is required for accurate transcription initiation, with or without a CCAAT box sequence and additional regulatory elements (i.e., upstream activating sequences, enhancers and silencers) which alter gene expression in response to developmental and/or external stimuli, or in a tissue-specific manner. In the present context, the term "promoter" is also used to describe a recombinant, synthetic or fusion molecule, or derivative which confers, activates or enhances the expression of a nucleic acid molecule to which it is operably connected, and which encodes the polypeptide or peptide fragment. Preferred promoters can contain additional copies of one or more specific regulatory elements to further enhance expression and/or to alter the spatial expression and/or temporal expression of the said nucleic acid molecule.

Placing a nucleic acid molecule under the regulatory control of, i.e., "in operable connection with", a promoter sequence means positioning said molecule such that expression is controlled by the promoter sequence. Promoters are generally positioned 5' (upstream) to the coding sequence that they control. To construct heterologous promoter/structural gene combinations, it is generally preferred to position the promoter at a distance from the gene transcription start site that is approximately the same as the distance between that promoter and the gene it controls in its natural setting, i.e., the gene from which the promoter is derived. Furthermore, the regulatory elements comprising a promoter are usually positioned within 2 kb of the start site of transcription of the gene. As is known in the art, some variation in this distance can be accommodated without loss of promoter function. Similarly, the preferred positioning of a regulatory sequence element with respect to a heterologous gene to be placed under its control is defined by the positioning of the element in its natural setting, i.e., the genes from which it is derived. Again, as is known in the art, some variation in this distance can also occur.

The prerequisite for producing intact polypeptides and peptides in bacteria such as E. coli is the use of a strong promoter with an effective ribosome binding site. Typical promoters suitable for expression in bacterial cells such as E. coli include, but are not limited to, the *lacz* promoter, temperature-sensitive λ_L or λ_R promoters, T7 promoter or the IPTG-inducible tac promoter. A number of other vector systems for expressing the nucleic acid molecule of the invention in E. coli are well-known in the art and are described, for example, in Ausubel et al (ln: Current Protocols in Molecular Biology. Wiley Interscience, ISBN 047150338, 1987) or Sambrook et al (ln: Molecular cloning. A

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laboratory manual, second edition, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., 1989). Numerous plasmids with suitable promoter sequences for expression in bacteria and efficient ribosome binding sites have been described, such as for example, pKC30 (λ_L: Shimatake and Rosenberg, *Nature 292*, 128, 1981); pKK173-3 (*tac*: Amann and Brosius, *Gene 40*, 183, 1985), pET-3 (T7: Studier and Moffat, *J. Mol. Biol. 189*, 113, 1986); the pBAD/TOPO or pBAD/Thio-TOPO series of vectors containing an arabinose-inducible promoter (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA), the latter of which is designed to also produce fusion proteins with thioredoxin to enhance solubility of the expressed protein; the pFLEX series of expression vectors (Pfizer Inc., CT, USA); or the pQE series of expression vectors (Qiagen, CA), amongst others.

Typical promoters suitable for expression in viruses of eukaryotic cells and eukaryotic cells include the SV40 late promoter, SV40 early promoter and cytomegalovirus (CMV) promoter, CMV IE (cytomegalovirus immediate early) promoter amongst others. Preferred vectors for expression in mammalian cells (eg. 293, COS, CHO, 293T cells) include, but are not limited to, the pcDNA vector suite supplied by Invitrogen, in particular pcDNA 3.1 myc-His-tag comprising the CMV promoter and encoding a C-terminal 6xHis and MYC tag; and the retrovirus vector pSRαtkneo (Muller *et al.*, *Mol. Cell. Biol., 11*, 1785, 1991). The vector pcDNA 3.1 myc-His (Invitrogen) is particularly preferred for expressing a secreted form of a protein in 293T cells, wherein the expressed peptide or protein can be purified free of conspecific proteins, using standard affinity techniques that employ a Nickel column to bind the protein via the His tag.

A wide range of additional host/vector systems suitable for expressing polypeptides or immunological derivatives thereof are available publicly, and described, for example, in Sambrook *et al* (*In:* Molecular cloning. A laboratory manual, second edition, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., 1989).

Means for introducing the isolated nucleic acid molecule or a gene construct comprising same into a cell for expression are well-known to those skilled in the art. The technique used for a given organism depends on the known successful techniques. Means for introducing recombinant DNA into animal cells include microinjection, transfection mediated by DEAE-dextran, transfection mediated by liposomes such as by using lipofectamine (Gibco, MD, USA) and/or cellfectin (Gibco, MD, USA), PEG-mediated DNA uptake, electroporation and microparticle bombardment such as by using DNA-coated tungsten or gold particles (Agracetus Inc., WI, USA) amongst others.

For producing mutants, nucleotide insertion derivatives of the protein-encoding region are produced by making 5' and 3' terminal fusions, or by making intra-sequence insertions of single or multiple nucleotides or nucleotide analogues. Insertion nucleotide sequence variants are produced by introducing one or more nucleotides or nucleotide analogues into a predetermined site in the nucleotide sequence of said sequence, although random insertion is also possible with suitable screening of the resulting product being performed. Deletion variants are produced by removing one or more nucleotides from the nucleotide sequence. Substitutional nucleotide variants are produced by substituting at least one nucleotide in the sequence with a different nucleotide or a nucleotide analogue in its place, with the immunologically active derivative encoded therefor having an identical amino acid sequence, or only a limited number of amino acid modifications that do not alter its antigenicity compared to the base peptide or its ability to bind antibodies prepared against the base peptide. Such mutant derivatives will preferably have at least 80% identity with the base amino acid sequence from which they are derived.

Preferred immunologically active derivatives of a full-length polypeptide encoded by a gene referred to in any one of Tables 1-3 will comprise at least about 5-10 contiguous amino acids of the full-length amino acid sequence, more preferably at least about 10-20 contiguous amino acids in length, and even more preferably 20-30 contiguous amino acids in length.

For the purposes of producing derivatives using standard peptide synthesis techniques, such as, for example, Fmoc chemistry, a length not exceeding about 30-50 amino acids in length is preferred, as longer peptides are difficult to produce at high efficiency. Longer peptide fragments are readily achieved using recombinant DNA techniques wherein the peptide is expressed in a cell-free or cellular expression system comprising nucleic acid encoding the desired peptide fragment.

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It will be apparent to the skilled artisan that any sufficiently antigenic region of at least about 5-10 amino acid residues can be used to prepare antibodies that bind generally to the polypeptides listed in Tables 1-3.

An expressed protein or synthetic peptide is preferably produced as a recombinant fusion protein, such as for example, to aid in extraction and purification. To produce a fusion

polypeptide, the open reading frames are covalently linked in the same reading frame, such as, for example, using standard cloning procedures as described by Ausubel *et al.* (Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Wiley Interscience, ISBN 047150338, 1992), and expressed under control of a promoter. Examples of fusion protein partners include glutathione-S-transferase (GST), FLAG, hexahistidine, GAL4 (DNA binding and/or transcriptional activation domains) and β -galactosidase. It may also be convenient to include a proteolytic cleavage site between the fusion protein partner and the protein sequence of interest to allow removal of fusion protein sequences. Preferably the fusion protein will not hinder the immune function of the target protein.

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In a particularly preferred embodiment, polypeptides are produced substantially free of conspecific proteins. Such purity can be assessed by standard procedures, such as, for example, SDS/polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, 2-dimensional gene electrophoresis, chromatography, amino acid composition analysis, or amino acid sequence analysis.

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To produce isolated polypeptides or fragments, eg., for antibody production, standard protein purification techniques may be employed. For example, gel filtration, ion exchange chromatography, reverse phase chromatography, or affinity chromatography, or a combination of any one or more said procedures, may be used. High pressure and low pressure procedures can also be employed, such as, for example, FPLC, or HPLC. To isolate the full-length proteins or peptide fragments comprising more than about 50-100 amino acids in length, it is particularly preferred to express the polypeptide in a suitable cellular expression system in combination with a suitable affinity tag, such as a 6xHis tag, and to purify the polypeptide using an affinity step that bonds it via the tag (supra). Optionally, the tag may then be cleaved from the expressed polypeptide.

Alternatively, for short immunologically active derivatives of a full-length polypeptide, preferably those peptide fragments comprising less than about 50 amino acids in length, chemical synthesis techniques are conveniently used. As will be known to those skilled in the art, such techniques may also produce contaminating peptides that are shorter than the desired peptide, in which case the desired peptide is conveniently purified using reverse phase and/or ion exchange chromatography procedures at high pressure (ie. HPLC or FPLC).

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The invention also provides monoclonal or polyclonal antibodies that bind specifically to polypeptides of the invention or fragments thereof. Thus, the present invention further provides a process for the production of monoclonal or polyclonal antibodies to polypeptides of the invention.

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The phrase "binds specifically" to a polypeptide means that the binding of the antibody to the protein or peptide is determinative of the presence of the protein, in a heterogeneous population of proteins and other biologics. Thus, under designated immunoassay conditions, the specified antibodies bind to a particular protein at least two times the background and more typically more than 10 to 100 times background. Typically, antibodies of the invention bind to a protein of interest with a Kd of at least about 0.1 mM, more usually at least about 1 μ M, preferably at least about 0.1 μ M, and most preferably at least, 0.01 μ M.

Reference herein to antibody or antibodies includes whole polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies, and parts thereof, either alone or conjugated with other moieties. Antibody parts include Fab and F(ab)₂ fragments and single chain antibodies. The antibodies may be made *in vivo* in suitable laboratory animals, or, in the case of engineered antibodies (Single Chain Antibodies or SCABS, etc) using recombinant DNA techniques *in vitro*.

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In accordance with this aspect of the invention, the antibodies may be produced for the purposes of immunizing the subject, in which case high titer or neutralizing antibodies that bind to a B cell epitope will be especially preferred. Suitable subjects for immunization will, of course, depend upon the immunizing antigen or antigenic B cell epitope. It is contemplated that the present invention will be broadly applicable to the immunization of a wide range of animals, such as, for example, farm animals (e.g. horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, chickens, ducks, turkeys, and the like), laboratory animals (e.g. rats, mice, guinea pigs, rabbits), domestic animals (cats, dogs, birds and the like), feral or wild exotic animals (e.g. possums, cats, pigs, buffalo, wild dogs and the like) and humans.

Alternatively, the antibodies may be for commercial or diagnostic purposes, in which case the subject to whom the diagnostic/prognostic protein or immunogenic fragment or epitope thereof is administered will most likely be a laboratory or farm animal. A wide range of animal species are used for the production of antisera. Typically the animal used for production of antisera is a rabbit, a mouse, rat, hamster, guinea pig, goat,

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sheep, pig, dog, horse, or chicken. Because of the relatively large blood volume of rabbits, a rabbit is a preferred choice for production of polyclonal antibodies. However, as will be known to those skilled in the art, larger amounts of immunogen are required to obtain high antibodies from large animals as opposed to smaller animals such as mice. In such cases, it will be desirable to isolate the antibody from the immunized animal.

Preferably, the antibody is a high titer antibody. By "high titer" means a sufficiently high titer to be suitable for use in diagnostic or therapeutic applications. As will be known in the art, there is some variation in what might be considered "high titer". For most applications a titer of at least about 10³-10⁴ is preferred. More preferably, the antibody titer will be in the range from about 10⁴ to about 10⁵, even more preferably in the range from about 10⁶.

More preferably, in the case of B cell epitopes from pathogens, viruses or bacteria, the antibody is a neutralizing antibody (i.e. it is capable of neutralizing the infectivity of the organism fro which the B cell epitope is derived).

To generate antibodies, the diagnostic/prognostic protein or immunogenic fragment or epitope thereof, optionally formulated with any suitable or desired carrier, adjuvant, BRM, or pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, is conveniently administered in the form of an injectable composition. Injection may be intranasal, intramuscular, sub-cutaneous, intravenous, intradermal, intraperitoneal, or by other known route. For intravenous injection, it is desirable to include one or more fluid and nutrient replenishers. Means for preparing and characterizing antibodies are well known in the art. (See, e.g., ANTIBODIES: A LABORATORY MANUAL, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988, incorporated herein by reference).

The efficacy of the diagnostic/prognostic protein or immunogenic fragment or epitope thereof in producing an antibody is established by injecting an animal, for example, a mouse, rat, rabbit, guinea pig, dog, horse, cow, goat or pig, with a formulation comprising the diagnostic/prognostic protein or immunogenic fragment or epitope thereof, and then monitoring the immune response to the B cell epitope, as described in the Examples. Both primary and secondary immune responses are monitored. The antibody titer is determined using any conventional immunoassay, such as, for example, ELISA, or radio immunoassay.

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The production of polyclonal antibodies may be monitored by sampling blood of the immunized animal at various points following immunization. A second, booster injection, may be given, if required to achieve a desired antibody titer. The process of boosting and titering is repeated until a suitable titer is achieved. When a desired level of immunogenicity is obtained, the immunized animal is bled and the serum isolated and stored, and/or the animal is used to generate monoclonal antibodies (Mabs).

For the production of monoclonal antibodies (Mabs) any one of a number of well-known techniques may be used, such as, for example, the procedure exemplified in US Patent No. 4,196,265, incorporated herein by reference.

For example, a suitable animal will be immunized with an effective amount of the diagnostic/prognostic protein or immunogenic fragment or epitope thereof under conditions sufficient to stimulate antibody producing cells. Rodents such as mice and rats are preferred animals, however, the use of rabbit, sheep, or frog cells is also possible. The use of rats may provide certain advantages, but mice are preferred, with the BALB/c mouse being most preferred as the most routinely used animal and one that generally gives a higher percentage of stable fusions.

Following immunization, somatic cells with the potential for producing antibodies, specifically B lymphocytes (B cells), are selected for use in the MAb generating protocol. These cells may be obtained from biopsied spleens, tonsils or lymph nodes, or from a peripheral blood sample. Spleen cells and peripheral blood cells are preferred, the former because they are a rich source of antibody-producing cells that are in the dividing plasmablast stage, and the latter because peripheral blood is easily accessible. Often, a panel of animals will have been immunized and the spleen of animal with the highest antibody titer removed. Spleen lymphocytes are obtained by homogenizing the spleen with a syringe. Typically, a spleen from an immunized mouse contains approximately 5×10^{7} to 2×10^{8} lymphocytes.

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The B cells from the immunized animal are then fused with cells of an immortal myeloma cell, generally derived from the same species as the animal that was immunized with the diagnostic/prognostic protein or immunogenic fragment or epitope thereof. Myeloma cell lines suited for use in hybridoma-producing fusion procedures preferably are non-antibody-producing, have high fusion efficiency and enzyme deficiencies that render them incapable of growing in certain selective media which support the growth of only the

desired fused cells, or hybridomas. Any one of a number of myeloma cells may be used and these are known to those of skill in the art (e.g. murine P3-X63/Ag8, X63-Ag8.653, NS1/1.Ag 4 1, Sp210-Ag14, FO, NSO/U, MPC-11, MPC11-X45-GTG 1.7 and S194/5XX0; or rat R210.RCY3, Y3-Ag 1.2.3, IR983F and 4B210; and U-266, GM1500-GRG2, LICR-LON-HMy2 and UC729-6). A preferred murine myeloma cell is the NS-1 myeloma cell line (also termed P3-NS-1-Ag4-1), which is readily available from the NIGMS Human Genetic Mutant Cell Repository under Accession No. GM3573. Alternatively, a murine myeloma SP2/0 non-producer cell line that is 8-azaguanine-resistant is used.

To generate hybrids of antibody-producing spleen or lymph node cells and myeloma cells, somatic cells are mixed with myeloma cells in a proportion between about 20:1 to about 1:1, respectively, in the presence of an agent or agents (chemical or electrical) that promote the fusion of cell membranes. Fusion methods using Sendai virus have been described by Kohler and Milstein, *Nature 256*, 495-497, 1975; and Kohler and Milstein, *Eur. J. Immunol.* 6, 511-519, 1976. Methods using polyethylene glycol (PEG), such as 37% (v/v) PEG, are described in detail by Gefter *et al., Somatic Cell Genet.* 3, 231-236, 1977. The use of electrically induced fusion methods is also appropriate.

Hybrids are amplified by culture in a selective medium comprising an agent that blocks the *de novo* synthesis of nucleotides in the tissue culture media. Exemplary and preferred agents are aminopterin, methotrexate and azaserine. Aminopterin and methotrexate block de novo synthesis of both purines and pyrimidines, whereas azaserine blocks only purine synthesis. Where aminopterin or methotrexate is used, the media is supplemented with hypoxanthine and thymidine as a source of nucleotides (HAT medium). Where azaserine is used, the media is supplemented with hypoxanthine.

The preferred selection medium is HAT, because only those hybridomas capable of operating nucleotide salvage pathways are able to survive in HAT medium, whereas myeloma cells are defective in key enzymes of the salvage pathway, (e.g., hypoxanthine phosphoribosyl transferase or HPRT), and they cannot survive. B cells can operate this salvage pathway, but they have a limited life span in culture and generally die within about two weeks. Accordingly, the only cells that can survive in the selective media are those hybrids formed from myeloma and B cells.

The amplified hybridomas are subjected to a functional selection for antibody specificity and/or titer, such as, for example, by immunoassay (e.g. radioimmunoassay, enzyme immunoassay, cytotoxicity assay, plaque assay, dot immunobinding assay, and the like).

The selected hybridomas are serially diluted and cloned into individual antibody-producing cell lines, which clones can then be propagated indefinitely to provide MAbs. The cell lines may be exploited for MAb production in two basic ways. A sample of the hybridoma is injected, usually in the peritoneal cavity, into a histocompatible animal of the type that was used to provide the somatic and myeloma cells for the original fusion. The injected animal develops tumors secreting the specific monoclonal antibody produced by the fused cell hybrid. The body fluids of the animal, such as serum or ascites fluid, can then be tapped to provide MAbs in high concentration. The individual cell lines could also be cultured *in vitro*, where the MAbs are naturally secreted into the culture medium from which they are readily obtained in high concentrations. MAbs produced by either means may be further purified, if desired, using filtration, centrifugation and various chromatographic methods such as HPLC or affinity chromatography.

Monoclonal antibodies of the present invention also include anti-idiotypic antibodies produced by methods well-known in the art. Monoclonal antibodies according to the present invention also may be monoclonal heteroconjugates, (i.e., hybrids of two or more antibody molecules). In another embodiment, monoclonal antibodies according to the invention are chimeric monoclonal antibodies. In one approach, the chimeric monoclonal antibody is engineered by cloning recombinant DNA containing the promoter, leader, and variable-region sequences from a mouse anti-PSA producing cell and the constant-region exons from a human antibody gene. The antibody encoded by such a recombinant gene is a mouse-human chimera. Its antibody specificity is determined by the variable region derived from mouse sequences. Its isotype, which is determined by the constant region, is derived from human DNA.

In another embodiment, the monoclonal antibody according to the present invention is a "humanized" monoclonal antibody, produced by any one of a number of techniques well-known in the art. That is, mouse complementary determining regions ("CDRs") are transferred from heavy and light V-chains of the mouse Ig into a human V-domain, followed by the replacement of some human residues in the framework regions of their

murine counterparts. "Humanized" monoclonal antibodies in accordance with this invention are especially suitable for use *in vivo* in diagnostic and therapeutic methods.

As stated above, the monoclonal antibodies and fragments thereof according to this invention are multiplied according to *in vitro* and *in vivo* methods well-known in the art. Multiplication *in vitro* is carried out in suitable culture media such as Dulbecco's modified Eagle medium or RPMI 1640 medium, optionally replenished by a mammalian serum such as fetal calf serum or trace elements and growth-sustaining supplements, e.g., feeder cells, such as normal mouse peritoneal exudate cells, spleen cells, bone marrow macrophages or the like. In vitro production provides relatively pure antibody preparations and allows scale-up to give large amounts of the desired antibodies. Techniques for large scale hybridoma cultivation under tissue culture conditions are known in the art and include homogenous suspension culture, (e.g., in an airlift reactor or in a continuous stirrer reactor or immobilized or entrapped cell culture).

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Large amounts of the monoclonal antibody of the present invention also may be obtained by multiplying hybridoma cells *in vivo*. Cell clones are injected into mammals which are histocompatible with the parent cells, (e.g., syngeneic mice, to cause growth of antibody-producing tumors. Optionally, the animals are primed with a hydrocarbon, especially oils such as Pristane (tetramethylpentadecane) prior to injection.

In accordance with the present invention, fragments of the monoclonal antibody of the invention are obtained from monoclonal antibodies produced as described above, by methods which include digestion with enzymes such as pepsin or papain and/or cleavage of disulfide bonds by chemical reduction. Alternatively, monoclonal antibody fragments encompassed by the present invention are synthesized using an automated peptide synthesizer, or they may be produced manually using techniques well known in the art.

The monoclonal conjugates of the present invention are prepared by methods known in the art, e.g., by reacting a monoclonal antibody prepared as described above with, for instance, an enzyme in the presence of a coupling agent such as glutaraldehyde or periodate. Conjugates with fluorescein markers are prepared in the presence of these coupling agents, or by reaction with an isothiocyanate. Conjugates with metal chelates are similarly produced. Other moieties to which antibodies may be conjugated include

radionuclides such as, for example, ³H, ¹²⁵I, .³²P, .³⁵S, ¹⁴C, ⁵¹Cr, ³⁵Cl, ⁵⁷Co, ⁵⁸Co, ⁵⁹Fe, ⁷⁵Se, and ¹⁵²Eu.

Radioactively labeled monoclonal antibodies of the present invention are produced according to well-known methods in the art. For instance, monoclonal antibodies are iodinated by contact with sodium or potassium iodide and a chemical oxidizing agent such as sodium hypochlorite, or an enzymatic oxidizing agent, such as lactoperoxidase. Monoclonal antibodies according to the invention may be labeled with technetium⁹⁹ by ligand exchange process, for example, by reducing pertechnetate with stannous solution, chelating the reduced technetium onto a Sephadex column and applying the antibody to this column or by direct labeling techniques, (e.g., by incubating pertechnate, a reducing agent such as SNCl₂, a buffer solution such as sodium-potassium phthalate solution, and the antibody).

Any immunoassay may be used to monitor antibody production by the diagnostic/prognostic protein or immunogenic fragment or epitope thereof. Immunoassays, in their most simple and direct sense, are binding assays. Certain preferred immunoassays are the various types of enzyme linked immunosorbent assays (ELISAs) and radioimmunoassays (RIA) known in the art. Immunohistochemical detection using tissue sections is also particularly useful. However, it will be readily appreciated that detection is not limited to such techniques, and Western blotting, dot blotting, FACS analyses, and the like may also be used.

Most preferably, the assay will be capable of generating quantitative results.

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For example, antibodies are tested in simple competition assays. A known antibody preparation that binds to the B cell epitope and the test antibody are incubated with an antigen composition comprising the B cell epitope, preferably in the context of the native antigen. "Antigen composition" as used herein means any composition that contains some version of the B cell epitope in an accessible form. Antigen-coated wells of an ELISA plate are particularly preferred. In one embodiment, one would pre-mix the known antibodies with varying amounts of the test antibodies (e.g., 1:1, 1:10 and 1:100) for a period of time prior to applying to the antigen composition. If one of the known antibodies is labeled, direct detection of the label bound to the antigen is possible; comparison to an unmixed sample assay will determine competition by the test antibody and, hence, cross-

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reactivity. Alternatively, using secondary antibodies specific for either the known or test antibody, one will be able to determine competition.

An antibody that binds to the antigen composition will be able to effectively compete for binding of the known antibody and thus will significantly reduce binding of the latter. The reactivity of the known antibodies in the absence of any test antibody is the control. A significant reduction in reactivity in the presence of a test antibody is indicative of a test antibody that binds to the B cell epitope (i.e., it cross-reacts with the known antibody).

In one exemplary ELISA, the antibodies against the diagnostic/prognostic protein or immunogenic fragment or B cell epitope are immobilized onto a selected surface exhibiting protein affinity, such as a well in a polystyrene microtiter plate. Then, a composition containing a peptide comprising the B cell epitope is added to the wells. After binding and washing to remove non-specifically bound immune complexes, the bound epitope may be detected. Detection is generally achieved by the addition of a second antibody that is known to bind to the B cell epitope and is linked to a detectable label. This type of ELISA is a simple "sandwich ELISA". Detection may also be achieved by the addition of said second antibody, followed by the addition of a third antibody that has binding affinity for the second antibody, with the third antibody being linked to a detectable label.

Antibodies of the invention may be bound to a solid support and/or packaged into kits in a suitable container along with suitable reagents, controls, instructions and the like.

25 Immunoassay formats

In one embodiment, a cancer-associated protein or an immunogenic fragment or epitope thereof is detected in a patient sample, wherein the level of the protein or immunogenic fragment or epitope in the sample is indicative of ovarian cancer or disease recurrence or an indicator of poor survival. Preferably, the method comprises contacting a biological sample derived from the subject with an antibody capable of binding to a cancer-associated protein or an immunogenic fragment or epitope thereof, and detecting the formation of an antigen-antibody complex.

In another embodiment, an antibody against a cancer-associated protein or epitope thereof is detected in a patient sample, wherein the level of the antibody in the sample is indicative of ovarian cancer or disease recurrence or an indicator of poor survival.

Preferably, the method comprises contacting a biological sample derived from the subject with a cancer-associated protein or an antigenic fragment eg., a B cell epitope or other immunogenic fragment thereof, and detecting the formation of an antigen-antibody complex.

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The diagnostic assays of the invention are useful for determining the progression of ovarian cancer or a metastasis thereof in a subject. In accordance with these prognostic applications of the invention, the level of a cancer-associated protein or an immunogenic fragment or epitope thereof in a biological sample is correlated with the disease state eg., as determined by clinical symptoms or biochemical tests (eg., CA125 levels).

Accordingly, a further embodiment of the invention provides a method for detecting a cancer cell in a subject, said method comprising:

- (i) determining the level of a cancer-associate protein in a test sample from said subject; and
- (ii) comparing the level determined at (i) to the level of said cancer-associated protein in a comparable sample from a healthy or normal individual,

wherein a level of said cancer-associate protein at (i) that is modified in the test sample relative to the comparable sample from the normal or healthy individual is indicative of the presence of a cancer cell in said subject.

In one embodiment of the diagnostic/prognostic methods described herein, the biological sample is obtained previously from the subject. In accordance with such an embodiment, the prognostic or diagnostic method is performed *ex vivo*.

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In yet another embodiment, the subject diagnostic/prognostic methods further comprise processing the sample from the subject to produce a derivative or extract that comprises the analyte.

Preferred detection systems contemplated herein include any known assay for detecting proteins or antibodies in a biological sample isolated from a human subject, such as, for example, SDS/PAGE, isoelectric focussing, 2-dimensional gel electrophoresis comprising SDS/PAGE and isoelectric focussing, an immunoassay, a detection based system using an antibody or non-antibody ligand of the protein, such as, for example, a small molecule (e.g. a chemical compound, agonist, antagonist, allosteric modulator, competitive inhibitor, or non-competitive inhibitor, of the protein). In accordance with

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these embodiments, the antibody or small molecule may be used in any standard solid phase or solution phase assay format amenable to the detection of proteins. Optical or fluorescent detection, such as, for example, using mass spectrometry, MALDI-TOF, biosensor technology, evanescent fiber optics, or fluorescence resonance energy transfer, is clearly encompassed by the present invention. Assay systems suitable for use in high throughput screening of mass samples, particularly a high throughput spectroscopy resonance method (e.g. MALDI-TOF, electrospray MS or nano-electrospray MS), are particularly contemplated.

Immunoassay formats are particularly preferred, eg., selected from the group consisting of, an immunoblot, a Western blot, a dot blot, an enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), radioimmunoassay (RIA), enzyme immunoassay. Modified immunoassays utilizing fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET), isotope-coded affinity tags (ICAT), matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time of flight (MALDI-TOF), electrospray ionization (ESI), biosensor technology, evanescent fiber-optics technology or protein chip technology are also useful.

Preferably, the assay is a semi-quantitative assay or quantitative assay.

Standard solid phase ELISA formats are particularly useful in determining the concentration of a protein or antibody from a variety of patient samples.

In one form such as an assay involves immobilising a biological sample comprising antibodies against the cancer-associated protein or epitope, or alternatively an ovarian cancer-associated protein or an immunogenic fragment thereof, onto a solid matrix, such as, for example a polystyrene or polycarbonate microwell or dipstick, a membrane, or a glass support (e.g. a glass slide).

In the case of an antigen-based assay, an antibody that specifically binds an ovarian cancer-associated protein is brought into direct contact with the immobilised biological sample, and forms a direct bond with any of its target protein present in said sample. For an antibody-based assay, an immobilized ovarian cancer-associated protein or an immunogenic fragment or epitope thereof is contacted with the sample. The added antibody or protein in solution is generally labelled with a detectable reporter molecule, such as for example, a fluorescent label (e.g. FITC or Texas Red) or an enzyme (e.g. horseradish peroxidase (HRP)), alkaline phosphatase (AP) or β-galactosidase.

Alternatively, or in addition, a second labelled antibody can be used that binds to the first antibody or to the isolated/recombinant antigen. Following washing to remove any unbound antibody or antigen, as appropriate, the label is detected either directly, in the case of a fluorescent label, or through the addition of a substrate, such as for example hydrogen peroxide, TMB, or toluidine, or 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indol-beta-D-galaotopyranoside (x-gal).

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Such ELISA based systems are particularly suitable for quantification of the amount of a protein or antibody in a sample, such as, for example, by calibrating the detection system against known amounts of a standard.

In another form, an ELISA consists of immobilizing an antibody that specifically binds an ovarian cancer-associated protein on a solid matrix, such as, for example, a membrane, a polystyrene or polycarbonate microwell, a polystyrene or polycarbonate dipstick or a glass support. A patient sample is then brought into physical relation with said antibody, and the antigen in the sample is bound or 'captured'. The bound protein can then be detected using a labelled antibody. For example if the protein is captured from a human sample, an anti-human antibody is used to detect the captured protein. Alternatively, a third labelled antibody can be used that binds the second (detecting) antibody.

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It will be apparent to the skilled person that the assay formats described herein are amenable to high throughput formats, such as, for example automation of screening processes, or a microarray format as described in Mendoza *et al*, <u>Biotechniques</u> 27(4): 778-788, 1999. Furthermore, variations of the above described assay will be apparent to those skilled in the art, such as, for example, a competitive ELISA.

Alternatively, the presence of antibodies against the cancer-associate protein, or alternatively an oarian cancer-associated protein or an immunogenic fragment thereof, is detected using a radioimmunoassay (RIA). The basic principle of the assay is the use of a radiolabelled antibody or antigen to detect antibody antigen interactions. For example, an antibody that specifically binds to an ovarian cancer-associated protein can be bound to a solid support and a biological sample brought into direct contact with said antibody. To detect the bound antigen, an isolated and/or recombinant form of the antigen is radiolabelled is brought into contact with the same antibody. Following washing the amount of bound radioactivity is detected. As any antigen in the biological sample inhibits binding of the radiolabelled antigen the amount of radioactivity detected is inversely

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proportional to the amount of antigen in the sample. Such an assay may be quantitated by using a standard curve using increasing known concentrations of the isolated antigen.

As will be apparent to the skilled artisan, such an assay may be modified to use any reporter molecule, such as, for example, an enzyme or a fluorescent molecule, in place of a radioactive label.

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Western blotting is also useful for detecting an ovarian cancer-associated protein or an immunogenic fragment thereof. In such an assay protein from a biological sample is separated using sodium dodecyl sulphate (SDS) polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) using techniques well known in the art and described in, for example, Scopes (*In:* Protein Purification: Principles and Practice, Third Edition, Springer Verlag, 1994). Separated proteins are then transferred to a solid support, such as, for example, a membrane or more specifically PVDF membrane, using methods well known in the art, for example, electrotransfer. This membrane may then be blocked and probed with a labelled antibody or ligand that specifically binds an ovarian cancer-associated protein. Alternatively, a labelled secondary, or even tertiary, antibody or ligand can be used to detect the binding of a specific primary antibody.

High-throughput methods for detecting the presence or absence of antibodies, or alternatively ovarian cancer-associated protein or an immunogenic fragment thereof are particularly preferred.

In one embodiment, MALDI-TOF is used for the rapid identification of a protein. Accordingly, there is no need to detect the proteins of interest using an antibody or ligand that specifically binds to the protein of interest. Rather, proteins from a biological sample are separated using gel electrophoresis using methods well known in the art and those proteins at approximately the correct molecular weight and/or isoelectric point are analysed using MALDI-TOF to determine the presence or absence of a protein of interest.

Alternatively, MALDI or ESI or a combination of approaches is used to determine the concentration of a particular protein in a biological sample, such as, for example sputum. Such proteins are preferably well characterised previously with regard to parameters such as molecular weight and isoelectric point.

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Biosensor devices generally employ an electrode surface in combination with current or impedance measuring elements to be integrated into a device in combination with the assay substrate (such as that described in U.S. Patent No. 5,567,301). An antibody or ligand that specifically binds to a protein of interest Is preferably incorporated onto the surface of a biosensor device and a biological sample isolated from a patient (for example sputum that has been solubilised using the methods described herein) contacted to said device. A change in the detected current or impedance by the biosensor device indicates protein binding to said antibody or ligand. Some forms of biosensors known in the art also rely on surface plasmon resonance to detect protein interactions, whereby a change in the surface plasmon resonance surface of reflection is indicative of a protein binding to a ligand or antibody (U.S. Patent No. 5,485,277 and 5,492,840).

Biosensors are of particular use in high throughput analysis due to the ease of adapting such systems to micro- or nano-scales. Furthermore, such systems are conveniently adapted to incorporate several detection reagents, allowing for multiplexing of diagnostic reagents in a single biosensor unit. This permits the simultaneous detection of several epitopes in a small amount of body fluids.

Evanescent biosensors are also preferred as they do not require the pretreatment of a biological sample prior to detection of a protein of interest. An evanescent biosensor generally relies upon light of a predetermined wavelength interacting with a fluorescent molecule, such as for example, a fluorescent antibody attached near the probe's surface, to emit fluorescence at a different wavelength upon binding of the diagnostic protein to the antibody or ligand.

To produce protein chips, the proteins, peptides, polypeptides, antibodies or ligands that are able to bind specific antibodies or proteins of interest are bound to a solid support such as for example glass, polycarbonate, polytetrafluoroethylene, polystyrene, silicon oxide, metal or silicon nitride. This immobilization is either direct (e.g. by covalent linkage, such as, for example, Schiff's base formation, disulfide linkage, or amide or urea bond formation) or indirect. Methods of generating a protein chip are known in the art and are described in for example U.S. Patent Application No. 20020136821, 20020192654, 20020102617 and U.S. Patent No. 6,391,625. In order to bind a protein to a solid support it is often necessary to treat the solid support so as to create chemically reactive groups on the surface, such as, for example, with an aldehyde-containing silane reagent.

Alternatively, an antibody or ligand may be captured on a microfabricated polyacrylamide gel pad and accelerated into the gel using microelectrophoresis as described in, Arenkov et al. Anal. Biochem. 278:123-131, 2000.

A protein chip is preferably generated such that several proteins, ligands or antibodies are arrayed on said chip. This format permits the simultaneous screening for the presence of several proteins in a sample.

Alternatively, a protein chip may comprise only one protein, ligand or antibody, and be used to screen one or more patient samples for the presence of one polypeptide of interest. Such a chip may also be used to simultaneously screen an array of patient samples for a polypeptide of interest.

Preferably, a sample to be analysed using a protein chip is attached to a reporter molecule, such as, for example, a fluorescent molecule, a radioactive molecule, an enzyme, or an antibody that is detectable using methods well known in the art. Accordingly, by contacting a protein chip with a labelled sample and subsequent washing to remove any unbound proteins the presence of a bound protein is detected using methods well known in the art, such as, for example using a DNA microarray reader.

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Alternatively, biomolecular interaction analysis-mass spectrometry (BIA-MS) is used to rapidly detect and characterise a protein present in complex biological samples at the low- to sub-fmole level (Nelson et al. Electrophoresis 21: 1155-1163, 2000). One technique useful in the analysis of a protein chip is surface enhanced laser desorption/ionization-time of flight-mass spectrometry (SELDI-TOF-MS) technology to characterise a protein bound to the protein chip. Alternatively, the protein chip is analysed using ESI as described in U.S. Patent Application 20020139751.

As will be apparent to the skilled artisan, protein chips are particularly amenable to multiplexing of detection reagents. Accordingly, several antibodies or ligands each able to specifically bind a different peptide or protein may be bound to different regions of said protein chip. Analysis of a biological sample using said chip then permits the detecting of multiple proteins of interest, or multiple B cell epitopes of the ovarian cancer-associated protein. Multiplexing of diagnostic and prognostic markers is particularly contemplated in the present invention.

In a further embodiment, the samples are analysed using ICAT, essentially as described in US Patent Application No. 20020076739. This system relies upon the labelling of a protein sample from one source (i.e. a healthy individual) with a reagent and the labelling of a protein sample from another source (i.e. a tuberculosis patient) with a second reagent that is chemically identical to the first reagent, but differs in mass due to isotope composition. It is preferable that the first and second reagents also comprise a biotin molecule. Equal concentrations of the two samples are then mixed, and peptides recovered by avidin affinity chromatography. Samples are then analysed using mass spectrometry. Any difference in peak heights between the heavy and light peptide ions directly correlates with a difference in protein abundance in a biological sample. The identity of such proteins may then be determined using a method well known in the art, such as, for example MALDI-TOF, or ESI.

As will be apparent to those skilled in the art a diagnostic or prognostic assay described herein may be a multiplexed assay. As used herein the term "multiplex", shall be understood not only to mean the detection of two or more diagnostic or prognostic markers in a single sample simultaneously, but also to encompass consecutive detection of two or more diagnostic or prognostic markers in a single sample, simultaneous detection of two or more diagnostic or prognostic markers in distinct but matched samples, and consecutive detection of two or more diagnostic or prognostic markers in distinct but matched samples. As used herein the term "matched samples" shall be understood to mean two or more samples derived from the same initial biological sample, or two or more biological samples isolated at the same point in time.

Accordingly, a multiplexed assay may comprise an assay that detects several antibodies and/or epitopes in the same reaction and simultaneously, or alternatively, it may detect other one or more antigens/antibodies in addition to one or more antibodies and/or epitopes. As will be apparent to the skilled artisan, if such an assay is antibody or ligand based, both of these antibodies must function under the same conditions.

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Diagnostic assay kits

A further aspect of the present invention provides a kit for detecting *M. tuberculosis* infection in a biological sample. In one embodiment, the kit comprises:

- (i) one or more isolated antibodies that bind to an ovarian cancer-associated protein or an immunogenic fragment or epitope thereof; and
- (ii) means for detecting the formation of an antigen-antibody complex.

In an alternative embodiment, the kit comprises:

- (i) an isolated or recombinant ovarian cancer-associated protein or an immunogenic fragment or epitope thereof; and
- (ii) means for detecting the formation of an antigen-antibody complex.

Optionally, the kit further comprises means for the detection of the binding of an antibody, fragment thereof or a ligand to an ovarian cancer-associated protein. Such means include a reporter molecule such as, for example, an enzyme (such as horseradish peroxidase or alkaline phosphatase), a substrate, a cofactor, an inhibitor, a dye, a radionucleotide, a luminescent group, a fluorescent group, biotin or a colloidal particle, such as colloidal gold or selenium. Preferably such a reporter molecule is directly linked to the antibody or ligand.

In yet another embodiment, a kit may additionally comprise a reference sample. Such a reference sample.

In another embodiment, a reference sample comprises a peptide that is detected by an antibody or a ligand. Preferably, the peptide is of known concentration. Such a peptide is of particular use as a standard. Accordingly various known concentrations of such a peptide may be detected using a prognostic or diagnostic assay described herein.

In yet another embodiment, a kit comprises means for protein isolation (Scopes (*In:* Protein Purification: Principles and Practice, Third Edition, Springer Verlag, 1994).

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Bioinformatics

The ability to identify genes that are over or under expressed in ovarian cancer can additionally provide high-resolution, high-sensitivity datasets which are used in the areas of diagnostics, therapeutics, drug development, pharmacogenetics, protein structure, biosensor development, and other related areas. For example, the expression profiles are used in diagnostic or prognostic evaluation of patients with ovarian cancer. Or as another example, subcellular toxicological information are generated to better direct drug structure and activity correlation (see Anderson, *Pharmaceutical Proteomics: Targets, Mechanism, and Function,* paper presented at the IBC Proteomics conference, Coronado, CA (June 11-12, 1998)). Subcellular toxicological information can also be utilized in a biological sensor device to predict the likely toxicological effect of chemical

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exposures and likely tolerable exposure thresholds (see U.S. Patent No. 5,811,231). Similar advantages accrue from datasets relevant to other biomolecules and bioactive agents (e.g., nucleic acids, saccharides, lipids, drugs, and the like).

Thus, in another embodiment, the present invention provides a database that includes at least one set of assay data. The data contained in the database is acquired, e.g., using array analysis either singly or in a library format. The database are in substantially any form in which data are maintained and transmitted, but is preferably an electronic database. The electronic database of the invention are maintained on any electronic device allowing for the storage of and access to the database, such as a personal computer, but is preferably distributed on a wide area network, such as the World Wide Web.

The focus of the present section on databases that include peptide sequence data is for clarity of illustration only. It will be apparent to those of skill in the art that similar databases are assembled for any assay data acquired using an assay of the invention.

The compositions and methods for identifying and/or quantitating the relative and/or absolute abundance of a variety of molecular and macromolecular species from a biological sample undergoing ovarian cancer, i.e., the identification of ovarian cancer-associated sequences described herein, provide an abundance of information, which are correlated with pathological conditions, predisposition to disease, drug testing, therapeutic monitoring, gene-disease causal linkages, identification of correlates of immunity and physiological status, among others. Although the data generated from the assays of the invention is suited for manual review and analysis, in a preferred embodiment, prior data processing using high-speed computers is utilized.

An array of methods for indexing and retrieving biomolecular information is known in the art. For example, U.S. Patents 6,023,659 and 5,966,712 disclose a relational database system for storing biomolecular sequence information in a manner that allows sequences to be catalogued and searched according to one or more protein function hierarchies. U.S. Patent 5,953,727 discloses a relational database having sequence records containing information in a format that allows a collection of partial-length DNA sequences to be catalogued and searched according to association with one or more sequencing projects for obtaining full-length sequences from the collection of partial length sequences. U.S. Patent 5,706,498 discloses a gene database retrieval system for

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making a retrieval of a gene sequence similar to a sequence data item in a gene database based on the degree of similarity between a key sequence and a target sequence. U.S. Patent 5,538,897 discloses a method using mass spectroscopy fragmentation patterns of peptides to identify amino acid sequences in computer databases by comparison of predicted mass spectra with experimentally-derived mass spectra using a closeness-of-fit measure. U.S. Patent 5,926,818 discloses a multi-dimensional database comprising a functionality for multi-dimensional data analysis described as on-line analytical processing (OLAP), which entails the consolidation of projected and actual data according to more than one consolidation path or dimension. U.S. Patent 5,295,261 reports a hybrid database structure in which the fields of each database record are divided into two classes, navigational and informational data, with navigational fields stored in a hierarchical topological map which are viewed as a tree structure or as the merger of two or more such tree structures.

See also Mount et al., Bioinformatics (2001); Biological Sequence Analysis: Probabilistic Models of Proteins and Nucleic Acids (Durbin et al., eds., 1999); Bioiraformatics: A Practical Guide to the Analysis of Genes and Proteins (Baxevanis & Oeullette eds., 1998)); Rashidi & Buehler, Bioinformatics: Basic Applications in Biological Science and Medicine (1999); Introduction to Computational Molecular Biology (Setubal et al., eds 1997); Bioinformatics: Methods and Protocols (Misener & Krawetz, eds, 2000); Bioinformatics: Sequence, Structure, and Databanks: A Practical Approach (Higgins & Taylor, eds., 2000); Brown, Bioinfor7natics: A Biologist's Guide to Biocomputing and the Internet (2001); Han & Kamber, Data Mining: Concepts and Techniques (2000); and Waterman, Introduction to Computational Biology: Maps, Sequences, and Genomes (1995).

The present invention provides a computer database comprising a computer and software for storing in computer-retrievable form assay data records cross-tabulated, e.g., with data specifying the source of the target-containing sample from which each sequence specificity record was obtained.

In an exemplary embodiment, at least one of the sources of target-containing sample is from a control tissue sample known to be free of pathological disorders. In a variation, at least one of the sources is a known pathological tissue specimen, e.g., a neoplastic lesion or another tissue specimen to be analyzed for prostate cancer. In another variation, the assay records cross-tabulate one or more of the following parameters for

each target species in a sample: (1) a unique identification code, which can include, e.g., a target molecular structure and/or characteristic separation coordinate (e.g., electrophoretic coordinates); (2) sample source; and (3) absolute and/or relative quantity of the target species present in the sample.

The invention also provides for the storage and retrieval of a collection of target data in a computer data storage apparatus, which can include magnetic disks, optical disks, magneto-optical disks, DRAM, SRAM, SGRAM, SDRAM, RDRAM, DDR RAM, magnetic bubble memory devices, and other data storage devices, including CPU registers and on-CPU data storage arrays. Typically, the target data records are stored as a bit pattern in an array of magnetic domains on a magnetizable medium or as an array of charge states or transistor gate states, such as an array of cells in a DRAM device (e.g., each cell comprised of a transistor and a charge storage area, which are on the transistor). In one embodiment, the invention provides such storage devices, and computer systems built therewith, comprising a bit pattern encoding a protein expression fingerprint record comprising unique identifiers for at least 10 target data records cross-tabulated with target source.

When the target is a peptide or nucleic acid, the invention preferably provides a method for identifying related peptide or nucleic acid sequences, comprising performing a computerised comparison between a peptide or nucleic acid sequence assay record stored in or retrieved from a computer storage device or database and at least one other sequence. The comparison can include a sequence analysis or comparison algorithm or computer program embodiment thereof (e.g., BLAST, FASTA, TFASTA, GAP, BESTFIT — see above) and/or the comparison are of the relative amount of a peptide or nucleic acid sequence in a pool of sequences determined from a polypeptide or nucleic acid sample of a specimen.

The invention also preferably provides a magnetic disk, such as an IBM-compatible (DOS, Windows, Windows95/.98/2000, Windows NT, OS/2) or other format (e.g., Linux, SunOS, Solaris, AIX, SCO Unix, VMS, MV, Macintosh, etc.) floppy diskette or hard (fixed, Winchester) disk drive, comprising a bit pattern encoding data from an assay of the invention in a file format suitable for retrieval and processing in a computerized sequence analysis, comparison, or relative quantitation method.

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The invention also provides a network, comprising a plurality of computing devices linked via a data link, such as an Ethernet cable (coax or IOBaseT), telephone line, ISDN line, wireless network, optical fiber, or other suitable signal transmission medium, whereby at least one network device (e.g., computer, disk array, etc.) comprises a pattern of magnetic domains (e.g., magnetic disk) and/or charge domains (e.g., an array of DRAM cells) composing a bit pattern encoding data acquired from an assay of the invention.

The invention also provides a method for transmitting assay data that includes generating an electronic signal on an electronic communications device, such as a modern, ISDN terminal adapter, DSL, cable modern, ATM switch, or the like, wherein the signal includes (in native or encrypted format) a bit pattern encoding data from an assay or a database comprising a plurality of assay results obtained by the method of the invention.

In a preferred embodiment, the invention provides a computer system for comparing a query target to a database containing an array of data structures, such as an assay result obtained by the method of the invention, and ranking database targets based on the degree of identity and gap weight to the target data. A central processor is preferably initialized to load and execute the computer program for alignment and/or comparison of the assay results. Data for a query target is entered into the central processor via an I/O device. Execution of the computer program results in the central processor retrieving the assay data from the data file, which comprises a binary description of an assay result.

The target data or record and the computer program are transferred to secondary memory, which is typically random access memory (e.g., DRAM, SRAM, SGRAM, or SDRAM). Targets are ranked according to the degree of correspondence between a selected assay characteristic (e.g., binding to a selected affinity moiety) and the same characteristic of the query target and results are output via an I/O device. For example, a central processor are a conventional computer (e.g., Intel Pentium, PowerPC, Alpha, PA-8000, SPARC, MIPS 4400, MIPS 10000, VAX, etc.); a program are a commercial or public domain molecular biology software package (e.g., UWGCG Sequence Analysis Software, Darwin); a data file are an optical or magnetic disk, a data server, a memory device (e.g., DRAM, SRAM, SGRAM, SDRAM, EPROM, bubble memory, flash memory, etc.); an I/O device are a terminal comprising a video display and a keyboard, a modem, an ISDN terminal adapter, an Ethernet port, a punched card reader, a magnetic strip reader, or other suitable I/O device.

The invention also preferably provides the use of a computer system, such as that described above, which comprises: (1) a computer; (2) a stored bit pattern encoding a collection of peptide sequence specificity records obtained by the methods of the invention, which are stored in the computer; (3) a comparison target, such as a query target; and (4) a program for alignment and comparison, typically with rank-ordering of comparison results on the basis of computed similarity values.

Transgenic Animals Expressing Ovarian Cancer-associated proteins and "Knock-Out" Animals

The present invention also contemplates transgenic animals which are transgenic by virtue of comprising a polynucleotide of the invention, i.e. animals transformed with a cancer-associated gene of the invention. Suitable animals are generally from the phylum chordata. Chordates includes vertebrate groups such as mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians. Particular examples of mammals include non-human primates, cats, dogs, ungulates such as cows, goats, pigs, sheep and horses and rodents such as mice, rats, gerbils and hamsters. Transgenic animals within the meaning of the present invention are non-human animals and the production of transgenic humans is specifically excluded.

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Techniques for producing transgenic animals are well known in the art. A useful general textbook on this subject is Houdebine, Transgenic animals – Generation and Use (Harwood Academic, 1997) – an extensive review of the techniques used to generate transgenic animals from fish to mice and cows.

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Advances in technologies for embryo micromanipulation now permit introduction of heterologous DNA into, for example, fertilized mammalian ova. For instance, totipotent or pluripotent stem cells are transformed by microinjection, calcium phosphate mediated precipitation, liposome fusion, retroviral infection or other means, the transformed cells are then introduced into the embryo, and the embryo then develops into a transgenic animal. In a highly preferred method, developing embryos are infected with a retrovirus containing the desired DNA, and transgenic animals produced from the infected embryo. In a most preferred method, however, the appropriate DNAs are coinjected into the pronucleus or cytoplasm of embryos, preferably at the single cell stage, and the embryos allowed to develop into mature transgenic animals. Those techniques as well known. See reviews of standard laboratory procedures for microinjection of heterologous DNAs into

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mammalian fertilized ova, including Hogan *et al.*, Manipulating the Mouse Embryo, (Cold Spring Harbor Press 1986); Krimpenfort *et al.*, Bio/Technology 9:844 (1991); Palmiter *et al.*, Cell, 41: 343 (1985); Kraemer *et al.*, Genetic manipulation of the Mammalian Embryo, (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press 1985); Hammer *et al.*, Nature, 315: 680 (1985); Wagner *et al.*, U.S. Pat. No. 5,175,385; Krimpenfort *et al.*, U.S. Pat. No. 5,175,384, the respective contents of which are incorporated herein by reference

Another method used to produce a transgenic animal involves microinjecting a nucleic acid into pro-nuclear stage eggs by standard methods. Injected eggs are then cultured before transfer into the oviducts of pseudopregnant recipients.

Transgenic animals may also be produced by nuclear transfer technology as described in Schnieke, A.E. *et al.*, 1997, Science, 278: 2130 and Cibelli, J.B. *et al.*, 1998, Science, 280: 1256. Using this method, fibroblasts from donor animals are stably transfected with a plasmid incorporating the coding sequences for a binding domain or binding partner of interest under the control of regulatory. Stable transfectants are then fused to enucleated oocytes, cultured and transferred into female recipients.

Analysis of animals which may contain transgenic sequences would typically be performed by either PCR or Southern blot analysis following standard methods.

By way of a specific example for the construction of transgenic mammals, such as cows, nucleotide constructs comprising a sequence encoding a binding domain fused to GFP are microinjected using, for example, the technique described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,873,191, into oocytes which are obtained from ovaries freshly removed from the mammal. The oocytes are aspirated from the follicles and allowed to settle before fertilization with thawed frozen sperm capacitated with heparin and prefractionated by Percoll gradient to isolate the motile fraction.

The fertilized oocytes are centrifuged, for example, for eight minutes at 15,000 g to visualize the pronuclei for injection and then cultured from the zygote to morula or blastocyst stage in oviduct tissue-conditioned medium. This medium is prepared by using luminal tissues scraped from oviducts and diluted in culture medium. The zygotes must be placed in the culture medium within two hours following microinjection.

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Oestrous is then synchronized in the intended recipient mammals, such as cattle, by administering coprostanol. Oestrous is produced within two days and the embryos are transferred to the recipients 5-7 days after estrous. Successful transfer are evaluated in the offspring by Southern blot.

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Alternatively, the desired constructs are introduced into embryonic stem cells (ES cells) and the cells cultured to ensure modification by the transgene. The modified cells are then injected into the blastula embryonic stage and the blastulas replaced into pseudopregnant hosts. The resulting offspring are chimeric with respect to the ES and host cells, and nonchimeric strains which exclusively comprise the ES progeny are obtained using conventional cross-breeding. This technique is described, for example, in WO91/10741.

In another embodiment, transgenic animals of the present invention are transgenic "knock-out" animals where a specific gene corresponding to a polynucleotide referred to in Tables 1-3 has been rendered non-functional by homologous recombination. The generation of "knock-out" animals is similar to the production of other transgenic animals except that the polynucleotide constructs are designed to integrate into the endogenous genes and disrupt the function of the endogenous sequences. The generation of "knock-out" animals is known in the art, including the design of suitable constructs that will recombine at the appropriate site in the genome.

In one embodiment, the heterologous sequence which it is desired to recombine into the genome of a target animal comprises a functional sequence but under the control of an inducible promoter so that expression of the gene are regulated by administration of an endogenous molecule. This are advantageous where disruption of the gene is embryonic-lethal.

"Knock-out" animals are used as animal models for the study of gene function.

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Therapeutic peptides

In accordance with this embodiment, ovarian cancer-associated proteins of the present invention are administered therapeutically to patients for a time and under conditions sufficient to ameliorate the growth of a tumor in the subject or to prevent tumor recurrence.

It is preferred to use peptides that do not consisting solely of naturally-occurring amino acids but which have been modified, for example to reduce immunogenicity, to increase circulatory half-life in the body of the patient, to enhance bioavailability and/or to enhance efficacy and/or specificity.

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A number of approaches have been used to modify peptides for therapeutic application. One approach is to link the peptides or proteins to a variety of polymers, such as polyethylene glycol (PEG) and polypropylene glycol (PPG) – see for example U.S. Patent Nos. 5,091,176, 5,214,131 and US 5,264,209.

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Replacement of naturally-occurring amino acids with a variety of uncoded or modified amino acids such as D-amino acids and N-methyl amino acids may also be used to modify peptides

Another approach is to use bifunctional crosslinkers, such as N-succinimidyl 3-(2 pyridyldithio) propionate, succinimidyl 6-[3-(2 pyridyldithio) propionamido] hexanoate, and sulfosuccinimidyl 6-[3-(2 pyridyldithio) propionamido]hexanoate (see US Patent 5,580,853).

It are desirable to use derivatives of the ovarian cancer-associated proteins of the invention which are conformationally constrained. Conformational constraint refers to the stability and preferred conformation of the three-dimensional shape assumed by a peptide. Conformational constraints include local constraints, involving restricting the conformational mobility of a single residue in a peptide; regional constraints, involving restricting the conformational mobility of a group of residues, which residues may form some secondary structural unit; and global constraints, involving the entire peptide structure.

The active conformation of the peptide are stabilized by a covalent modification, such as cyclization or by incorporation of gamma-lactam or other types of bridges. For example, side chains are cyclized to the backbone so as create a L-gamma-lactam moiety on each side of the interaction site. See, generally, Hruby et al., "Applications of Synthetic Peptides," in Synthetic Peptides: A User's Guide: 259-345 (W. H. Freeman & Co. 1992). Cyclization also are achieved, for example, by formation of cystine bridges, coupling of amino and carboxy terminal groups of respective terminal amino acids, or coupling of the amino group of a Lys residue or a related homolog with a carboxy group of Asp, Glu or a

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related homolog. Coupling of the .alpha-amino group of a polypeptide with the epsilon-amino group of a lysine residue, using iodoacetic anhydride, are also undertaken. See Wood and Wetzel, 1992, Int'l J. Peptide Protein Res. 39: 533-39.

Another approach described in US 5,891,418 is to include a metal-ion complexing backbone in the peptide structure. Typically, the preferred metal-peptide backbone is based on the requisite number of particular coordinating groups required by the coordination sphere of a given complexing metal ion. In general, most of the metal ions that may prove useful have a coordination number of four to six. The nature of the coordinating groups in the peptide chain includes nitrogen atoms with amine, amide, imidazole, or guanidino functionalities; sulfur atoms of thiols or disulfides; and oxygen atoms of hydroxy, phenolic, carbonyl, or carboxyl functionalities. In addition, the peptide chain or individual amino acids are chemically altered to include a coordinating group, such as for example oxime, hydrazino, sulfhydryl, phosphate, cyano, pyridino, piperidino, or morpholino. The peptide construct are either linear or cyclic, however a linear construct is typically preferred. One example of a small linear peptide is Gly-Gly-Gly which has four nitrogens (an N₄ complexation system) in the back bone that can complex to a metal ion with a coordination number of four.

A further technique for improving the properties of therapeutic peptides is to use non-peptide peptidomimetics. A wide variety of useful techniques are used to elucidating the precise structure of a peptide. These techniques include amino acid sequencing, x-ray crystallography, mass spectroscopy, nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy, computer-assisted molecular modeling, peptide mapping, and combinations thereof. Structural analysis of a peptide generally provides a large body of data which comprise the amino acid sequence of the peptide as well as the three-dimensional positioning of its atomic components. From this information, non-peptide peptidomimetics are designed that have the required chemical functionalities for therapeutic activity but are more stable, for example less susceptible to biological degradation. An example of this approach is provided in US 5,811,512.

Techniques for chemically synthesising therapeutic peptides of the invention are described in the above references and also reviewed by Borgia and Fields, 2000, TibTech 18: 243-251 and described in detail in the references contained therein.

The ovarian cancer proteins, nucleic acids, and antibodies as described herein are used in drug screening assays to identify candidate compounds for use in treating ovarian cancer. The ovarian cancer-associated proteins, antibodies, nucleic acids, modified proteins and cells containing ovarian cancer sequences are used in drug screening assays or by evaluating the effect of drug candidates on a "gene expression profile" or expression profile of polypeptides. In a preferred embodiment, the expression profiles are used, preferably in conjunction with high throughput screening techniques to allow monitoring for expression profile genes after treatment with a candidate agent (e.g., Zlokarnik, et al., 1998, Science 279: 84-88); Heid, 1996, Genome Res 6: 986-94).

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In a preferred embodiment, the ovarian cancer-associated proteins, antibodies, nucleic acids, modified proteins and cells containing the native or modified ovarian cancer-associated proteins are used in screening assays. That is, the present invention provides methods for screening for compounds/agents which modulate the ovarian cancer phenotype or an identified physiological function of a ovarian cancer-associated protein. As above, this are done on an individual gene level or by evaluating the effect of drug candidates on a "gene expression profile". In a preferred embodiment, the expression profiles are used, preferably in conjunction with high throughput screening techniques to allow monitoring for expression profile genes after treatment with a candidate agent, see Zlokarnik, supra.

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Having identified the differentially expressed genes herein, a variety of assays are executed. In a preferred embodiment, assays are run on an individual gene or protein level. That is, having identified a particular gene as up regulated in ovarian cancer, test compounds are screened for the ability to modulate gene expression or for binding to the ovarian cancer-associated protein. "Modulation" thus includes both an increase and a decrease in gene expression. The preferred amount of modulation will depend on the original change of the gene expression in normal versus tissue undergoing ovarian cancer, with changes of at least 10%, preferably 50%, more preferably 100-300%, and in some embodiments 300-1000% or greater. Thus, if a gene exhibits a 4-fold increase in ovarian cancer tissue compared to normal tissue, a decrease of about four-fold is often desired; similarly, a 10-fold decrease in ovarian cancer tissue compared to normal tissue often provides a target value of a 10-fold increase in expression to be induced by the test compound.

The amount of gene expression are monitored using nucleic acid probes and the quantification of gene expression levels, or, alternatively, the gene product itself are monitored, e.g., through the use of antibodies to the ovarian cancer-associated protein and standard immunoassays. Proteomics and separation techniques may also allow quantification of expression.

In a preferred embodiment, gene expression or protein monitoring of a number of entities, i.e., an expression profile, is monitored simultaneously. Such profiles will typically involve a plurality of those entities described herein.

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In this embodiment, the ovarian cancer nucleic acid probes are attached to biochips as outlined herein for the detection and quantification of ovarian cancer sequences in a particular cell. Alternatively, PCR are used. Thus, a series are used with dispensed primers in desired wells. A PCR reaction can then be performed and analyzed for each well.

Expression monitoring are performed to identify compounds that modify the expression of one or more ovarian cancer-associated sequences, e.g., a polynucleotide sequence set out in Tables 1-3. In a preferred embodiment, a test modulator is added to the cells prior to analysis. Moreover, screens are also provided to identify agents that modulate ovarian cancer, modulate ovarian cancer-associated proteins, bind to a ovarian cancer-associated protein, or interfere with the binding of a ovarian cancer-associated protein and an antibody or other binding partner.

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The term "test compound" or "drug candidate" or "modulator" or grammatical equivalents as used herein describes any molecule, e.g., protein, oligopeptide, small organic molecule, polysaccharide, polynucleotide, etc., to be tested for the capacity to directly or indirectly alter the ovarian cancer phenotype or the expression of a ovarian cancer sequence, e.g., a nucleic acid or protein sequence. In preferred embodiments, modulators alter expression profiles, or expression profile nucleic acids or proteins provided herein. In one embodiment, the modulator suppresses a ovarian cancer phenotype, e.g. to a normal tissue fingerprint. In another embodiment, a modulator induced a ovarian cancer phenotype. Generally, a plurality of assay mixtures are run in parallel with different agent concentrations to obtain a differential response to the various concentrations. Typically, one of these concentrations serves as a negative control, i.e., at zero concentration or below the level of detection.

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Drug candidates encompass numerous chemical classes, though typically they are organic molecules, preferably small organic compounds having a molecular weight of more than 100 and less than about 2,500 daltons. Preferred small molecules are less than 2000, or less than 1500 or less than 1000 or less than 500 Daltons. Candidate agents comprise functional groups necessary for structural interaction with proteins, particularly hydrogen bonding, and typically include at least an amine, carbonyl, hydroxyl or carboxyl group, preferably at least two of the functional chemical groups. The candidate agents often comprise cyclical carbon or heterocyclic structures and/or aromatic or polyaromatic structures substituted with one or more of the above functional groups. Candidate agents are also found among biomolecules including peptides, saccharides, fatty acids, steroids, purines, pyrimidines, derivatives, structural analogs or combinations thereof. Particularly preferred are peptides.

In one aspect, a modulator will neutralize the effect of a ovarian cancer-associated protein. By "neutralize" is meant that activity of a protein is inhibited or blocked and the consequent effect on the cell.

In certain embodiments, combinatorial libraries of potential modulators will be screened for an ability to bind to a ovarian cancer polypeptide or to modulate activity. Conventionally, new chemical entities with useful properties are generated by identifying a chemical compound (called a "lead compound") with some desirable property or activity, e.g., inhibiting activity, creating variants of the lead compound, and evaluating the property and activity of those variant compounds. Often, high throughput screening (HTS) methods are employed for such an analysis.

In one preferred embodiment, high throughput screening methods involve providing a library containing a large number of potential therapeutic compounds (candidate compounds). Such "combinatorial chemical libraries" are then screened in one or more assays to identify those library members (particular chemical species or subclasses) that display a desired characteristic activity. The compounds thus identified can serve as conventional "lead compounds" or can themselves be used as potential or actual therapeutics.

A combinatorial chemical library is a collection of diverse chemical compounds generated by either chemical synthesis or biological synthesis by combining a number of chemical

"building blocks" such as reagents. For example, a linear combinatorial chemical library, such as a polypeptide (e.g., mutein) library, is formed by combining a set of chemical building blocks called amino acids in every possible way for a given compound length (i.e., the number of amino acids in a polypeptide compound). Millions of chemical compounds are synthesized through such combinatorial mixing of chemical building blocks (Gallop et al., 1994, J. Med. Chem. 37(9):1233-1251).

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Preparation and screening of combinatorial chemical libraries is well known to those of skill in the art. Such combinatorial chemical libraries include, but are not limited to, peptide libraries, peptoids, encoded peptides, random bio-oligomers, nonpeptidal peptidomimetics, analogous organic syntheses of small compound libraries, nucleic acid libraries, peptide nucleic acid libraries, antibody libraries, carbohydrate libraries and small organic molecule libraries.

The assays to identify modulators are amenable to high throughput screening. Preferred assays thus detect enhancement or inhibition of ovarian cancer gene transcription, inhibition or enhancement of polypeptide expression, and inhibition or enhancement of polypeptide activity.

High throughput assays for the presence, absence, quantification, or other properties of particular nucleic acids or protein products are well known to those of skill in the art. Similarly, binding assays and reporter gene assays are similarly well known. Thus, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 5,559,410 discloses high throughput screening methods for proteins, U.S. Patent No. 5,585,639 discloses high throughput screening methods for nucleic acid binding (i.e., in arrays), while U.S. Patent Nos. 5,576,220 and 5,541,061 disclose high throughput methods of screening for ligand/antibody binding.

In addition, high throughput screening systems are commercially available (see, e.g., Zymark Corp., Hopkinton, MA; Air Technical Industries, Mentor, OH; Beckman Instruments, Inc. Fullerton, CA; Precision Systems, Inc., Natick, MA, etc.). These systems typically automate entire procedures, including all samlsle and reagent pipetting, liquid dispensing, timed incubations, and final readings of the microplate in detectors) appropriate for the assay. These configurable systems provide high throughput and rapid start up as well as a high degree of flexibility and customization. The manufacturers of such systems provide detailed protocols for various high throughput systems. Thus, e.g.,

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Zymark Corp. provides technical bulletins describing screening systems for detecting the modulation of gene transcription, ligand binding, and the like.

In one embodiment, modulators are proteins, often naturally occurring proteins or fragments of naturally occurring proteins. Thus, e.g., cellular extracts containing proteins, or random or directed digests of proteinaceous cellular extracts, are used. In this way libraries of proteins are made for screening in the methods of the invention. Particularly preferred in this embodiment are libraries of bacterial, fungal, viral, and mammalian proteins, with the latter being preferred, and human proteins being especially preferred. Particularly useful test compound will be directed to the class of proteins to which the target belongs, e.g., substrates for enzymes or ligands and receptors.

In a preferred embodiment, modulators are peptides of from about 5 to about 30 amino acids, with from about 5 to about 20 amino acids being preferred, and from about 7 to about 15 being particularly preferred. The peptides are digests of naturally occurring proteins as is outlined above, random peptides, or "biased" random peptides. By "randomized" or grammatical equivalents herein is meant that each nucleic acid and peptide consists of essentially random nucleotides and amino acids, respectively. Since generally these random peptides (or nucleic acids, discussed below) are chemically synthesized, they may incorporate any nucleotide or amino acid at any position. The synthetic process are designed to generate randomized proteins or nucleic acids, to allow the formation of all or most of the possible combinations over the length of the sequence, thus forming a library of randomized candidate bioactive proteinaceous agents.

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In one embodiment, the library is fully randomized, with no sequence preferences or constants at any position. In a preferred embodiment, the library is biased. That is, some positions within the sequence are either held constant, or are selected from a limited number of possibilities. For example, in a preferred embodiment, the nucleotides or amino acid residues are randomized within a defined class, e.g., of hydrophobic amino acids, hydrophilic residues, sterically blased (either small or large) residues, towards the creation of nucleic acid binding domains, the creation of cysteines, for cross-linking, prolines for SH-3 domains, serines, threonines, tyrosines or histidines for phosphorylation sites, etc., or to purines, etc.

Modulators of ovarian cancer can also be nucleic acids, as defined below. As described above generally for proteins, nucleic acid modulating agents are naturally occurring nucleic acids, random nucleic acids, or "biased" random nucleic acids. For example, digests of procaryotic or eucaryotic genomes are used as is outlined above for proteins.

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In certain embodiments, the activity of a ovarian cancer-associated protein is down-regulated, or entirely inhibited, by the use of antisense polynucleotide, *i.e.*, a nucleic acid complementary to, and which can preferably hybridize specifically to, a coding mRNA nucleic acid sequence, e.g., a ovarian cancer-associated protein mRNA, or a subsequence thereof. Binding of the antisense polynucleotide to the mRNA reduces the translation and/or stability of the mRNA.

In the context of this invention, antisense polynucleotides can comprise naturally-occurring nucleotides, or synthetic species formed from naturally-occurring subunits or their close homologs. Antisense polynucleotides may also have altered sugar moieties or inter-sugar linkages. Exemplary among these are the phosphorothioate and other sulfur containing species which are known for use in the art. Analogs are comprehended by this invention so long as they function effectively to hybridize with the ovarian cancer-associated protein mRNA. See, e.g., Isis Pharmaceuticals, Carlsbad, CA; Sequitor, Inc., Natick, MA.

Such antisense polynucleotides can readily be synthesized using recombinant means, or are synthesized *in vitro*. Equipment for such synthesis is sold by several vendors, including Applied Biosystems. The preparation of other oligonucleotides such as phosphorothioates and alkylated derivatives is also well known to those of skill in the art.

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Antisense molecules as used herein include antisense or sense oligonucleotides. Sense oligonucleotides can, e.g., be employed to block transcription by binding to the anti-sense strand. The antisense and sense oligonucleotide comprise a single-stranded nucleic acid sequence (either RNA or DNA) capable of binding to target mRNA (sense) or DNA (antisense) sequences for ovarian cancer molecules. Antisense or sense oligonucleotides, according to the present invention, comprise a fragment generally at least about 14 nucleotides, preferably from about 14 to 30 nucleotides. The ability to derive an antisense or a sense oligonucleotide, based upon a cDNA sequence encoding a given protein is described in, e.g., Stein & Cohen (Cancer Res. 48:2659 (1988 and van der Krol et al. (BioTechniques 6:958 (1988)).

In addition to antisense polynucleotides, ribozymes are used to target and inhibit transcription of ovarian cancer-associated nucleotide sequences. A ribozyme is an RNA molecule that catalytically cleaves other RNA molecules. Different kinds of ribozymes have been described, including group I ribozymes, hammerhead ribozymes, hairpin ribozymes, RNase P, and axhead ribozymes (see, e.g., Castanotto et al., Adv. in Pharmacology 25: 289-317 (1994) for a general review of the properties of different 5 ribozymes).

Methods of preparing ribozymes are well known to those of skill in the art (see, e.g., WO 94/26877; Ojwang et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 90:6340-6344 (1993); Yamada et al., Human Gene Therapy 1:39-45 (1994); Leavitt et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 92:699- 703 (1995); Leavitt et al., Human Gene Therapy 5:1151-120 (1994); and Yamada et al., Virology 205: 121-126 (1994)).

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Polynucleotide modulators of ovarian cancer are introduced into a cell containing the target nucleotide sequence by formation of a conjugate with a ligand binding molecule, as described in WO 91/04753. Suitable ligand binding molecules include, but are not limited to, cell surface receptors, growth factors, other cytokines, or other ligands that bind to cell surface receptors. Preferably, conjugation of the ligand binding molecule does not substantially interfere with the ability of the ligand binding molecule to bind to its corresponding molecule or receptor, or block entry of the sense or antisense oligonucleotide or its conjugated version into the cell. Alternatively, a polynucleotide modulator of ovarian cancer are introduced into a cell containing the target nucleic acid sequence, e.g., by formation of an polynucleotide-lipid complex, as described in WO 90/10448. It is understood that the use of antisense molecules or knock out and knock in models may also be used in screening assays as discussed above, in addition to methods of treatment.

As noted above, gene expression monitoring is conveniently used to test candidate modulators (e.g., protein, nucleic acid or small molecule). After the candidate agent has been added and the cells allowed to incubate for some period of time, the sample containing a target sequence to be analyzed is added to the biochip. If required, the target sequence is prepared using known techniques. For example, the sample are treated to lyse the cells, using known lysis buffers, electroporation, etc., with purification and/or amplification such as PCR performed as appropriate. For example, an *in vitro*

transcription with labels covalently attached to the nucleotides is performed. Generally, the nucleic acids are labeled with biotin-FITC or PE, or with cy3 or cy5.

In a preferred embodiment, the target sequence is labeled with, e.g., a fluorescent, a chemiluminescent, a chemical, or a radioactive signal, to provide a means of detecting the target sequence's specific binding to a probe. The label also are an enzyme, such as, alkaline phosphatase or horseradish peroxidase, which when provided with an appropriate substrate produces a product that are detected. Alternatively, the label are a labeled compound or small molecule, such as an enzyme inhibitor, that binds but is not catalyzed or altered by the enzyme. The label also are a moiety or compound, such as, an epitope tag or biotin which specifically binds to streptavidin. For the example of biotin, the streptavidin is labeled as described above, thereby, providing a detectable signal for the bound target sequence. Unbound labeled streptavidin is typically removed prior to analysis.

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As will be appreciated by those in the art, these assays are direct hybridization assays or can comprise "sandwich assays", which include the use of multiple probes, as is generally outlined in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,681,702, 5,597,909, 5,545,730, 5,594,117, 5,591,584, 5,571,670, 5,580,731, 5,571,670, 5,591,584, 5,624,802, 5,635,352, 5,594,118, 5,359,100, 5,124,246 and 5,681,697, all of which are hereby incorporated by reference. In this embodiment, in general, the target nucleic acid is prepared as outlined above, and then added to the biochip comprising a plurality of nucleic acid probes, under conditions that allow the formation of a hybridization complex.

A variety of hybridization conditions are used in the present invention, including high, moderate and low stringency conditions as outlined above. The assays are generally run under stringency conditions which allows formation of the label probe hybridization complex only in the presence of target. Stringency are controlled by altering a step parameter that is a thermodynamic variable, including, but not limited to, temperature, formamide concentration, salt concentration, chaotropic salt concentration pH, organic solvent concentration, etc.

These parameters may also be used to control non-specific binding, as is generally outlined in U.S. Patent No. 5,681,697. Thus it are desirable to perform certain steps at higher stringency conditions to reduce non-specific binding.

The reactions outlined herein are accomplished in a variety of ways. Components of the reaction are added simultaneously, or sequentially, in different orders, with preferred embodiments outlined below. In addition, the reaction may include a variety of other reagents. These include salts, buffers, neutral proteins, e.g. albumin, detergents, etc. which are used to facilitate optimal hybridization and detection, and/or reduce non-specific or background interactions. Reagents that otherwise improve the efficiency of the assay, such as protease inhibitors, nuclease inhibitors, anti-microbial agents, etc., may also be used as appropriate, depending on the sample preparation methods and purity of the target.

The assay data are analyzed to determine the expression levels, and changes in expression levels as between states, of individual genes, forming a gene expression profile.

Screens are performed to identify modulators of the ovarian cancer phenotype. In one embodiment, screening is performed to identify modulators that can induce or suppress a particular expression profile, thus preferably generating the associated phenotype. In another embodiment, e.g., for diagnostic applications, having identified differentially expressed genes important in a particular state, screens are performed to identify modulators that alter expression of individual genes. In an another embodiment, screening is performed to identify modulators that alter a biological function of the expression product of a differentially expressed gene. Again, having identified the importance of a gene in a particular state, screens are performed to identify agents that bind and/or modulate the biological activity of the gene product.

In addition screens are done for genes that are induced in response to a candidate agent. After identifying a modulator based upon its ability to suppress a ovarian cancer expression pattern leading to a normal expression pattern, or to modulate a single ovarian cancer gene expression profile so as to mimic the expression of the gene from normal tissue, a screen as described above are performed to identify genes that are specifically modulated in response to the agent. Comparing expression profiles between normal tissue and agent treated ovarian cancer tissue reveals genes that are not expressed in normal tissue or ovarian cancer tissue, but are expressed in agent treated tissue. These agent-specific sequences are identified and used by methods described herein for ovarian cancer genes or proteins. In particular these sequences and the proteins they encode find use in marking or identifying agent treated cells. In addition,

antibodies are raised against the agent induced proteins and used to target novel therapeutics to the treated ovarian cancer tissue sample.

Thus, in one embodiment, a test compound is administered to a population of ovarian cancer cells, that have an associated ovarian cancer expression profile. By "administration" or "contacting" herein is meant that the candidate agent is added to the cells in such a manner as to allow the agent to act upon the cell, whether by uptake and intracellular action, or by action at the cell surface. In some embodiments, nucleic acid encoding a proteinaceous candidate agent (i.e., a peptide) are put into a viral construct such as an adenoviral or retroviral construct, and added to the cell, such that expression of the peptide agent is accomplished. Regulatable gene administration systems can also be used.

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Once the test compound has been administered to the cells, the cells are washed if desired and are allowed to incubate under preferably physiological conditions for some period of time. The cells are then harvested and a new gene expression profile is generated, as outlined herein.

Thus, e.g., ovarian cancer tissue are screened for agents that modulate, e.g., induce or suppress the ovarian cancer phenotype. A change in at least one gene, preferably many, of the expression profile indicates that the agent has an effect on ovarian cancer activity. By defining such a signature for the ovarian cancer phenotype, screens for new drugs that alter the phenotype are devised. With this approach, the drug target need not be known and need not be represented in the original expression screening platform, nor does the level of transcript for the target protein need to change.

In a preferred embodiment, as outlined above, screens are done on individual genes and gene products (proteins). That is, having identified a particular differentially expressed gene as important in a particular state, screening of modulators of either the expression of the gene or the gene product itself are done. The gene products of differentially expressed genes are sometimes referred to herein as "ovarian cancer-associated proteins" or a "ovarian cancer modulatory protein". The ovarian cancer modulatory protein are a fragment, or alternatively, be the full length protein to the fragment encoded by the nucleic acids referred to in Tables 1-3. Preferably, the ovarian cancer modulatory protein is a fragment. In a preferred embodiment, the ovarian cancer amino acid sequence which is used to determine sequence identity or similarity is encoded by a

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nucleic acid referred to in Tables 1-3. In another embodiment, the sequences are naturally occurring allelic variants of a protein encoded by a nucleic acid referred to in Tables 1-3. In another embodiment, the sequences are sequence variants as further described herein.

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Preferably, the ovarian cancer modulatory protein is a fragment of approximately 14 to 24 amino acids long. More preferably the fragment is a soluble fragment. Preferably, the fragment includes a non-transmembrane region. In a preferred embodiment, the fragment has an N-terminal Cys to aid in solubility. In one embodiment, the C-terminus of the fragment is kept as a free acid and the N-terminus is a free amine to aid in coupling, i.e., to cysteine.

In one embodiment the ovarian cancer-associated proteins are conjugated to an immunogenic agent as discussed herein. In one embodiment the ovarian cancer-associated protein is conjugated to BSA.

Measurements of ovarian cancer polypeptide activity, or of ovarian cancer or the ovarian cancer phenotype are performed using a variety of assays. For example, the effects of the test compounds upon the function of the ovarian cancer polypeptides are measured by examining parameters described above. A suitable physiological change that affects activity are used to assess the influence of a test compound on the polypeptides of this invention. When the functional consequences are determined using intact cells or animals, one can also measure a variety of effects such as, in the case of ovarian cancer associated with tumours, tumour growth, tumour metastasis, neovascularization, hormone release, transcriptional changes to both known and uncharacterized genetic markers (e.g., northern blots), changes in cell metabolism such as cell growth or pH changes, and changes in intracellular second messengers such as cGMP. In tire assays of the invention, mammalian ovarian cancer polypeptide is typically used, e.g., mouse, preferably human.

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Assays to identify compounds with modulating activity are performed *in* vitro. For example, a ovarian cancer polypeptide is first contacted with a potential modulator and incubated for a suitable amount of time, e.g., from 0.5 to 48 hours. In one embodiment, the ovarian cancer polypeptide levels are determined *in vitro* by measuring the level of protein or mRNA. The level of protein is measured using immunoassays such as western blotting, ELISA and the like with an antibody that selectively binds to the ovarian cancer

polypeptide or a fragment thereof. For measurement of mRNA, amplification, e.g., using PCR, LCR, or hybridization assays, e.g., northern hybridization, RNAse protection, dot blotting, are preferred. The level of protein or mRNA is detected using directly or indirectly labeled detection agents, e.g., fluorescently or radioactively labeled nucleic acids, radioactively or enzymatically labeled antibodies, and the like, as described herein.

Alternatively, a reporter gene system are devised using the ovarian cancer-associated protein promoter operably linked to a reporter gene such as luciferase, green fluorescent protein, CAT, or (beta-gal. The reporter construct is typically transfected into a cell. After treatment with a potential modulator, the amount of reporter gene transcription, translation, or activity is measured according to standard techniques known to those of skill in the art.

In a preferred embodiment, as outlined above, screens are done on individual genes and gene products (proteins). That is, having identified a particular differentially expressed gene as important in a particular state, screening of modulators of the expression of the gene or the gene product itself are done. The gene products of differentially expressed genes are sometimes referred to herein as "ovarian cancer-associated proteins." The ovarian cancer-associated protein are a fragment, or alternatively, be the full length protein to a fragment shown herein.

In one embodiment, screening for modulators of expression of specific genes is performed. Typically, the expression of only one or a few genes are evaluated. In another embodiment, screens are designed to first find compounds that bind to differentially expressed proteins. These compounds are then evaluated for the ability to modulate differentially expressed activity. Moreover, once initial candidate compounds are identified, variants are further screened to better evaluate structure activity relationships.

In a preferred embodiment, binding assays are done. In general, purified or isolated gene product is used; that is, the gene products of one or more differentially expressed nucleic acids are made. For example, antibodies are generated to the protein gene products, and standard immunoassays are run to determine the amount of protein present. Alternatively, cells comprising the ovarian cancer-associated proteins are used in the assays.

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Thus, in a preferred embodiment, the methods comprise combining a ovarian cancer-associated protein and a candidate compound, and determining the binding of the compound to the ovarian cancer-associated protein. Preferred embodiments utilize the human ovarian cancer-associated protein, although other mammalian proteins may also be used, e.g. for the development of animal models of human disease. In some embodiments, as outlined herein, variant or derivative ovarian cancer-associated proteins are used.

Generally, in a preferred embodiment of the methods herein, the ovarian cancerassociated protein or the candidate agent is non-diffusably bound to an insoluble support having isolated sample receiving areas (e.g. a microtiter plate, an array, etc.). The insoluble supports are made of any composition to which the compositions are bound, is readily separated from soluble material, and is otherwise compatible with the overall method of screening. The surface of such supports are solid or porous and of any convenient shape. Examples of suitable insoluble supports include microtiter plates, arrays, membranes and beads. These are typically made of glass, plastic (e.g., polystyrene), polysaccharides, nylon or nitrocellulose, teflon™, etc. microtitre plates and arrays are especially convenient because a large number of assays are carried out simultaneously, using small amounts of reagents and samples. The particular manner of binding of the composition is not crucial so long as it is compatible with the reagents and overall methods of the invention, maintains the activity of the composition and is nondiffusable. Preferred methods of binding include the use of antibodies (which do not sterically block either the ligand binding site or activation sequence when the protein is bound to the support), direct binding to "sticky" or ionic supports, chemical crosslinking, the synthesis of the protein or agent on the surface, etc. Following binding of the protein or agent, excess unbound material is removed by washing. The sample receiving areas may then be blocked through incubation with bovine serum albumin (BSA), casein or other innocuous protein or other moiety.

In a preferred embodiment, the ovarian cancer-associated protein is bound to the support, and a test compound is added to the assay. Alternatively, the candidate agent is bound to the support and the ovarian cancer-associated protein is added. Novel binding agents include specific antibodies, non-natural binding agents identified in screens of chemical libraries, peptide analogs, etc. Of particular interest are screening assays for agents that have a low toxicity for human cells. A wide variety of assays are used for this purpose, including labeled in vitro protein-protein binding assays, electrophoretic mobility

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shift assays, immunoassays for protein binding, functional assays (phosphorylation assays, etc.) and the like.

The determination of the binding of the test modulating compound to the ovarian cancer-associated protein are done in a number of ways. In a preferred embodiment, the compound is labeled, and binding determined directly, e.g., by attaching all or a portion of the ovarian cancer-associated protein to a solid support, adding a labeled candidate agent (e.g., a fluorescent label), washing off excess reagent, and determining whether the label is present on the solid support. Various blocking and washing steps are utilized as appropriate.

In some embodiments, only one of the components is labeled, e.g., the proteins (or proteinaceous candidate compounds) are labeled. Alternatively, more than one component are labeled with different labels, e.g., ¹²⁵I for the proteins and a fluorophor for the compound. Proximity reagents, e.g., quenching or energy transfer reagents are also useful.

In one embodiment, the binding of the test compound is determined by competitive binding assay. The competitor is a binding moiety known to bind to the target molecule (i.e., a ovarian cancer-associated protein), such as an antibody, peptide, binding partner, ligand, etc. Under certain circumstances, there are competitive binding between the compound and the binding moiety, with the binding moiety displacing the compound. In one embodiment, the test compound is labeled. Either the compound, or the competitor, or both, is added first to the protein for a time sufficient to allow binding, if present. Incubations are performed at a temperature which facilitates optimal activity, typically between 4 and 40°C. Incubation periods are typically optimized, e.g., to facilitate rapid high throughput screening. Typically between 0.1 and 1 hour will be sufficient. Excess reagent is generally removed or washed away. The second component is then added, and the presence or absence of the labeled component is followed, to indicate binding.

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In a preferred embodiment, the competitor is added first, followed by the test compound. Displacement of the competitor is an indication that the test compound is binding to the ovarian cancer-associated protein and thus is capable of binding to, and potentially modulating, the activity of the ovarian cancer-associated protein. In this embodiment, either component are labeled. Thus, e.g., if the competitor is labeled, the presence of

label in the wash solution indicates displacement by the agent. Alternatively, if the test compound is labeled, the presence of the label on the support indicates displacement.

In an alternative preferred embodiment, the test compound is added first, with incubation and washing, followed by the competitor. The absence of binding by the competitor may indicate that the test compound is bound to the ovarian cancer-associated protein with a higher affinity. Thus, if the test compound is labeled, the presence of the label on the support, coupled with a lack of competitor binding, may indicate that the test compound is capable of binding to the ovarian cancer-associated protein.

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In a preferred embodiment, the methods comprise differential screening to identity agents that are capable of modulating the activity of the ovarian cancer-associated proteins. In this embodiment, the methods comprise combining a ovarian cancer-associated protein and a competitor in a first sample. A second sample comprises a test compound, a ovarian cancer-associated protein, and a competitor. The binding of the competitor is determined for both samples, and a change, or difference in binding between the two samples indicates the presence of an agent capable of binding to the ovarian cancer-associated protein and potentially modulating its activity. That is, if the binding of the competitor is different in the second sample relative to the first sample, the agent is capable of binding to the ovarian cancer-associated protein.

Alternatively, differential screening is used to identify drug candidates that bind to the native ovarian cancer-associated protein, but cannot bind to modified ovarian cancer-associated proteins. The structure of the ovarian cancer-associated protein are modeled, and used in rational drug design to synthesize agents that interact with that site. Drug candidates that affect the activity of a ovarian cancer-associated protein are also identified by screening drugs for the ability to either enhance or reduce the activity of the protein.

Positive controls and negative controls are used in the assays. Preferably control and test samples are performed in at least triplicate to obtain statistically significant results. Incubation of all samples is for a time sufficient for the binding of the agent to the protein. Following incubation, samples are washed free of non-specifically bound material and the amount of bound, generally labeled agent determined. For example, where a radiolabel is employed, the samples are counted in a scintillation counter to determine the amount of bound compound.

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A variety of other reagents are included in the screening assays. These include reagents like salts, neutral proteins, e.g. albumin, detergents, etc. which are used to facilitate optimal protein-protein binding and/or reduce non-specific or background interactions. Also reagents that otherwise improve the efficiency of the assay, such as protease inhibitors, nuclease inhibitors, anti-microbial agents, etc., are used. The mixture of components are added in an order that provides for the requisite binding.

In a preferred embodiment, the invention provides methods for screening for a compound capable of modulating the activity of a ovarian cancer-associated protein. The methods comprise adding a test compound, as defined above, to a cell comprising ovarian cancer-associated proteins. Preferred cell types include almost any cell. The cells contain a recombinant nucleic acid that encodes a ovarian cancer-associated protein. In a preferred embodiment, a library of candidate agents are tested on a plurality of cells.

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In one aspect, the assays are evaluated in the presence or absence or previous or subsequent exposure of physiological signals, e.g. hormones, antibodies, peptides, antigens, cytokines, growth factors, action potentials, pharmacological agents including chemotherapeutics, radiation, carcinogenics, or other cells (i.e. cell-cell contacts). In another example, the determinations are determined at different stages of the cell cycle process.

In this way, compounds that modulate ovarian cancer agents are identified. Compounds with pharmacological activity are able to enhance or interfere with the activity of the ovarian cancer-associated protein. Once identified, similar structures are evaluated to identify critical structural feature of the compound.

In one embodiment, a method of inhibiting ovarian cancer cell division is provided. The method comprises administration of a ovarian cancer inhibitor. In another embodiment, a method of inhibiting ovarian cancer is provided. The method comprises administration of a ovarian cancer inhibitor. In a further embodiment, methods of treating cells or individuals with ovarian cancer are provided. The method comprises administration of a ovarian cancer inhibitor.

In one embodiment, a ovarian cancer inhibitor is an antibody as discussed above. In another embodiment, the ovarian cancer inhibitor is an antisense molecule.

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A variety of cell growth, proliferation, and metastasis assays are known to those of skill in the art, as described below.

5 Soft agar growth or colony formation in suspension

Normal cells require a solid substrate to attach and grow. When the cells are transformed, they lose this phenotype and grow detached from the substrate. For example, transformed cells can grow in stirred suspension culture or suspended in semi-solid media, such as semi-solid or soft agar. The transformed cells, when transfected with tumour suppressor genes, regenerate normal phenotype and require a solid substrate to attach and grow. Soft agar growth or colony formation in suspension assays are used to identify modulators of ovarian cancer sequences, which when expressed in host cells, inhibit abnormal cellular proliferation and transformation. A therapeutic compound would reduce or eliminate the host cells' ability to grow in stirred suspension culture or suspended in semisolid media, such as semi-solid or soft.

Techniques for soft agar growth or colony formation in suspension assays are described in Freshney, *Culture of Animal Cells a Manual of Basic Technique* (3rd ed., 1994), herein incorporated by reference. *See also*, the methods section of Garkavtsev *et al.* (1996), supra, herein incorporated by reference.

Contact inhibition and density limitation of growth

Normal cells typically grow in a flat and organized pattern in a petri dish until they touch other cells. When the cells touch one another, they are contact inhibited and stop growing. When cells are transformed, however, the cells are not contact inhibited and continue to grow to high densities in disorganized foci. Thus, the transformed cells grow to a higher saturation density than normal cells. This are detected morphologically by the formation of a disoriented monolayer of cells or rounded cells in foci within the regular pattern of normal surrounding cells. Alternatively, labeling index with (³H)-thymidine at saturation density are used to measure density limitation of growth. See Freshney (1994), supra. The transformed cells, when transfected with tumour suppressor genes, regenerate a normal phenotype and become contact inhibited and would grow to a lower density.

In this assay, labeling index with (³H)-thymidine at saturation density is a preferred method of measuring density limitation of growth. Transformed host cells are transfected

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with a ovarian cancer-associated sequence and are grown for 24 hours at saturation density in non-limiting medium conditions. The percentage of cells labeling with (³H)-thymidine is determined autoradiographically. See, Freshney (1994), supra.

5 Growth factor or serum dependence

Transformed cells have a lower serum dependence than their normal counterparts (see, e.g., Temin, J. Natl. Cancer Insti. 37:167-175 (1966); Eagle et al., J. Exp. Med. 131:836-879 (1970)); Freshney, supra. This is in part due to release of various growth factors by the transformed cells. Growth factor or serum dependence of transformed host cells are compared with that of control. Tumor specific markers levels Tumor cells release an increased amount of certain factors (hereinafter "tumour specific markers") than their normal counterparts. For example, plasminogen activator (PA) is released from human glioma at a higher level than from normal brain cells (see, e.g., Gullino, Angiogenesis, tumour vascularization, and potential interference with tumour growth. in Biological Responses in Cancer, pp. 178-184 (Mihich (ed.) 1985)). Similarly, Tumor angiogenesis factor (TAF) is released at a higher level in tumour cells than their normal counterparts. See, e.g., Folkman, Angiogenesis and Cancer, Sem Cancer Biol. (1992)). Various techniques which measure the release of these factors are described in Freshney (1994), supra. Also, see, Unkless et al., J. Biol. Chem. 249:4295-4305 (1974); Strickland & Beers, J. Biol. Chem. 251:5694-5702 (1976); Whur et al., Br. J. Cancer 42:305 312 (1980); Gullino, Angiogenesis, tumour vascularization, and potential interference with tumour growth. in Biological Responses in Cancer, pp. 178-184 (Mihich (ed.) 1985); Freshney Anticancer Res. 5:111-130 (1985).

25 Invasiveness into Matrigel

The degree of invasiveness into Matrigel-or some other extracellular matrix constituent are used as an assay to identify compounds that modulate ovarian cancer-associated sequences. Tumor cells exhibit a good correlation between malignancy and invasiveness of cells into Matrigel or some other extracellular matrix constituent. In this assay, tumourigenic cells are typically used as host cells. Expression of a tumour suppressor gene in these host cells would decrease invasiveness of the host cells.

Techniques described in Freshney (1994), supra, are used. Briefly, the level of invasion of host cells are measured by using filters coated with Matrigel or some other extracellular matrix constituent. Penetration into the gel, or through to the distal side of the filter, is rated as invasiveness, and rated histologically by number of cells and

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distance moved, or by prelabeling the cells with 125 1 and counting the radioactivity on the distal side of the filter or bottom of the dish. See, e.g., Freshney (1984), supra.

Tumor growth in vivo

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Effects of ovarian cancer-associated sequences on cell growth are tested in transgenic or immune-suppressed mice. Knock-out transgenic mice are made, in which the ovarian cancer gene is disrupted or in which a ovarian cancer gene is inserted. Knock- out transgenic mice are made by insertion of a marker gene or other heterologous gene into the endogenous ovarian cancer gene site in the mouse genome via homologous recombination. Such mice can also be made by substituting the endogenous ovarian cancer gene with a mutated version of the ovarian cancer gene, or by mutating the endogenous ovarian cancer gene, e.g., by exposure to carcinogens.

A DNA construct is introduced into the nuclei of embryonic stem cells. Cells containing the newly engineered genetic lesion are injected into a host mouse embryo, which is re-implanted into a recipient female. Some of these embryos develop into chimeric mice that possess germ cells partially derived from the mutant cell line. Therefore, by breeding the chimeric mice it is possible to obtain a new line of mice containing the introduced genetic lesion (see, e.g., Capecchi et al., Science 244:1288 (1989)). Chimeric targeted mice are derived according to Hogan et al., Manipulating the Mouse Embryo: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory (1988) and Teratocarcinomas and Embryonic Stem Cells: A Practical Approach, Robertson, ed., IRL Press, Washington, D.C., (1987).

Alternatively, various immune-suppressed or immune-deficient host animals are used. For example, genetically athymic "nude" mouse (see, e.g., Giovanella et al., J. Natl. Cancer Inst. 52:921 (1974)), a SCID mouse, a thymectomized mouse, or an irradiated mouse (see, e.g., Bradley et al., Br. J. Cancer 38:263 (1978); Selby et al., Br. J. Cancer 41:52 (1980)) are used as a host. Transplantable tumour cells (typically about 10⁶ cells) injected into isogenic hosts will produce invasive tumours in a high proportions of cases, while normal cells of similar origin will not. In hosts which developed invasive tumours, cells expressing a ovarian cancer-associated sequences are injected subcutaneously. After a suitable length of time, preferably 4 to 8 weeks, tumour growth is measured (e.g. by volume or by its two largest dimensions) and compared to the control. Tumours that have a statistically significant reduction (using, e.g. Student's T test) are said to have inhibited growth.

Administration

therapeutic reagents of the invention are administered to patients, therapeutically. Typically, such proteins/polynucleotides and substances may preferably be combined with various components to produce compositions of the invention. Preferably the compositions are combined with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent to produce a pharmaceutical composition (which are for human or animal use). Suitable carriers and diluents include isotonic saline solutions, for example phosphate-buffered saline. The composition of the invention are administered by direct injection. The composition are formulated for parenteral, intramuscular, intravenous, subcutaneous, intraocular, oral, vaginal or transdermal administration. Typically, each protein are administered at a dose of from 0.01 to 30 mg/kg body weight, preferably from 0.1 to 10 mg/kg, more preferably from 0.1 to 1 mg/kg body weight.

Polynucleotides/vectors encoding polypeptide components for use in modulating the activity of the ovarian cancer-associated proteins/polynucleotides are administered directly as a naked nucleic acid construct. When the polynucleotides/vectors are administered as a naked nucleic acid, the amount of nucleic acid administered may typically be in the range of from 1 µg to 10 mg, preferably from 100 µg to 1 mg.

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Uptake of naked nucleic acid constructs by mammalian cells is enhanced by several known transfection techniques for example those including the use of transfection agents. Example of these agents include cationic agents (for example calcium phosphate and DEAE-dextran) and lipofectants (for example lipofectamTM and transfectamTM). Typically, nucleic acid constructs are mixed with the transfection agent to produce a composition.

Preferably the polynucleotide or vector of the invention is combined with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent to produce a pharmaceutical composition. Suitable carriers and diluents include isotonic saline solutions, for example phosphate-buffered saline. The composition are formulated for parenteral, intramuscular, intravenous, subcutaneous, oral, intraocular or transdermal administration.

The pharmaceutical compositions are administered in a range of unit dosage forms depending on the method of administration. For example, unit dosage forms suitable for oral administration include, powder, tablets, pills, capsules and lozenges. Orally

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administered dosage forms will typically be formulated to protect the active ingredient from digestion and may therefore be complexed with appropriate carrier molecules and/or packaged in an appropriately resistant carrier. Suitable carrier molecules and packaging materials/barrier materials are known in the art.

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The compositions of the invention are administered for therapeutic or prophylatic treatments. In therapeutic applications, compositions are administered to a patient suffering from a disease (e.g. ovarian cancer) in an amount sufficient to cure or at least partially ameliorate the disease and its complications. An amount adequate to accomplish this is defined as a "therapeutically effective dose". An amount of the composition that is capable of preventing or slowing the development of cancer in a patient is referred to as a "prophylactically effective dose".

The routes of administration and dosages described are intended only as a guide since a skilled practitioner will be able to determine readily the optimum route of administration and dosage for any particular patient and condition.

The present invention is further described with reference to the accompanying drawings and the following non-limiting examples.

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EXAMPLE 1

Gene expression profiling to identify differentially-expressed genes in ovarian cancer

1. Tissue Bank and Database

Tissue was collected from patients undergoing treatment at the GCC, we have established an Ovarian Cancer Tissue Bank and Clinical Database that currently holds data on over 400 cases treated at the GCC between 1986 and 2002. Tissue (currently 149 fresh/frozen and 292 archival fixed paraffin-embedded samples) was acquired from patients undergoing cytoreductive surgery and does not interfere with the collection of tissue for the normal processing of diagnostic specimens. Patient consent, included in all our studies, was collected prior to surgery. Tissue specimens and their associated pathology reports were coded in order to maintain patient confidentiality. Uncoded data was electronically and/or physically locked with restricted access by appropriate senior investigators only. Clinical (diagnosis, treatment, residual disease) and pathological data (tumour grade, stage) were collected and updated (disease recurrence, patient survival) at regular intervals. This study has ethical approval from the South Eastern Sydney Area Health Service Research Ethics Committee, Australia. Clinical data and tissue collection are ongoing.

2. Genetic profiling of ovarian cancers

In order to identify those genes differentially regulated in epithelial ovarian cancer 51 ovarian cancer tumor samples were manually dissected from biological samples derived from subjects undergoing cytoreductive surgery. These samples comprised 8 endometrioid tumors, 4 mucinous tumors and 31 serous epithelial ovarian tumors, 12 corresponding omental deposits and 8 borderline (low-malignant potential) tumors.

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RNA was isolated from the tumor samples in addition to 4 normal ovary samples using Trizol reagent (Life Technologies, Rockville, MD, USA) essentially according to manufacturer's instructions. RNA was then reverse transcribed using an oligo(dT) anchored oligonucleotide that additionally comprised a T7 promoter sequence. Isolated cDNA was then transcribed *in vitro* using the T7 MEGAscript kit (Ambion, Austin, TX, USA) according to manufacturer's instructions. Transcription was performed with biotinylated nucleotides (Bio-11-CTP and Bio-16-UTP) to enable detection of the transcribed cRNA.

Levels of gene expression in the cancer samples was then determined by analysing the transcribed cDNA samples using customized Affymetrix GeneChip® microarrays that

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comprise 59,618 oligonucleotide probe sets. These probe sets facilitate analysis of 46,000 gene clusters, representing over 90% of the predicted expressed human genome.

Data were normalized, and changes in gene expression detected using a ranked penalized t-statistic with p-values adjusted for multiple testing using the Holm procedure. Analysis was performed using the LIMMA package (available from Bioconductor, Biostatistics Unit of the Dana Farber Cancer Institute at the Harvard Medical School/Harvard School of Public Health).

Gene expression in 186 samples representing 52 different tissues of the body was also determined using the previously described methods to facilitate the identification of changes in gene expression that are specific for ovarian cancer.

Using this method 284 up-regulated transcripts and 186 down-regulated transcripts were identified.

In order to determine the efficacy of such a method of analysis for determining gene expression changes associated with ovarian cancer, those genes identified were compared to results of published expression profile studies. Using this method, 71 genes were identified in the present study that had been previously identified, including, for example, genes known to be over-expressed in ovarian cancer, such as, for example MUC1 and E-cadherin.

The ovarian cancer-associated genes and proteins set forth in Table 1 include sequences that are up-regulated or down-regulated in ovarian cancer subjects, including subjects suffering specifically from serous, encodmetrioid, mucinous or clear cell ovarian cancer, or non-invasive (borderline) ovarian cancers of any phenotype, and subjects that suffered from recurrences of ovarian cancer in the medium term, or died within the medium term.

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Data presented in Table 2 indicate those genes that are expressed at significantly higher levels or significantly reduced levels in patients suffering from serous cancer relative tot he level of expression of the same genes in a normal or healthy subject.

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EXAMPLE 2

Validation of gene expression profiling results using tissue microarrays

Each of the transcripts identified as being differentially-expressed specifically in ovarian cancer was then further analysed using *in situ* hybridization or immunohistochemical staining of tissue microarrays constructed from a large cohort of primary ovarian tumor tissue. Such analysis confirms upregulation, down-regulation or total loss of expression of the transcripts identified in the microarray analysis of tumor samples.

Furthermore, as each of the samples in the tissue microarray have been clinicopathologically characterized (for example to identify cancer grade and/or disease stage) and the subjects from whom the tumors were isolated continuously monitored (to detect for example, death or relapse of cancer), changes with gene expression were also analysed for correlation with such parameters in order to determine predictive changes in gene expression.

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The relative intensity and percentage of cells staining was determined and evaluated for associations with clinical stage and grade of disease and disease relapse using the Kaplan Meier method and log-rank test, and by univariate and bivariate analyses in a Cox proportional hazards model for gene expression and other clinical and pathologic predictors of outcome to determine the potential independent prognostic value of the markers being assessed.

Immunohistochemical analysis has been performed on several genes identified in gene profiling analysis of ovarian cancer samples. For example, SOX17, Ep-CAM and claudin 3 were shown by gene profiling analysis to be specifically up-regulated in ovarian cancer compared to normal ovaries (Figure 1 and Figure 2). Using immunohistochemical analysis, it was determined that SOX17, Ep-CAM and claudin 3 are upregulated in serous cancer, mucinous cancer, endometroid cancer and clear cell ovarian cancer.

Furthermore, immunohistochemical analysis has been used to analyse the expression of several other genes that are specifically upregulated in mucinous ovarian cancer. In particular the expression of LI-cadherin (cadherin 17), meprin alpha and Galectin 4 as detected using immunohistochemistry is shown in Figure 3. There was a significant increase in protein detected in the mucinous ovarian cancer samples compared to the normal ovary sample and serous ovarian cancer sample.

Immunohistochemical analysis was also performed to analyse the expression of three genes that are known to be upregulated in ovarian cancer (CA125, MUC-1 and E-cadherin) (Figures 1 and 2).

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EXAMPLE 3

Identification of prognostic markers of ovarian cancer

Using a classical survival analysis to mine expression profiling data several genes that are associated with poor patient outcome (ie death or cancer relapse) have been identified (Tables 2 and 3). Such genes have clinical utility as prognostic indicators of disease..

Using detailed clinicopathological and postoperative data on all of the 51 patients included in our transcriptional profiling studies, including details of biochemical (eg. rising serum CA-125) and/or clinical recurrence of disease and overall survival, expression profiles were correlates with clinical parameters.

A preliminary survival analysis was performed on the 33 serous cancers within this cohort. The median follow-up time for these patients was 25.5 months from the date of primary laparotomy to the date of last follow-up or the date of death, and 21 of these patients (66%) were deceased from causes related to their malignancy.

Preliminary analysis of the expression profiles of these tumors identified several potential gene clusters that were associated with an increased risk of biochemical and clinical recurrence and overall survival, including the *EDD* gene (SEQ ID NO: 63). Exemplary prognostic markers for detecting ovarian cancer are shown in Tables 1 and 3. Preferred markers are indicated in Table 3.

Using immunohistochemical analysis two genes have been confirmed to be upregulated in serous ovarian cancer. In particular, sFRP4, a negative signalling protein of the Wnt pathway, and SOCS3, a negative signaller of IL-6 induced signalling are specifically upregulated in serous ovarian cancer when compared to normal ovarian tissue (Figure 4A).

Furthermore, using clinical patient data and correlating this information with gene expression levels using a Cox proportional hazards model, it has been shown that high

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expression of sFRP4 correlates with a poor outcome in patients (n=127) with serous ovarian cancer (p=0.0056) (Figure 4B).

EXAMPLE 4

Validation of gene expression profiling results using quantitative RT-PCR Candidate diagnostic genes are screened by quantitative RT-PCR against ovarian cancer cell lines to both validate the transcript profiling data (ie check their up- or down-regulation). Candidate diagnostic genes are screened using mRNA isolated from a panel of 9 ovarian tumour cell lines, (A2780, SKOV3, OVCAR-3, IGROV-1, CAOV3, OV-90, SW626, TOV-21G and TOV-112D), in addition to several other tumour cell lines including lines derived from breast, prostate and colorectal tumours, and immortalised (non-transformed) human ovarian surface epithelial cells and a primary normal breast epithelial cell line (184).

Total RNA is isolated from the normal and tumour cell lines, reverse transcribed into cDNA and used as template in a quantitative PCR using a LightCycler system (Roche Diagnostics). The relative amount of each gene product is determined by comparison to a standard housekeeping gene (GAPDH).

EXAMPLE 5

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Identification of Novel Genes for Diagnosis of Ovarian Cancer

We identified candidate genes with diagnostic potential from our list of aberrantly regulated genes by applying the following selection procedure: genes with a good transcript profile and low p-value (ie highly significantly up- or down-regulated in ovarian cancer, as determined in Example 1); and mapping to areas of the genome that have been shown to be amplified or lost in ovarian cancer. Accordingly, it is likely that these genes are involved in the development and progression of ovarian cancer (ie putative oncogenes and tumour suppressor genes). Additional parameters for analysis included known or putative function in oncogenesis (eg signal transduction, regulation of cellular proliferation, apoptosis etc); and association with other forms of other tumours. Genes identified in this analysis are shown in Table 3.

One method for the diagnosis of cancer comprises detecting modified DNA shed by the developing tumour into the blood stream. This can include the detection of mutations in both oncogenes and tumour suppressor genes involved in the development and progression of ovarian cancer. Furthermore, it has been recently shown that aberrant

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methylation of tumour suppressor genes, specifically hypermethylation of their gene promoters, frequently accompanies gene silencing in cancers, and indeed in some cases appears to be the predominant mechanism of gene silencing.

Combined with the knowledge of tumour nucleic acids circulating in the blood that reflect the biological characteristics of a tumour, the detection of methylation-specific tumour suppressor gene signatures for any given tumour type has promise as a specific and sensitive molecular test for detecting and monitoring cancer. Aberrant methylation is a frequent epigenetic event in epithelial ovarian cancer and many candidate tumour suppressor genes of epithelial ovarian cancer have been shown to be hypermethylated in epithelial ovarian cancer, such as, for example BRCA1.

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In particular, expression of the candidate tumor suppressor gene MCC, has been shown to be down-regulated in epithelial ovarian cancer compared to normal ovarian tissue.

MCC appears to be involved in critical cell growth regulatory processes and maps to a chromosomal region hypothesised as containing a tumor suppressor gene in ovarian cancer. Furthermore, we have identified a CpG island within the predicted promoter sequence of the MCC gene, a critical feature of genes that are subject to gene silencing by hypermethylation and a known characteristic of tumor suppressor genes. Taken together these data strongly implicate MCC as a candidate tumor suppressor gene involved in epithelial ovarian cancer.

P value	o	0	0	0	0	0	o	0	0
or its suffering from ovarian cancer Putative Function	Lymphocyte antigen, plasma membrane, tumor antigen. Member of the GA733 family.C archoma-associated antigen expressed on most normal epithelial cells and gastroirdestinal carcinomas and functions as a homotypic calcium-independent cell adhesion molecule. The antigen is being used as a farget for immunotherapy treatment of	human cardhomas. Homo saplens cDNA FLJ10920 fts, clone OVARC1000384- resourcerer.	contains 3 RNA recognition motifs	weakly similar to a drosophila transcription factor	Mai2 T-cell differentiation protein; found thru interaction with TPD52 which is overexpressed in breast cancer, 4 TM are involved in	Turnor suppressor. Ca2+-dependent glycoprotein, mediates cell-cell interactions in epithelial cells. Mutations correlated with gastric, breast, colorectal, thyroid and ovarian cancer. Loss of function thought to contribute to progression in cancer by increasing proliferation, invasion, and/or metastasis. The ectodomain of this protein mediates bacterial adhesion to mammalian cells and the	cytoplasmic bonain is required for internalization. Early endosome, membrane fraction, non-selective vesicle docking, non-selective vesicle transport, protein complex assembly, synaptic vesicle. Member of a family involved in docking or fusion of synaptic vesicles. Associated with the perhurdear vesicular structures of the	can'y chaody and Caripaninest. Cell subseque and cell size control, cell-cell adherens junction, epidermal differentiation, intermediate filament, structural constituent of cytoskeleton. Acts as a site of attachment for intermediate filaments in desmosomes (intercellular junction in vertebrate epithelial cells). Compound heterozygosity for non-sense and mis-	sense mutatoris underlies skin ragility/woolly hair syndrome. Plasma membrane, humoral defense mechanism. Cell surface antigen; glycosyl phosphatidylinositol (GPI)-linked glycoprotein that differentiates and activates granulocytes and B lymphocytes.
Table 1 Genes having modified expression in subjects suffering from ovarian cancer Gene symbol and title Putative Function	Ep-CAM; TACSTD1, tumor-associated calcium signal transducer 1; epithelial gylcoprotein	HSPC195, hypothetical protein HSPC195	FLJ20171, hypothetical protein FLJ20171	FLJ13782, Hypothetical protein FLJ13782	MAL2	CDH1, cadherin 1, type 1, E-cadherin (epithelial)	VAMP8, vesicle-associated membrane protein 8 (endobrevin)	DSP, desmoplakin (DPI, DPII)	CD24: CD24 antigen (small cell lung carcinoma cluster 4 antigen)
UniGene Mapping	Hs.692:235	Hs.15093:210; Hs.290304:1	Hs.24743:94	Hs.257924:13	Hs.76550:164	Hs.194657:233	Hs.172684:89	Hs.349499	Hs.286124:357; Hs.375108
Accession number	a. upregulated genes NM_002354	BC006428	NM_017697	AW419198	AW630088	NM_004360	NM_003761	NM_004415	NM_013230

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	P value
NM_004433	Hs.166098:170	ELF3, E74-ilke factor 3 (ets domain transcription factor, epithelial-specific)	Embryogenesis and morphogenesis, transcription ∞-activator, transcription factor, transcription from Pol II promoter. ETS domain transcriptional activator, activates expression of epithelial cell	0.0004
AW247252	Hs.75514:181	NP, nucleoside phosphorylase	specing genes. DNA modification, nucleobase nucleoside nucleotide and nucleic acid metabolism, purine-nucleoside phosphorylase. Enzyme purine nucleoside phosphorylase together with adenosine deaminase (ADA) serves a key role in purine catabolism, referred to as the salvage pathway. Mutations in either enzyme result in a severe	0.0004
NM_015925	Hs.361379, Hs.95697:59,Hs.9364 9:1	LISCH7, Liver-specific bHLH-Zip transcription factor	Continued frammodelingeroy (SCID).	0.0004
NM_022454	Hs.97984:22	SOX17, SRY (sex determining region Y)-box 17	Likely ortholog of mouse SRY-box containing gene 17; alias SOX17	0.0005
Al124756	Hs.5337:191	IDH2, isocitrate dehydrogenase 2 (NADP+), mitochondrial	Carbohydrate metabolism, mitochondrion	0.0006
NM_003084	Hs.313:273,Hs.29789 5:1	SPP1, secreted phosphoprotein 1 (osteopontin, bone slaloprotein I, early T-lymphocyte activation 1)	Osteopontin (bone slaloprotein); bone and blood vessel extracellular matrix protein involved in calcification and atheroscierosis, increased expression is associated with breast tumor metastasis (Urquidi 2002). Role in HCC, especially in cancer-stromal interactions (Gotoh 2002). Association between levels of a biomarker, osteopontin, and popular pances increate is clinical insertiness (Mm 2002).	0.0006
BE382756	Hs. 169902:319,Hs.27 5406:1	SLC2A1, Solute carrier family 2 (facilitated glucose transporter), member 1	Glucose transporter, and cardio SCZ41/GLUT1- Glucose transporter. Glucose transporter is an integral membrane glycoprotein that is involved in transporting glucose into most cells. 12 TMs. Role in transport of glucose across the blood- brain barrier, Consistent marker of ovarian epithelial malignancy (Kalir 2002). Marker for discriminating hepatocellular carcinoma from	0.0006
BE512730	Hs.65114:718,Hs.279 437:1	KRT18, keratin 18	other varcationas (Alminenman 2002). Cell shape and cell size control, embryogenesis and morphogenesis, intermediate filament, structural constituent of cytoskeleton. Component of intermediate filaments; type I epidermal keratin, strongly similar to murine Endo B. Expressed in single layer epithelial tissues of the body. Mutations linked to cryptogenic cirrhosis.	0.0006

P value	0.0006	0.0007	0.0009	0.0009	00000	0.001	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0012	0.0012
Putative Function	Plasma membrane, integral plasma membrane protein. Member of the transmembrane 4 superfamily (TM4SF); may mediate platelet activation and aggregation. Cell surface glycoprotein that is known to complex with integrins and other transmembrane 4 superfamily proteins.	Contains four RNA recognition motifs (RRM, RBD, or RNP)	Endopeptidase inhibitor, extracellular space, proteolysis and peptidolysis, spermatogenesis. Epididymis-specific secreted protein; may have a role in sperm maturation; arelong to a family of extracellular proteinase inhibitors. Expressed in pulmonary epithelial cells, and also expressed in some ovarian cancers.	Amiloride-sensitive sodium channel, excretion, integral plasma membrane protein, membrane fraction, sodium transport. Alpha subunit of the amiloride-sensitive epithelial sodium channel; functions in nonvoltage-gated channel	Histogenesis and organogenesis, embryogenesis and morphogenesis, thyrold-stimulating hormone receptor, transcription factor. Member of the paired domain family of nuclear transcription factors; are involved in the ribosome assembly, required for normal thyroid development. PAX genes play critical roles during fetal development and cancer growth.	Function unknown	Function unknown	Antimicrobial humoral response (sensu Invertebrata), cell-cell signaling, chemokine chemotaxis. Cytokine A16; lymphocyte and monocyte chemoattractant.	KIAA0175 gene product; serine/threonine protein kinase domain	amino acid transporter A1 (ATA1), likely ortholog of mouse N-system amino acid transporter protein NAT2.	cell adhesion, cell-cell signalling, Q-protein linked receptor, integral plasma membrane protein, G-protein linked receptor protein signalling pathway. Member of the G protein-coupled receptor family; similar to secretin and calcitonin receptors. 7 transmembrane domains, a mucin-like domain and cysteine box in the N-ferminal region. Expressed in range of tissues, highest levels in thyroid, selectively within the monolayer of cuboidal epithelial cells of the smaller, more actively secreting follicles of human thyroid. Differentially expressed in melanoma cell lines with different
Gene symbol and title	CD9: CD9 antigen (p24)	FLJ20273, RNA-binding protein	WFDC2, WAP four-disuffide core domain 2	SCNN1A, sodium channel, nonvoltage-gated 1 alpha	PAX8, paired box gene 8	ESTs	ESTs	SCYA16, small inducible cytokine subfamily A (Cys-Cys), member 16.	MELK, likely ortholog of maternal embryonic leucine zipper kinase.	SLC38A1, solute carrier family 38, member 1	GPR58, G protein-coupled receptor 56
UniGene Mapping	Hs.1244:227,Hs.2305 59:1,Hs.242020:1	Hs.95549:147,Hs.229 556:1	Hs.2718:108,Hs.5445 1:1	Hs.438580	Hs.73149:72,Hs.2130 08:1	Hs.120912:12	Hs.7956:28	Hs.10458:10	Hs.184339:27	Hs.18272:81	Hs.6527:201
Accession number	NM_001769	AI791905; NM_019027	NM_006103	U81961	X69699; NM_013952	AI027643	AA173992	AB018249	NM_014791	NM_030674	NM_005682

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	P value
			metastatic potential (Zendman et al 1999).	
AI669760	Hs.188881:6,Hs.1993 54:1	ESTs	dbEST Library Tissue Type restricted to prostate	0.0013
NM_001730	Hs.84728:127	KLF5, Kruppel-like factor 5 (Intestinal)	RNA polymerase II transcription factor, transcription from Pol II promoter. Zinc finger transcriptional activator, localizes to the nucleus and binds the epidermal growth factor response element, bluds GC boxes.	0.0014
Al355761	Hs.242463:2	KRT8, keratin 8	Cell structure, Cytoskeletal. May form intermediate filaments; type II keralin, member of a family of structural proteins. Disruption of mechanisms that normally regulate keralin expression in vivo could be related to inf	0.0014
BE019020	Hs.85838:171	SLC16A3, solute carrier family 16 (monocarboxylic acid transporters), member 3 (MCT3)	Integral plasma membrane protein, membrane fraction, moreoarboxylic acid transporter. Member of monocarboxylate transporter family; may function as a transporter (MCT3).	0.0015
NM_001307	Hs.278562:101	CLDN7, claudin 7	Integral membrane protein, tight junction. Similar to murine Cldn7;	0.0016
NM_002266	Hs.159557:394	KPNA2, karyopherin alpha 2 (RAG cohort 1, Importin alpha 1)	DNA metabolism, G2 phase of mitotic cell cycle. NLS-bearing substrate-nucleus import, cytoplasm, importin aipha-subunit, nuclear focalization sequence binding, nucleoplasm, regulation of DNA recombination, spindle pole body and microtubule cycle (sensu Saccharomyces). Karyopherin aipha 2 (importin aipha 1); subunit of the NLS (nuclear localization signal) receptor. KPNA2 protein interacts with the NLSs of DNA helicase Q1 and SV40 T artigen and are involved in the nuclear transport of proteins. KPNA2 also may play, a rale in VID1 recombination	0.0016
AW176120	Hs.9061:77	MGC2477, hypothetical protein MGC2477	function unknown	0.0016
BE265489	Hs.3123:49	LLGL2, lethal giant larvae (Drosophila) homolog 2	Cytoskeleton, structural molecule. May associate with nonmuscle myosin if heavy chain, cDNA source cancer cell lines. 57% ID to m.musculus 1920382A tumor suppressor gene mgl1	0.0016
BE279383	Hs.26557:77	PKP3, plakophilin 3	Cell adhesion, intercellular junction. Desmosomal plaque proteins are members of the 'armadillo-repeat' multigene family and have important functions in cytoskeleton/cell membrane interactions.	0.0016

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	P value
J05581; NM_002456	Hs.89603:128,Hs.296 789:1	MUC1, mucin 1, transmembrane	Integral plasma membrane protein. Cell surface much glycoprotein expressed by most glandular and ductal epithelial cells and some hematopoletic cell lineages. Alterations in glycosylation in epithelial cancer cells. Marker for hepatocellular carcinoma. MUC1 metabolic complex conserved in tumor-derived and normal epithelial cells. Expression predictor of surgical outcome in mass-forming intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma. Tyrosine kinase cost constitutes a bridge between cystic fibrosis transmembrane regulator channel	0.0016
AA531276 AW167128	Hs.59509:9 Hs.231934:3	ESTs (unnamed protein product) ESTs; weakly similar to A57717 transcription factor EC2	railure and MUC1 overexpression in cystic fibrosis. Function unknown Function unknown	0.0017
AW368226	Hs.67928:25.Hs.2298 40:1	Ets-related transcription factor, ESX, epithelium- restricted Ets protein ESX-not in Unigene, but found using resourcerer.	Embryogenesis and morphogenesis, transcription co-activator, transcription factor, transcription from Pol II promoter.	0.0021
AK000733 ·	Hs.23900:82	RACGAP1, Rac GTPase activating protein 1	Strongly similar to murine Racgap1 GTPase-activating protein for rac. The plexin-B1/Rac interaction inhibits PAK activation and	. 0.0024
NM_014736 NM_014586 `	Hs. 109437:17	KIAA0101 gene product HUNK, hormonally upregulated neu tumor- associated kinase	en instricts Senta4D ligand product function unknown; no significant hits with Superfamily Developmental processes, protein serine/threonine kinase, signal transduction, protein kinase containing SNF1 (fam of serine/threonine kinases) domain; progesterone and estradiol	0.0025
Ai885516	Hs.95612:31,Hs.2516 88:1	desmocollin type 2a, desmocollin 2, isoform Dsc2b preproprotein; desmosomal glycoprotein II/III; desmocollin-3-not in Unigene, but found using resourcerer.	regulated. Similar to murine Hunk. Cell adhesion, intercellular junction	0.0027
AW194426 NM_001982	Hs.20726:17 Hs.199067:83,Hs.167 386:1	ESTs ERBB3, HER3 (c-erb-B3), v-erb-b2 erythroblastic leukemia viral oncogene homolog 3 (avian)	Function unknown Epidermal growth factor receptor, Integral plasma membrane protein, protein amino acid phosphorylation. Member of the ERBB gene family of receptor tyrosine kinases, elevated levels in certain human mamman timor cell lines. A persent for the properties of the control of the	0.0027
NM_007019	Hs.93002:85	UBE2C, ubiquitin carrier protein E2-C	mentanty varies collimited. The phosphorylation of itself. Ubiquitin-dependent protein degradation, degradation of cyclin, protein modification, positive control of cell proliferation. Subunit of a complex with ubiquitin ligase activity, complex that exhibits cyclin- selective ubiquitin ligase activity.	0.0031

	Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	P value
	BE184455	Hs.251754:128,Hs.24 5742:1	SLPI, secretory leukocyte protease inhibitor (antileukoproteinase)	Plasma protein, proteinase inhibitor. Secreted inhibitor which protects epithelial tissues from serine proteases. Found in various secretions including seminal plasma, cervical mucus, and bronchial secretions, has affinity for trypsin, leukocyte elastase, and cathepsin G. Its inhibitory effect contributes to the immune response by protecting epithelial surfaces from attack by endogenous proteolytic enzymes; the protein is also thought to have broad-spectrum anti-	0.0034
	Y00815; NM_002840	Hs.75216:262,Hs.228 792:1,Hs.245083:1	PTPRF, protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor type, F	blond activity. Cell adhesion, integral plasma membrane protein, transmembrane receptor protein, tyrosine phosphatase signaling pathway. Receptortype protein tyrosine phosphatase F; interacts with the insulin	0.0035
•	AA706017	Hs.119944;14	ESTs	receptor, nas ig-like and FN-III repeats in the extracellular domain Function unknown	0.0038
•	AA256641	Hs.236894:24	ESTs, Highly similar to S02392 aipha-2- macroglobulin receptor precursor	Function unknown	0.0041
	AW055308	Hs.31803:15	ESTs, Weakly similar to TRHY_HUMAN TRICHOHYALI [H.sapiens]	Function unknown	0.0043
•	Al301558	Hs.290801:35, Hs.356228	EST	Function unknown	0.0044
•	T18997	Hs.180372:119; Hs.394609	BCL2-like 1, Homo saplens cDNA FLJ20750 fis, clone HEP05174 (hypothetical protein	Function unknown	0.0044
	AI798863	Hs.87191:8	ESTs	Function inknown	0 0040
•	J03258	Hs.2062:146	VDR, vitamin D (1,25- dihydroxyvitamin D3) receptor	DNA bluding, signal transduction, vitamin D3 receptor. Zino-finger DNA-binding transcription factor. Genetic polymorphism determines bone mineral density. Stat1-vitamin D receptor Interactions antagonize 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D transcriptional activity and	0.0049
. •	AA151647	Hs.68877:141,Hs.228 686:1	CYBA, cytochrome b-245, alpha polypeptide	enhance start-mediated transcription. Cytochrome b, membrane, milochondrion, superoxide metabolism. Alpha-subunit of cytochrome b245, primary component of the microbicidal oxidase system of phagocytes. CYBA deficiency is associated with chronic granulomatous disease (CGD).	0.005

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	P value
Al538613	Hs.135657:8	TMPRSS3 Transmembrane protease, serine 3	integral membrane protein, proteolysis and peptidolysis. Contains a serine protease domain, a transmembrane domain, a LDL receptor-like domain, and a scavenger receptor cysteine-rich domain. Seffne proteases are known to be involved in a variety of biological processes, whose malfunction often leads to human diseases and disorders. Expressed in fetal cochlea and many other tissues, and is thought to be involved in the development and maintenance of the inner ear or the contents of the perlymph and endolymph. Missense mutations in autosomal recessive sensorineural deafiness. Identified	0.0051
NM_018000	Hs.79741:18	FLJ10116, hypothetical protein FLJ10116	as a tumor associated gene that is overexpressed in overient whoms. Function unknown	0.0051
NM_144724 AJ278016	Hs.124740:18 Hs.55565:35	hypothetical protein FLJ30532 ANKRD3, ankyrin repeat domain 3	59% identity to human Zinc finger protein 91 ATP binding, protein amino add phosphorylation, protein binding, protein serine/threonine kinase.	0.0055
NM_013894	Hs.75562:147	DDR1, discoldin domain receptor family, member 1	Cell adhesion, integral plasma membrane protein, transmembrane receptor, protein tyrosine kinase. Epithelial-specific receptor protein tyrosine kinase; are involved in cell adhesion; has putative discoldin motifs in extracellular domain. DDR1 (CD167a) is a RTK that is widely expressed in normal and transformed epithelial cells and is activated by various tyros of collagen.	0.0055
T09997: NM_001312	Hs.70327:196,Hs.211 478:1	CRIP-2, cysteine-rich protein 2	Zn-finger LIM domain protein;208-amino add protein containing 2 LIM domains	0.0055
BE302796	Hs.105097:115	TK1, trymidine kinase 1, soluble	Cytoplasm, thymidine kinase. Generates thymidylate for DNA synthesis. TK1 gene expression together with TS, TP and DPD gene expression may play important roles in influencing the malignant behavior of entitle la ovarian cancer (Fullwaki R 2002).	0.006
NM_001067	Hs.166346:184,Hs.27 0810:2	TOP2A, topolsomerase (DNA) il alpha (170kD)	DNA binding, DNA topolsomerase (ATP-hydrolyzing), nucleus. DNA topolsomerase II alpha; may relax DNA torsion upon replication or transcription. Involved in processes such as chromosome condensation, chromatid separation, and the railed of torsional stress that occurs during DNA transcription and replication. Catalyzes the transient breaking and rejoining of two strands of duplex DNA. The gene encoding this enzyme functions as the target for several anticancer agents and a variety of mutations in this gene have been associated with the development of drug resistance. Reduced activity of this enzyme may also play a role in ataxia-telangiedasia.	90.00

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	P value
U46455	Hs.252189:148,Hs.24 8217:1	SDC4, syndecan 4 (amphiglycan, ryudocan)	Integral plasma membrane, proteoglycan syndecan. Syndecans are transmembrane heparan suffate proteoglycans that appear to act as	0.0061
M79141 Al955040	Hs.13234:39 Hs.301584:5,Hs.2653 98:3	ESTs ESTs, Moderately similar to hypothetical protein FLJ20378 [Homo saplens]	receptors of coreceptors involved in intracellular communication. Members of the MYC gene family and 4 members of the syndecan gene family are closely situated on 4 different chromosomes. Function unknown	0.0062
NM_005560	Hs.11669:81,Hs.2310 10:1	LAMAS, laminin, alpha 5	Basement lamina, structural molecule. Widely expressed in adult tissues, with highest levels in lung, heart, and kidney. Fifth member of the alpha subfamily of vertebrate laminin chains. Possible	0.0066
BE563085	Hs.833:97	ISG15, interferon-stimulated protein, 15 kDa	basement membrane protein; contains laminin EGF-like domain, two extracellular laminin G domains. Cell-cell signaling, cytoplasm, extracellular space, protein binding. Protein that is induced by interferon.	0.0068
BE278288	Hs.155048:119	LU, Lutheran blood group (Auberger b antigen included)	Blood group antigen, cell adhesion, integral plasma membrane protein, signal transduction, transmembrane receptor. Lutheran	0.0069
NM_020859	Hs.278628:52	Shml., Shroom-related protein (KIAA1481	blood group glycoprotein; may play role in cell-cell, cell-matrix adheslon, signal transduction; member of the lg superfamily, has integrit-binding motifs, SH3 domains. Amfloride-sensitive sordium channel (weakly similar th Mins muscrifus Amfloride-sensitive sordium channel (weakly similar th Mins muscrifus	72000
Al262789	Hs.93659:52	protein) ERP70, protein disulfide isomerase related protein (calcium-binding protein, intestinal-related)	PDZ domain actin binding protein) Endoplasmic reticulum lumen, protein secretion. Strongly similar to rat Rn.4070 (CABP2); may bind calculum.	0.008
NM_006147	Hs.11801:77	IRF6, interferon regulatory factor 6	Member 6 of the Interferon regulatory factor transcription factor family; has low similarity to IRF4, which is a lymphocytic transcription	0.0082
R61463	Hs.16165:50	LAK-4P, expressed in activated T/LAK iymphocytes	factor that stimulates B cell proliferation. expressed in activated T/LAK tymphocytes	0.0082
AI878857; NM_016185	Hs.109706:285	HN1, hematological and neurological expressed 1 protein	Strongly similar to murine Hn1	0.0087
AK001783	Hs.73239:37	FLJ10901, hypothetical protein FLJ10901	B link shows some homology to KIAA1294 but no known function	0.009

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	P value
AC004770	Hs.4756:99	FEN1, flap structure-specific endonuclease 1	DNA repair enzyme, DNA replication, UV protection, double-strand break repair, double-stranded DNA binding, double-stranded DNA specific exodeoxyribonuclease, endonuclease, fatty acid desaturation, membrane fraction. Removes 5' overhanging flaps in DNA repair and processes the 5' ends of Okazaki fragments in location strand bnA sunthests	0.0093
AI567421	Hs.273330:137	AGRN: agrin	Agrin is a neuronal aggregating factor that induces the aggregation of acetylcholine receptors and other postsynaptic proteins on muscle fibers and is crucial for the formation of the neuromuscular junction. Acts at the nerve-muscle synapse in the glomerular basal membrane	0.0093
AW161386	Hs.13561:49	MGC4692: hypothetical protein MGC4692	and on Frynprooyes. Function unknown	0.0103
M85430	Hs.155191:546	VIL2, villin 2 (ezrin)	Cytoskeletal anchoring, microvillus. Regulates cell adhesion and cortical morphogenesis. The cytoplasmic peripheral membrane protein encoded by this gene functions as a protein-tyrosine kinase substrate in microvilli. As a member of the ERM protein family, this protein serves as an intermediate between the plasma membrane and the actin cytoskeleton. It plays a key role in cell surface structure adhesion primation and order pration.	0.0106
AW250380	Hs.108059:124,Hs.24 756:11	MRPL12, mitochondrial ribosomal protein L12	Protein synthesis, General cellular role, Ribosomal subunit, Mitochondrial, RNA-binding protein, Ribosome-associated.	0.0114
AI733848; NM_021220	Hs.71935:13	ZNF339, zinc finger protein 339	Zinc finger protein	0.0115
AF111856; NM_006424	Hs.105039:48	SLC34A2, solute carrier family 34 (sodlum phosphate), member 2	SLC34A2: solute carrier family 34 (sodium phosphate), member 2; contains 8 predicted TMs and a cysteine-rich N-terminal region. Type 2 sodium-dependent phosphate transporter, member of the renal tyne if re-transporter family.	0.0121
BE386983; NM_138410	Hs.343214	CKLFSF7; chemokine-like factor super family 7	chemokine-like factor gene superfamily; transmb 4 superfamily	0.0131
AA433988	Hs.98502:8	MUC18, mucin 16, CA125	Mucin 16. Allas CA125 ovarian cancer antigen	0.0137
AW248314	Hs.9622:83	MRPS18A, mitochondrial ribosomal protein S18A	Mitochondrial small ribosomal subunit, protein blosynthesis, structural constituent of ribosomeribosomal mitochondrial protein	0.0149

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	P value
AA454501	Hs.43668.65	PTP4A3, protein tyrosine phosphatase type IVA, member 3	Prenylated protein tyrosine phosphatase. PTPs are cell signaling molecules that play regulatory roles in a variety of cellular processes. Strong similarity to murine Ptp4a3 (Mm.4124). Overexpression of this gene in mammalian cells was reported to Inhibit angiotensin-II induced cell calcium mobilization and promote cell growth. PRL3 (PTP4A3) expressed at high levels cancer metastases (Saha et al. 2001), PRL3 gene is important for colorectal cancer metastasis.	0.016
U33446	Hs.75799:116	PRSS8, protease, serine, 8 (prostasin)	Extracellular space, plasma membrane, serine type peptidase. A trypslnogen, member of the trypsin family of serine proteases. Highly expressed in prostate epithelia, one of several proteolytic enzymes found in seminal fluid. Protease-mediated regulation of sodium absorption is a function of human airway epithelia, and prostasin is a likely candidate for this activity.	0.0166
X98654	Hs.93837:43	PITPNM, phosphatidylinositol transfer protein, membrane-associated	Brain development, flpid metabolism, membrane fraction, phosphatidylinositol transporter, phototransduction. Catalyzes the transfer of phosphatidylinositol between membranes; similar to Drosophila men	0.0167
Al660149	Hs.44865:39,Hs.3008 19:19,Hs.293904:14	LEF1, Lymphold enhancer-binding factor-1	Very strongly similar to murine Leff; may act as a transcription factor. Expressed in pre-B and T cells. Binds to T-cell receptor-alpha enhancer and confers maximal enhancer activity. A target gene ectopically activated in colon cancer, from selective activation of a promoter for a full-length LEF1 isoform that binds beta-catenin	0.0172
AF098158; NM_012112	Hs.9329:152	C20orf1, chromosome 20 open reading frame 1	ATP practice 2007). AIP binding, GTP binding, cell proliferation, mitosis, nucleus spindle. Proliferation-associated nuclear protein; associates with the spindle note and mitoric spindle during mitosis.	0.0183
AB014551	Hs.337774	ARHGEF2, rho/rac guanine nucleotide exchange factor (GEF) 2	Cell Shape and cell size control, cell surface receptor linked signal transduction, guanyi-nucleotide exchange factor, microtubule cytoskeleton. Rho GTPases play a fundamental role in numerous cellular processes that are initiated by extracellular stimuli that work through G protein coupled receptors. The encoded protein may form complex with G proteins and stimulate Rho-dependent signals. Rho/Rac guannihe nucleotide exchange factor (GEF) 2; associates	0.0206
Al278023	Hs.89986:24,Hs.2907 80:1	ESTs	with microubules, summates GTP binding on Rac and Kno Function unknown	0.0208

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	P value
Z95152	Hs.178695:25,Hs.791 07:1	MAPK13, mitogen-activated protein kinase 13	MAP kinase, antimicrobial humoral response (sensu invertebrata), cell surface receptor, signal transduction, chemotaxis, stress response. MAP kinases act as an integration point for multiple blochemical signals, and are involved in a wide variety of cellular processes such as proliferentan, differentiation, transcription regulation and development. Are activated by proinfiammatory cytokines and cellular stress. Transcription factor ATF2, and microtubule dynamics regulator stattnin are substrates of this	0.0217
AW840171	Hs.265388:7	ESTs, Moderately similar to hypothetical protein FLJ20378 [Homo saplens]	Kinase. Function unknown	0.0222
D49441	Hs.155981:53	MSLN, mesothelin	Cell adheslon, cell surface antigen, membrane. Pre-pro- megakaryocyte potentiating factor. An antibody that reacts with ovarfan cancers and mesotheliomas was used to isolate a cell surface antigan named mesothelin. Although the function of mesothelin is unknown, it may play a role in cellular adhesion and is	0.0225
AW797437	Hs.69771:262,Hs.444: 1,Hs.294163:1	EST, CM1-UM0039-030400-173-a09	present on mesothelium, mesotheliomas, and ovarian cancers. Function unknown	0.0229
BE396290	Hs.5097;281	SYNGR2, synaptogydn 2	Integral plasma membrane protein, member of a family of transmembrane synaptic vesicle proteins, specialized secretory organelies that store neurotransmitters in nerve terminals, and release them by fusing with the presynaptic plasma membrane	0.0229
Al656168; NM_025080	Hs.7331	ASRGL1; asparaginase like 1	during exocytosis. glycoprotein catabolism	0.02
NM_002145	Hs.2733:25	HOXB2, homeo box B2, Hox2H protein	Circulation, developmental processes, transcription factor. Member of homeodomain family of DNA binding proteins; may regulate gene expression, morphogenesis, and differentiation. Genes of the HOXB (or HOX2) complex are expressed specifically in erythromegakaryocytic cell lines, some are expressed only in	0.024
AW959311	Hs.87019:8; Hs 172012	Hypothetical protein DKFZp434J037	hematopoietic progentiors. probable serine/threonine protein kinase; KIAA0537	0.0251

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	P value
NM_000269	Hs.118638:166,Hs.27 6104:1,Hs.276127:1,H s.276246:1	NME1, non-metastatic cells 1, protein (NM23A)	Transcription factor and nucleoside diphosphate kinase; has a role in the transcriptional regulation of c-myc expression. Mutations in NME1 have been identified in aggressive neurobiastomas.	0.0257
AA379597	Hs.5198:87,Hs.27719 2:1	HSPC150, HSPC150 protein similar to ublquitin- conjugating enzyme	Similar to ubiquitin conjugating enzyme	0.0259
BE148235	Hs.193063:100	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ14201 fis, clone NT2RP3002955	high homology to ARP-3 actin-like protein	0.0259
Al683243; Al587638	Hs.97258	ESTs	Mod similarity to S29539 ribosomal protein L13a	0.03
AF111713	Hs.286218:64	JAM1, junctional adhesion molecule	Cell motility, inflammatory response, intercellular junction. Role in the regulation of tight junction assembly in epithelia. Ligation of JAM is required for reovin-induced activation of NF-kappa-B and activation of NF-kappa-B.	0.0261
BE381635	Hs.75725:450,Hs.274 751:1,Hs.277482:1,Hs .277468:1	TAGLN2, transgelin 2	appropriate the following protein. Homolog of the protein transgelin, which is one of the earliest markers of differentiated smooth muscle. Function not yet determined. Are an actin-binding protein.	0.0275
D14697	Hs.77393:201,Hs.247 769:1	FDPS, famesyl diphosphate synthase (famesyl pyrophosphate synthetase, dimethylallyfranstransferase, geranyltranstransferase)	Famesyl pyrophosphate synthetase (famesyl diphosphate synthase); part of the cholesterol synthesis pathway.	0.0276
AW194364	Hs.94814	MGC2865, Hypothetical protein MGC2865	Function unknown.	0.0295
T47364	Hs.278613:145	IFI27, interferon, alpha-inducible protein 27	Integral membrane protein, isolated from estradiol-treated human breast carcinoma cells, induced by interferon-alpha in human cell lines of different origin, expression is independent of the presence of carried in procession is the cells.	0.03
U17760	Hs.301103:71,Hs.755 17:24,Hs.199068:1	LAMB3, Laminin, beta 3 (nicein (125kD), kalinin (140kD), BM600 (125kD)) (Accn NM_000228)	estation receptor in the cens. Epidermal differentiation, tamforth-6, structural molecule. Member of a family of basement membrane proteins. LAMB3 serves as the beta chain in lamith-6. Mutations in LAMB3 have been identified as the center of various of various frace of endemotivels builded.	0.0304
AU076517	Hs.184276:142	SLC9A3R1, solute carrier family 9 (sodium/hydrogen exchanger), Isoform 3 regulatory factor 1	Actin cytoskelebrn, protein complex assembly. Regulatory cofactor of the NHE3 (SLC9A3) sodium/hydrogen antiporter; interacts with merlin (NF2) and ERM family members; has two PDZ domains. Structural determinants in interaction of beta 2 adrenergic and platelet-derived growth factor receptors	0.0312

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	P value
	Hs.96908 , Hs.74427:112	PIG11 , p53-induced protein	Negative control of cell proliferation, stress response. May generate or respond to oxidative stress, may have a role in p53-dependent apoptosis Polyak K, Xia Y, Zweier JL, Kinzler KW, Vogelstein B. A model for p53-induced apoptosis.Nature. 1997 Sep 18:380/66481:300-5.	0.0314
	Hs.92918:91	BM-009, hypothetical protein BM-009	Function unknown	0.0314
	Hs.23044:51	MGC16386, hypothetical protein, similar to RIKEN cDNA	Function unknown.	0.0326
	Hs.82685:37	CD47: CD47 antigen (Rh-related antigen, integrinassociated signal transducer)	Oncogenesis, plasma membrane, plasma glycoprotein, cell-cell matrix adhesion, integral plasma membrane proteoglycan, Integrin receptor signal signalling pathway. Similar to Rh-antigen; may interact with integrins and have a role in intracellular calclum increase durino cell adhesion.	0.0336
AU076611; NM_006636	Hs.154672:123	MTHFD2, methylene tetrahydrofolate dehydrogenase (NAD+ dependent); methenyltetrahydrofolate cyclohydrofase	Electron transporter, methenyltetrahydrofolate cyclohydrolase, mitochondrion. encodes a nuclear-encoded mitochondrial bifunctional enzyme with methylenstetrahydrofolate dehydrogenase and methenyltetrahydrofolate cyclohydrolase activities. may provide formyltetrahydrofolate for formylmethionyl tRNA synthesis; Involved in initiation of mitochondrial protein synthesis.	0.0342
•	Hs.288940:49	TMEM8, five-span transmembrane protein M83; type I transmembrane protein	Integral plasma membrane protein. Type I transmembrane protein; contains five membrane-spanning domains	0.0345
AA159216	Hs.55505:57	FLJ20442, hypothetical protein FLJ20442	Contains a dual specificity protein phosphatase catalytic domain; 34% similar to protein-tyrosine phosphatase	0.0354
AF119665; NM_021129	Hs.184011:156	PP, pyrophosphatase (inorganic)	Inorganic diphosphatase, phosphate metabolism. Catalyzes the hydrolysis of pyrophosphate to inorganic phosphate	0.0358
BE513613; NM_005720	Hs.11538:275	ARPC1B, actin related protein 2/3 complex, subunit 14 (41,kD)	Cell motility, structural constituent of cytoskeleton. Arp2/3 complex, subunit 1A; involved in assembly of the actin cytoskeleton, may have a role in profusion of lamellinodia.	0.0367
NM_012153	Hs.182339	EHF: ets homologous factor	DNA binding, tumor suppressor, cell proliferation, developmental processes, transcription activating factor. Member of the ESE enfamily of Expectation activating factors.	0.0404
AW772298	Hs.21103:40,Hs.2667 84:2,Hs.102950:1	Homo saplens mRNA; cDNA DKFZp5648076 (from clone DKFZp564B076)	Alias coat protein gamma-cop	0.0423
	Hs.118666:66	PP591, hypothetical protein PP591	Hypothetical protein PP591 (Novel Human cDNA clones with function of individual cancer cell conwith unoublished)	0.043

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	P value
AA279661	Hs.83753:244,Hs.301 236:3	SNRPB, small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptides B and B1	Spliceosome, mRNA splicing, small nuclear ribonucleoprotein. Ut and U2 snRNP protein; component of snRNP complexes, required units of the spliceosome	0.0446
BE001596	Hs.85266:102	ITGB4, integrin, beta 4	Cell achesion receptor, integrin, Invasive growth, oncogenesis. Beta 4 subunit of integrin; involved in cell-cell and cell-matrix interactions; member of a family of cell-surface proteins. Binding of beta 4 to plectin is essential for the proper formation and function of hendresmosomes.	0.0453
BE246444	Hs.283685:148,Hs.23	FLJ20396, hypothetical protein FLJ20396	100%/175aa unnamed protein g7020468	0.0453
X54942	Hs.83758:34	CKS2, CDC28 protein kinase 2	Cell proliferation, regulation of CDK activity. Similar to S. pombe p13suc1; binds and regulates CDK-cyclin complexes. expressed in different patterns though the cell cycle in HeLa cells, which reflects	0.0478
AA305598	Hs.238205:36	PRO2013, hypothetical protein PRO2013	Specialized role for the encoured protein. Function unknown	0.0483
AF019226	Hs.8038:84	RAB3D, member RAS oncogene family	RAB small monoment GTPase, hemocyte development. GTP-binding protein; are involved in vesicle transport; member of the RAB family of small GTPases. Alias GOV, that is overexpressed in gliobiastoma multiforme tissue as compared to normal brain tissue. GOV is also highly expressed in recurrent glioma, colon tumor	0.0485
NM_001949	Hs.1189:65,Hs.28693 9;2	E2F3, E2F transcription factor 3	metastatic to brain, breast tumors, prostate tumors, and several tumor cell lines Protein binding, transcription factor, transcription initiation from Pol II promoter. Involved in cell cycle regulation, binds retinoblastoma protein (Rb). E2F family plays a crucial role in the control of cell cycle and action of tumor suppressor proteins and is also a target of cycle and action of tumor suppressor proteins and is also a target of	0.049
AF217513	Hs.279905:73,Hs.283 649:4	ANKT, nucleolar protein ANKT	the transforming proteins of streat blvs turner whoses clone HQ0310 PRO0310p1 nucleolar protein ANKT - no functional data	0.0504
AV513143 AJ245671	Hs.98367:8 Hs.12844:73	. ESTs EGFL8, EGF-like-domain; multiple 6	Expressed in uterus Cell cycle, oncogenesis, integrin ligand, extracellular space. Member of the epidermal growth factor (EGF) repeat superfamily; contains an erchalle-demain Expressed early during development, and its	0.0568
AA084248	Hs.85339:64	GPR39, G protein-coupled receptor 39	expression has been detected in lung and meningioma tumors. G-protein linked receptor, G-protein coupled receptor protein signaling pathway, Integral plasma membrane protein.	0.19

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	P value
U62801	Hs.79361:65	KLK6, kalilkrein 6 (neurosin, zyme)	Serine type peptidase, pathogenesis. Neurosin (protease M, zyme); a serine protease that cleaves amyloid precursor protein (APP). Growing evidence suggests that many kallikreins are implicated in carcinogenesis and some have potential as novel cancer and other	0.0159
D49441	Hs.155981:53	MSLN, mesothelin	disease bromarkers. Cell adheslon, cell surface antigen, membrane. Pre-pro- megakaryocyte potentiating factor. An antibody that reacts with ovarian cancers and mesothellomas was used to isolate a cell surface antigen named mesothelin. Although the function of mesothelin is unknown, it may play a role in cellular adheslon and is present on mesothelium mesotheliumss and ovarian cancers.	0.147
X51630	Hs.1145:22,Hs.29685 1:1	WT1, Wilms tumor 1	Nucleus, transcription factor, transcription regulation. 4 Zn finger domains. Functions in kidney and gonad proliferation and differentiation. Mutations in this gene are associated with the development of Wilms tumors in the kidney or with abnormalities of the confinctions tract.	0.2938
AB018305	Hs.5378:149	- SPON1, spondin 1, (f-spondin) extracellular matrix protein	ore generally and mach. Extracellular mathy protein. Very strongly similar to rat F-spondin (Rn. 7546); may have a role in the growth and guidance of axons.	0.3394
AA433988	Hs.98502:8	MUC16, mucin 16, CA125	Mucin 16. Alias CA125 ovarian cancer antigen	0.6568
NM_006149	Hs.5302:132	LGALS4, lectin, galactoside-binding, soluble, 4 (galectin 4)	Lectin, cytosol, cell adhesion, plasma membrane. Binds to beta galactoside, involved in cell adhesion, cell growth regulation, inflammation, immunomodulation, apoptosis and metastasis; member of a family of lectins. LGALS4 is an S-type lectin that is strongly underexpressed in colorectal cancer.	0.0001
AA315933	Hs.120879:17	Homo sapiens, done MGC:32871 IMAGE:4733535, mRNA, complete cds	Function unknown	0.0001
U47732	Hs.84072:110	TM4SF3, transmembrane 4 superfamily member 3	Integral plasma membrane protein, fysosome, pathogenesis, protein amino acid glycosylation, signal transducer, tumor antigen. Cell surface glycoprotein defined by the monoclonal antibody CO-029 is a 27- to 34-kD membrane protein expressed in gastirc, colon, rectal, and pancreatic carcinomas but not in most normal itssues	0.0028

Accession number UniGene Mapping	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	P value
NM_005588	Hs.179704	MEP1A, meprin A alpha, PABA peptide hydrolase	metalloprotease located apically and secreted by epithelial cells in normal color; degrades broad range of ECM components in vitro; proposed role in tumour progression by facilitating migration, intravasation and metastasis	0.01
AW503395	Hs.5541:112	ATP2A3, ATPase, Ca++ transporting, ubiquitous	Endoplasmic reticulum, adenosinetriphosphatase, small motecule transport, calcium-transporting ATPase, Integral plasma membrane protein. Sarco/endoplasmic reticulum Ca2+ATPase; pumps calcium.	0.0154
NM_004063	Hs.89436.50	CDH17, cadherin 17, Ll cadherin (liver-Intestine)	Cell adhesion, integral plasma membrane protein, membrane fraction, small molecule transport, transporter. Member of the cadherin family of calcium-dependent glycoproteins; facilitates uptake of peptide-based drugs, may mediate cell-cell interactions. Component of the gastrointestinal tract and pancreatic ducts, intestinal proton-dependent peptide transporter in the first step in oral absorption of many medically important peptide-based drugs.	0.0172
A1073913	Hs.100686:20	LOC155465, anterior gradient protein 3	Oncogenesis	0.0266
Al928445	Hs.92254:80	SYTL2: synaptotagmin-like 2	Synaptotagmin-like protein of the C2 domain-containing family of proteins. Although the specific function of the synaptotagmin-like proteins is unknown, a role in regulation of synaptic vesicle transfering via their C2 domains has been suggested. Region of weak	0.08
W40460	Hs.14442:5	PLA2G10: phospholipase A2, group X	similanty to munne upn Extracellular, secreted phospholipase A2. Group X secretory phospholipase_a2; hydrolyzes the phospholipid sn-2 ester bond; member of the phospholipase family	0.1888
AA132981	Hs.212533:4	Homo saplens cDNA: FLJ22572 fis, clone HSI02313	. Function unknown	0.1965
AF111856	Hs.105039:48	SLC34A2, solute carrier family 34 (sodium phosphate), member 2	SLC34A2: solute carrier family 34 (sodium phosphate), member 2; contains 8 predicted TMs and a cysteine-rich N-terminal region. Type 2 sodium-dependent phosphate transporter, member of the renal type II co-transporter family.	0.5078
AA143654		zo65a02.r1 Stratagene pancreas (#937208) Homo sapiens cDNA clone IMAGE:591722 5', mRNA sequence	Function unknown	0.036

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	P value
b. prognostic indicators	9			
AA046217	Hs.105370;2	ESTs	Function unknown	0.00
NM_015902		EDD:Homo saplens progestin induced protein (DDS), mRNA. VERSION NM_020967.1 GI	Soluble fraction, cell proliferation, ublquitin-protein ligase, ublquitin conjugating enzyme, ublquitin-dependent protein degradation. Member of the HECT family of proteins; may function as an E3 ublquitin-protein ligase. This gene is localized to chromosome 8q22, a locus disrupted in a variety of cancers. This gene potentially has a role in regulation of cell proliferation or differentiation.	0.00
T83882	Hs.97927:20	ESTs	Function unknown	0.01
#(NOCAT)		NM_001615*:Homo saplens actin, gamma 2, smooth muscle, enteric (ACTG2), mRNA. variant 1, mRNA.	Structural protein of muscle. Gamma 2 actin; enterio-type, smooth muscle cell actin.	0.01
AB040888		Homo sapiens mRNA for KIAA1455 protein, partial cds	Function unknown	0.01
AA628980	Hs.192371:3	DSCR8	Function unknown	0.01
Al623351	Hs.172148:51	down syndroine childal region protein DSCK8 ESTs	Function unknown	0.01
AW614420	Hs.204354:383	ARHB ras homolog gene family, member B	RHO small monomeric GTPase, RHO protein signal transduction, peripheral plasma membrane protein. Ras-related GTP binding protein of the rho subfamily, member B; may regulate assembly of	0.01
			actin stress fibers and focal adhesions; very strongly similar to	
AA243499	Hs.104800:23	hypothetical protein FLJ10134	Highly similar to murine p19.5; are a membrane protein	0.01
AF251237	Hs.112208:16	GAGED2 XAGE-1 protein	GACE genes are expressed in a variety of tumors and in some fetal and reproductive tissues. This gene is strongly expressed in Ewing's sarcoma, alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma and normal testis. The protein encoded by this gene contains a nuclear localization signal and shares a sequence similarity with other GAGE/PAGE proteins. Because of the expression pattern and the sequence similarity, this protein also belongs to a family of CT (cancer-testis) antigens.	
AI970797	Hs.64859:16	ESTs	Function unknown	0.01
AF145713	Hs.61490:51	SCHIP1 schwannomin-interacting protein 1	Cytoplasm. Associates with the neurofibromatosis type 2 protein schwannomin (NF2); contains a colled-coll domain∣Proteome	0.01

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	P value
X78565	. Hs.289114:173,Hs.74 637:1	TNC hexabrachion (tenascin C, cytotactin)	Cell adhesion, extracellular matrix, cell adhesion receptor, ligand binding or carrier. Hexabrachion (tenasch c.), an extracellular matrix glycoprotein; has epidermal growth factor-like repeats	0.01
197307		gb:ye53h05.s1 Soares fetal liver spleen 1NFLS Homo sapiens cDNA clone IMAGE:121497 3', mRNA sequence.	Function unknown	0.01
BE243845	Hs.75511:418	CTGF connective tissue growth factor	Cell motility, plasma membrane, soluble fraction, response to wounding, extracellular matrix, extracellular space, epidermal differentiation, cell growth and maintenance, insulin-like growth factor binding, insulin-like growth factor receptor binding protein. Connective tissue growth factor, blinds IGF, may have a role in penalisting and maniastic cell remouth.	0.01
AW068302	Hs.182183:214,Hs.32 5474:172,Hs.283080: 7	CALD1 caldesmon 1	Cytoskeleton, actin blnding, calmodulin blnding, tropomyosin binding. Protein of unknown function. Actomyosin regulatory protein, non-muscle form	0.01
AL133561 BE313555	Hs.241426:5 Hs.7252:158	DKFZP434B081 protein RAI17	Function unknown Function unknown	0.01
X07820	Hs.2258:1	MMP10 matrix metalloproteinase 10 .(MMP10; stromelysin 2)	Zinc binding, extracellular space, extracellular matrix, metalloendopeptidase, proteolysis and peptidolysis. Stromelysin 2; matrix metalloprotease that degrades connective tissue	0.02
Al973016	Hs.15725:77	IERS Immediate early response 5	Function unknown. A related mouse gene may play an important role in mediating the cellular response to mitogenic signals.	0.02
AF084545		Homo sapiens versican Vint isoform, mRNA, partial cds	Function unknown	0.02
U41518	Hs.74602:146,Hs.767 :1	AQP1 aquaporin 1 (channel-forming integral protein, 28kD)	Excretion, water transport, water transporter, integral plasma membrane protein. Aquaporin 1 (channel-forming integral protein); member of a family of water-transporters	0.02
Z11894		H.sapiens rearranged mRNA for immunoglobulin kappa chain (VNJ)		0.02
AW138190	Hs.180248:8	ZNF124	DNA binding, C2H2 zino-finger protein 124	0.02
BE086548	Hs.42346:83,Hs.6975 :42	MYOZZ myozenin 2 myozenin 2	calcineurin-binding protein calsardin-1	0.02

Accession number UniGene Mapping	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	P value
W47196	Hs.166172:50	ARNT aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator	Nucleus, transcription factor, transcription co-activator, transcription, DNA-dependent, protein-rucleus import, translocation, aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator. Aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator, used in receptor translocation from codosol to nucleus	0.02
Al796870	Hs.54277:76	DXS9928E DNA segment on chromosome X (unique) 9928	Nucleus. Has many charged residues and a possible nuclear localization signal	0.02
X02761	Hs.287820:73,Hs.321 592:1	expressed sequence FN1 fibronectin 1	Cell adhesion, cell motility, cell adhesion, soluble fraction, signal transduction, extracellular matrix, extracellular space. Fibronectin 1; member of family of proteins found in plasma and extracellular	0.02
AW968613	Hs.79428:166	BNIP3 BCL2/adenovirus E1B 19kD-interacting protein 3	Anti-apoptosis, apoptosis inhibitor. Bcl2-related protein 3; binds antiapoptotic viral E1B 19 kDa protein and cellular Bcl2 protein	0.05
AW972565	Hs.32399:24	ESTs, Weakly similar to S51797 vasodilator- stimulated phosphoprotein [H.saplens]	Function unknown	0.02
AF045229	Hs.82280:81	RGS10 regulator of G-protein signalling 10	Regulator of G protein signaling (RGS) family members are regulatory molecules that act as GTPase activating proteins (GAPs) for G alpha subunits of heterotrimeric G proteins. RGS proteins are able to deactivate G protein subunits of the Gl alpha, Go alpha and Gq alpha subtypes. They drive G proteins into their inactive GDP-bound forms.	0.02
AW953853	Hs.292833:19	PAEP progestagen-associated endometrial protein (placental protein 14, pregnancy-associated endometrial alpha-2-globulin, alpha uterine	Developmental processes. Placental protein 14 (Glycodelin); member of lipocalin superfamily, highly similar to beta-lactoglobulins	0.02
U52426	Hs.74597:75,Hs.1576 15:3	STIM1 Stromal interaction molecule 1	Integral plasma membrane protein, positive control of cell proliferation. Very strongly similar to murine Stim1; are a transmembrane stromal cell protein	0.02
F06700	Hs.7879:115	IFRD1 Interferon-related developmental regulator 1	Myoblast determination. Strongly similar to rat interferon-related developmental regulator 1; may play a role in muscle differentiation	0.02
A1798863 NA	Hs.87191:8	ESTs C4001170:gij6863176jgb AAF30402.1 AF109924_ 1 (AF109924) sulfatase 1 precursor [Helix poma	Function unknown	0.03
H52761	Hs.141475:24	Homo sapiens cDNA done IMAGE:178663	Function unknown	0.03

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	P value
BE546947	Hs. 44276:43	HOXC10 homeo box C10	Embryogenesis and morphogenesis, positive control of cell proliferation, RNA polymerase II transcription factor. Homeobox C10, member of the homeobox developmental regulator family; binds with HOXA13 and HOXC13 to the Lamin B2 origin; ortholog of Drosophila	0.03
AU076843	Hs.313:257,Hs.32991 0:1	SPP1. secreted phosphoprotein 1 (osteopontin, bone slaloprotein I, early T-lymphocyte activation 1)	Auduninario Ossification, extracellular matrix, skeletal development. Osteopontin (bone sialoprotein); bone and blood vessel extracellular matrix protein involved in calcification and atherosclerosis	0.03
#(NOCAT)		NM_015902*:Homo saplens progestin induced protein (DD5), mRNA. VERSION NM_020967.1 Gi		0.03
U20538	Hs.3280;20	CASP6 caspase 6, apoptosis-related cysteine protease	Induction of apoptosis, cysteine-type peptidase, proteolysis and peptidolysis. Caspase 6; a cysteine (thiol) protease; related to the ICE-subfamily of caspases	0.03
AA581602	Hs.41840:7	ESTs	Function unknown	0.03
AJ245210		gb:Homo sapiens mRNA for immunoglobulin gamma heavy chain variable region, partial, done 1Ą-4G21.	Function unknown	0.03
X65965		H.saplens SOD-2 gene for manganese superoxide dismutase		0.03
AI808770	Hs.30258:9	ESTs	Function unknown	0.03
BE386490	Hs.279663:51	PJR PIRIN	Nucleus, transcription co-factor, transcription from Pol II promoter. Putative cofactor of the NFI/CTF1 transcriptional activator	0.03
AW581992	Hs.301434:104,Hs.32 9017:1	KIAA1387 KIAA1387 protein	Function unknown	0.03
U77534		Human clone 1A11 Immunoglobulin variable region (VH5-D-JH4) gene, partial cds	Function unknown	. 0.03
AL034417	Hs.11169:194,Hs.109 58:1,Hs.74137:1	Gene 33/Mig-6	Function unknown	0.03
L10343	Hs.112341:96,Hs.196 8:1	Homo saplens elafin precursor, gene, complete cds	Function unknown	0.03
AW518944	Hs.76325:80,Hs.2312 89:1	IGJ immunoglobulin J polypeptide, linker protein for immunoglobulin alpha and mu polypeptides	Linker protein for immunoglobulin alpha and mu polypeptides	0.03

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	P value
W28729	Hs.236510:6	Human retina cDNA randomly primed sublibrary Homo sapiens cDNA, mRNA sequence	Function unknown	0.03
A1640160	Hs.74131:4	ARSE aryisulfatase E (chondrodysplasia punctata 1)	Arylsulfatase, skeletal development. Arylsulfatase E; likely involved in warfarin embryopathy.	0.03
U11862	Hs.75741:62_	ABP1 amiloride binding protein 1 (amine oxidase (copper-containing))	Metabolism, peroxisome, amine oxidase, drug binding. Diamine oxidase (D-amino-acid oxidase histaminase, amiloride-binding profeln); deaminates putrescine and histamine	0.03
AW295980	Hs.252741:3	ESTs	Function unknown	0.03
X59135	Hs.158110:4	H.sapiens mRNA for immunoglobulin 0-81VL		0.03
BE466173	Hs.379794	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZp686N0118 (from clone DKFZp686N0118)	Function unknown	0.03
#(NOCAT)		. Target Exon		0.03
Al354722	Hs.127216:24	hypothetical protein FLJ13465	Function unknown	. 40.0
. M90464 ·	Hs.169825:45,Hs.408 :1	Human collagen type IV alpha 5 chain (COL4A5) gene, 5' end	Function unknown	0.04
AA829286	Hs.332053:48,Hs.336 462:10	SAA1 serum amyloid A1	Inflammatory response, high-density lipoprotein. Member of the serum amyloid A protein family, member of high density anninomorales.	0.04
Al333771	Hs.82204:8,Hs.22836 3:1	ESTs	Function unknown	0.04
BE465867; NM_014992	Hs.197751:66	DAAM1 dishevelled associated activator of morphogenesis 1	The protein encoded by this gene contains FH domains and belongs to a novel FH protein subfamily implicated in cell polarity, thought to function as a scaffolding protein.	0.04
BE616902	Hs.285313:145,Hs.40 55:43	COPEB core promoter element binding protein	A trancriptional activator, capable of activating transcription approximately 4-fold either on homologous or heterologous promoters. The DNA binding and transcriptional activity of this protein, in conjunction with its expression pattern, suggests that this protein may participate in the regulation and/or maintenance of the basal expression of pregnancy-specific glycoprotein gene and possibly other TATA box-less genes.	40.0

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	P value
		gb:zw20H1.s1 Soares ovary tumor NbHOT Homo sapiens cDNA done IMAGE:789869 3' similar to gb:M63438 IG KAPPA CHAIN PRECURSOR V-III REGION (HUMAN);, mRNA sequence.	Function unknown	0.04
Hs.271565:3		ESTs	Function unknown	0.04
Hs.283713:68	m	CTHRC1 collagen triple helix repeat containing 1	Function unknown	0.04
Hs.39168:16		ESTS	Function unknown	0.04
		Target Exon	Function unknown	0.04
Hs.129908:39	•	KIAA0591 protein	Function unknown	0.04
Hs.172870:13	_	ESTs	Function unknown	. 0.04
Hs.19574:123	~	MGC5469 hypothetical protein MGC5469	Function unknown	0.04
Hs.338207:139,Hs.14 6559:1	39,Hs.14	FRAP1 FK506 binding protein 12-rapamydn associated protein 1	DNA repair, DNA recombination, cell cycle control, 1-phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase, inositol/phosphatidylinositol kinase. FKBP-rapamycin associated protein; phosphatidylinositol kinase that may mediate rapamycin inhibition of the cell cycle progression through G1.	
Hs.69423:46,Hs.2754 64:1	,Hs.2754	KLK10 kallikrein 10 (KLK10) (PRSSL1) (nes1)	Extracellular, serine-type peptidase. Putative serine protease	0.04
Hs.118625:62	N.	CYB561 cytochrome b-561	Energy pathways, secretory vesicle, cytochrome b5 reductase, secretory vesicle membrane, integral plasma membrane protein. Cytochrome b561; serves as a biological marker for adrenergic secretory vesicles.	0.04
Hs.171921:50	-	SEMA3C sema domain, immunoglobulin domain (lg), short basic domain, secreted, (semaphorin) 3C	Drug resistance, immune response, cell growth and maintenance. Semaphorin E; member of a protein family involved in neuronal growth cone guidance	0.04
Hs.11482:19		SFRS11 splicing factor, arginine/serine-rich 11	·Nucleus, mRNA splicing, mRNA processing, pre-mRNA splicing factor, May have a role in pre-mRNA splicing; contains arginine/serine-rich domain and an RRM domain	0.04
		ENSP0000231844*:Ecotropic virus integration 1 site protein.		0.04
Hs.77897:149		SF3A3 splicing factor 3a, subunit 3, 60kD	Nucleus, spilceosome, mRNA spilcing, mRNA processing, pre- mRNA spilcing factor. Spilceosome-associated protein 3a, subunit 3; component of the essential heterotrimeric spilcing factor SF3a; contains a zinc finger	0.04

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	P value
NM_002122	Hs.198253:21	HLA-DQA1 major histocompatibility complex, class II, DQ alpha 1	Pathogenesis, class II major histocompatibility complex antigen. Alpha 1 chain of HLA-DQ1 class II molecule (la antigen); complex binds peptides and presents them to CD4+ T lymphocytes Proteome	0.00
AB001914		Homo sapiens PACE4 gene, exon 23-25, complete cds	Function unknown	0.04
AA311919	Hs.69851:24	NOLA1 nucleolar protain family A, member 1 (H/ACA small nucleolar RNPs)	Involved in various aspects of rRNA processing and modification. Localize to the dense fibrillar components of nucleoil and to coiled (Cajal) bodies in the nucleus.	0.04
Al381750	Hs.283437:122,Hs.10 065:58	HTGN29 protein	Function unknown	0.04
#(NOCAT)		NM_000636*:Homo sapiens superoxide dismutase 2, mitochondrial (SOD2), mRNA. expression) (RFX2), mRNA.	Mitochondrion, oxidative stress response, manganese superoxide dismutase. Manganese superoxide dismutase; intramitochondrial free radical scavenging enzyme; has strong similarity to munne Sod2.	0.04
AA292998	Hs.163900:25	ESTs	Function unknown	0.04
BE439580	Hs.75498:40	SCYA20 small inducible cytokine subfamily A (Cys-Cys), member 20	Chemokine, chemotaxis, immune response, signal transduction, extracellular space, cell-cell signalling, inflammatory response, antimicrobial humoral response. Cytokine A20 (exodus): chemotactic factor for iymphocytes, but not a chemotactic factor for monocytes	0.04
AI677897	Hs.76840:124	RGC32 RGC32 protein	Cytopiasm, cell cycle regulator, regulation of CDK activity. Strongly similar to RGC-32.	0.04
#(NOCAT)		Target Exon	Function unknown	0.04
N72403		Homo saplens cDNA done IMAGE:245132	Function unknown	0.05
BE003054	Hs.1695:46	MMP12 matrix metalloproteinase 12 (macrophage	Zinc binding, cell molility, macrophage efastase, extracellular matrix, proteolysis and peptidolysis. Matrix metalloprotease; degrades elactin	0.05
AL035588	Hs.153203:26,Hs.233 91:1	Human DNA sequence from clone 696P19 on chromosome 6p12.3-21.2. Contains the gene for TFEB, an NPM1 (Nucleophosmin, Numatrin) pseudogene and the MDFI gene for MyoD family inhibitor (myogenic repressor I-MF). Contains ESTs, STSs, GSSs and two putative CpG Islands, complete sequence	Function unknown	0.05
A1080491	Hs.93270:3	ESTs, Moderately similar to S65657 alpha-1C-adrenergic receptor splice form 2 [H.sapiens]	Function unknown	0.05

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	P value
AW770994	Hs.30340:125	hypothetical protein KIAA1165	Function unknown	0.05
H24177	Hs.75262:69,Hs.2389 12:1	CTSO cathensin O	Cysteine-type endopeptidase, proteolysis and peptidolysis. Cathepsin O; cysteine (thiol) protease	0.05
AF146781	Hs.20450:29	BCM-like membrane protein precursor	Function unknown	0.05
NM_001955	Hs.2271:45,Hs.306:1	EDN1 endothelin 1	Circulation, peptide hormone, soluble fraction, signal transduction, extracellular space, cell-cell signalling, blood pressure regulation, positive control of cell proliferation. Preproendothelin 1; precursor of the hormone endothelin 1	0.05
A1680737	Hs.289068:204,Hs.32 6198:1	TCF4 transcription factor 4	Nucleus, RNA polymerase II transcription factor, transcription regulation from Pol II promoter. Transcriptional activator; interacts with ITF1 (TCF3); contains basic helix-loop-helix domain Proteome	0.05
AI752666	Hs.76669:183	NNMT nicotinamide N-methyltransferase	Nicotinamide N-methyltransferase; catalyzes the N-methylation of nicotinamide and other pyridines, structurally-related drugs and xenobiotics Proteome	0.05
AA505445	Hs.300697:21	IGHG3 immunoglobulin heavy constant gamma 3 (G3m	Constant region of heavy chain of igG3	0.05
BE246849; NM_003955	Hs.345728	niarkal SICS3 STAT Induced STAT-Inhibitor 3; suppressor of cytokine signalling 3	suppression of IL-6 mediated signalling	0.02
M86849	Hs.323733:62,Hs.300 816:5	GJB2 gap junction protein, beta 2, 26kD (connexin 26)	Hearing, connexon, plasma membrane, connexon channel, cell-cell signalling, small molecule transport. Connexin 26; gap junction protein expressed in various fiscular including cochlea.	0.00
AW863419	Hs.155223:20	STC2 stannlocalcln 2	Protein opposition and the protein signaling, stycopeptide hormone, rell-cell signaling, stycopeptide hormone, nutritional response pathway, cell surface receptor linked signal ransduction. Stanniocalcin 2; may regulate metal ion homeostasis and inhibits horsohate unitake.	0.00
BE298665	Hs.14846:132	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZp564D016 (from clone	Function unknown	0.00
AK000837	Hs.46624:11	· HSPC043 HSPC043 protein	Function unknown	0.00
BE077546	Hs.31447:27	ESTs, Moderately similar to A46010 X-linked retinopathy protein [H.sapiens]	Function unknown	0.00
T97307		gb:ye53h05.s1 Soares fetal liver spleen 1NFLS Homo sapiens cDNA clone IMAGE:121497 3',	Function unknown	0.00

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	P value
		mRNA sequence.		
R24601	Hs.108300:46	Homo saplens adenylosuccinate synthetase isozyme (ADSS) mRNA, complete cds	Function unknown	0.00
BE090176	Hs.179902:95	Interim-CDw92 antigen	choline transporter-like protein	0.00
AA393907	Hs.97179:22	ESTs	Function unknown	0.00
W28729	Hs.236510:6	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZp666D074 (from clone DKFZp666D074)	Function unknown	0.00
BE313754	Hs.13350:52	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZp586D0918	Function unknown	0.01
AW673081	Hs.54828:9	ESTs	Function unknown	0.01
AA356694	Hs.94011:42,Hs.7744 :2,Hs.231043:1	HCA4 Hepatocellular cardnoma-associated protein HCA4	Function unknown	0.01
L08239	Hs.5326:11	MG61 Porcupine	amino acid system N transporter 2;	0.01
BE397649	Hs.94109:40	Homo saplens cDNA FLJ34399 fis, clone HCHON2001359	Function unknown	0.01
NM_012317	Hs.45231:36	LDOC1 Leucine zipper, down-regulated in cancer 1	Nucleus, negative control of cell proliferation. Nuclear protein; contains a leucine zipper-like motif	0.01
NM_000947	Hs.74519:20	PRIM2A primase, polypeptide 2A (58kD)	DNA primase, DNA replication, priming, alpha DNA polymerase;primase complex. Subunit of DNA primase polypeptide 2A: part of the DNA polymerase alpha-primase complex.	0.01
AJ250562	Hs.82749:133	Homo saplens partial TM4SF2 gene for tetraspanin protein, exon 1 and joined CDS	Function unknown	0.01
AL040183	Hs.123484:24,Hs.326 906:1	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZp686E1934 (from done DKFZp686E1934)	Function unknown	0.01
BE207573	Hs.83321:32	NMB neuromedin B	Peptide hormone, soluble fraction, signal transduction, cell-cell signalling. Precursor of neuromedin B, a C-terminally amidated pentide hormone: similar to hombesin	0.01
BE564162	Hs.250820:45	FLJ14827 hypothetical protein FLJ14827	Function unknown	0.01

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	P value
BE439580	Hs.75498:40	SCYA20 Small Inducible cytokine subfamily A (Cys-Cys), member 20	Chemokine, chemotaxis, immune response, signal transduction, extracellular space, cell-cell signalling, inflammatory response, antimicrobial humoral response. Cytokine A20 (exodus); chemotactic factor for monocytes	0.01
AW067800	Hs.155223:52	STC2 stannlocaldn 2	Peptide hormone, cell-cell signalling, glycopeptide hormone, cell-cell signalling, glycopeptide hormone, cell-cell signalling, glycopeptide hormone, ruthitional response pathway, cell surface receptor linked signal translocation. Stanniocation 2; may regulate metal ion homeostasis and inhibits onbothate untake	0.01
AA569756	Hs.87803:10	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ30156 fls, clone BRACE2000487	and ministra prosperior operator. Function unknown	0.01
AW138190	Hs.180248:8	ZNF124 zinc finger protein 124 (HZF-16)	DNA binding. C2H2 zino-finger protein 124	0.01
AF126245	Hs.14791:48	ACAD8 acyl-Coerzyme A dehydrogenase family, member 8	Lipid metabolism, acyl-CoA dehydrogenase. Member of the acyl-Coenzyme A dehydrogenase family; alpha,befa-dehydrogenates	0.01
L10343	Hs.112341:98,Hs.196 8:1	Homo sapiens elatin precursor, gene, complete cds	elastase-specific inhibitor in bronchlal secretions	0.01
NM_002514	Hs.235935:38	NOV nephrobíastoma overexpressed gene	Insulin-like growth factor receptor binding protein. Insulin-like growth factor binding protein; may play a role in nephrogenesis	0.01
. AIB63735	Hs.186755:3	ESTs	Function unknown	0.01
NM_005397	Hs.16426:160,Hs.248 780:1	PODXL podocalyxin-like	Integral plasma membrane protein. Transmembrane protein similar to rodent podocalyxins	0.01
WZ6391	Hs.301206:100	KIF3B kinesin family member 3B	Plus-end kinesin, microtubule motor, anterograde axon cargo transport, plus-end-directed kinesin ATPase, determination of left-right asymmetry. Similar to murine Kif3b; may have a role in intracellular organelle transport, may each in eff-right determination in	0.01
H15474	Hs.132898:156	FADS1 fatty acid desaturase 1	emplyogenesis; are a microtrobule-associated induction process. C-5 steroil desaturase, fatty acid desaturation, integral membrane protein. Delta-6 desaturase; catalyzes production of polyenoic fatty	0.01
U51188	Hs.173824:106	TDG Trymine-DNA glycosylase	acus such as a radiucula acus DNA repair, nucleoplasm, damaged DNA binding, base-excision repair, G/T-mismatch-specific trymine-DNA glycosylase. Trymine- DNA glycosylase; excises uracil and trymine from mispairs with	0.01
AA243499	Hs.104800:23	FLJ10134 hypothetical protein FLJ10134	guandine Highly similar to murine p18.5; are a membrane protein	0.01
AW408807	Hs.34497:46	FLJ22116 hypothetical protein FLJ22116	Function unknown	0.01

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	P value
AI738719	Hs.198427:98	HK2 Hexokinase 2	Hexokinase, cell cycle control, glucose catabolism, glucose metabolism, mitochondrial outer membrane. Hexokinase II; converts	0.01
AB040888	Hs.41793:110	Homo saplens mRNA for KIAA1455 protein, partial cds	auct an a reuthraxase sugais to the naxase-o-phosphata Function unknown	0.01
BE313077	Hs.93135:40,Hs.2283 57:1	Homo saplens cDNA FLJ39971 fis, clone SPLENZ028066	Function unknown	0.01
A1677897	Hs.76640:124	RGC32 RGC32 protein	Cytoplasm, cell cycle regulator, regulation of CDK activity. Strongly similar to RGC-32	0.01
C14898	Hs.192986:5	ESTS	Function unknown	0.01
AI821730	Hs.116524:7	Homo saplens cDNA FLJ35800 fis, clone TESTI2005933	Function unknown	0.01
AF007393	Hs.177574:111	PRKRIR protein-kinase, interferon-inducible double stranded RNA dependent inhibitor, repressor of (P58 repressor)	Stress response, protein binding, signal transduction, translational regulation, negative control of cell proliferation. Regulates interferoninduced protein kinase PKR (PRKR) activity by binding and inhibiting	0.01
H65423	Hs.17631:42	DKFZP434E2135 hypothetical protein DKFZp434E2135	ure rangulator rooten (Frank) Function unknown	0.01
N46243	Hs.110373:26	ESTs, Highly similar to 742626 secreted leucinerich repeat-containing protein SLIT2 - mouse (franment) IM miscrafied	Function unknown	0.01
AA095971	Hs.198793:56,Hs.309 674:7	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ22463 fis, clone HRC10126	Function unknown	0.01
U20350	Hs.78913:33	CX3CR1 chemokine (C-X3-C) receptor 1	Virulence, chemotaxis, coreceptor, cell adhesion, plasma membrane, chemokine receptor, response to wounding, cellular defense response, integral plasma membrane protein, G-protein linked receptor protein signalling pathway. CX3C chemokine receptor; G protein-coupled receptor, mediates leukocyte migration and adhesion, binds the CX3C chemokine fractalkine and signals	0.01
NM_005756	Hs.184942:18	GPR64 G protein-coupled receptor 64	strough a perussis toxin sensitive c-protein Spermatogenesis, G-protein linked receptor, integral plasma membrane protein, G-protein linked receptor protein signalling	0.01
D19589	Hs.13453:87	FLJ14753 hypothetical protein FLJ14753	partway, member of the G protein-coupled receptor family Function unknown	0.02
AW957446	Hs.301711:74	ESTs	Function unknown	0.02

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	P value
AW294647	Hs.233634:40	C20orf39 chromosome 20 open reading frame 39	Function unknown	0.02
BE159718	Hs.85335:46	Homo saplens, done IMAGE:4513159, mRNA	Function unknown	0.02
A1888490	Hs.55902:22	EDG3 endothelial differentiation, sphingolipid G- protein-coupled receptor, 3	Lipid binding, plasma membrane, Inflammatory response, G-protein linked receptor, embryogenesis and morphogenesis, integral plasma membrane protein, positive control of cell proliferation, cytostolic calcium lon concentration elevation, G-protein linked receptor protein signalling pattway. Lysosphingolipid receptor, a G protein-coupled receptor, activates calcium flux and serum response element driven transcription.	0.02
AA022569	Hs.29802:35,Hs.2717 85:1	ESTs	Function unknown	0.02
BE147740	Hs.104558:21	ESTs, Moderately similar to hypothetical protein FLJ20378 [Homo saplens]	Function unknown	0.02
AI798863	Hs.87191:8	ESTs	Function unknown	0.02
BE464341	Hs.21201:18	Interim-DKFZP566B0848: nectin 3	Low similarity to PVRL1; are a membrane glycoprotein; contains an immunogiobulin (ig) domain	0.02
AL080235	Hs.35861:34,Hs.2890 68:1	RIS1 Ras-induced senescence 1	Rat brain specific binding protein	0.02
Al557212	Hs.17132:102,Hs.330 782:1	ESTs	Function unknown	0.02
X75208	Hs.2913:41	EPHB3 EphB3	Signal transduction, Integral plasma membrane protein, transmembrane receptor protein tyrosine kinase. Eph-related receptor tyrosine kinase B3	0.02
AA628980	Hs.192371:3	DSCR8 Down syndrome critical region protein DSCR8	. Melanoma-testis-associated protein 2	0.02
BE242587	Hs.118651:39	HHEX hematopoietically expressed homeobox	Nucleus, DNA binding, transcription factor, developmental processes, antimicrobial humoral response. Member of the homeodomain family of DNA binding proteins; may regulate gene expression, auchhopenesis, and differentiation	0.02
NM_005512	Hs.151641:65	GARP glycoprotein A repetitions predominant	Integral particular membrane protein. Putative transmembrane cell surface protein, has an extracellular domain comprised largely of laurino-rich monats.	0.02
AW853853	Hs.292833:19	PAEP progestagen-associated endometrial protein (placental protein 14, pregnancy-associated endometrial alpha-2-globulin, alpha uterine	Developmental processes. Placental protein 14 (Glycodelin); member of lipocalin superfamily, highly similar to beta-lactoglobulins	0.02

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	P value
		protein)		
AU076611	Hs.154672:122	MTHFD2 methylene tetrahydrofolate dehydrogenase (NAD dependent), methenyltetrahydrofolate cyclohydrolase	Mitochondrion, electron transporter, methenyltetrahydrofolate cyclohydrolase, methylenetetrahydrofolate dehydrogenase. NADdependent methylene tetrahydrofolate dehydrogenase-cyclohydrolase, may provide formyltetrahydrofolate for formylmethloryl fRNA synthesis; involved in initiation of mitochondria contain contains.	0.02
AW968613	Hs.79428:166	BNIP3 BCL2/adenovirus E1B 19kD-interacting protein 3	nincontouring program symmetric and anti-apoptosis, apoptosis inhibitor. Bcl2-related protein 3: binds anti-apoptosis, apoptosis inhibitor. Bcl2-related protein antiapoptotic viral E18 19 kDa protein and cellular Bcl2 protein	0.02
AL353944	Hs.50115:14	Homo sapiens mRNA; cDNA DKFZp761J1112 (from clone DKFZp761J1112)	Function unknown	0.02
BE614149	Hs.20814:29,Hs.3066 26:27	LOC51072: C21orf19-like protein	Function unknown	0.02
AA292998	Hs.163900;25	ESTs	Highly similar to winged helix/forkhead transcription factor	0.02
H12912	Hs.274691:138	AK3 adenyiate kinase 3	Nucleobase, nucleoside, nucleotide and nucleic acid metabolism. Adenylate kinase 3; strongly similar to murine Ak4	0.02
AA188763 ·	Hs.36793:4	SLC12A8 solute carrier family 12 (potasslum/chloride transporters), member 8	Solute carrier family 12 (potassium/chloride transporters), member 8	0.02
AK000596	Hs.3618:56	HPCAL1 hippocalcin-like 1	Calclum-binding protein with similarity to hippocalin (human HPCA); expressed only in the brain.	0.02
Al970797	Hs.64859:16	ESTs	Function unknown	0.02
AW519204	Hs.40808:22	ESTs	Function unknown	0.02
Z42387	Hs.83883:114	TMEPAI transmembrane, prostate androgen Induced RNA	Function unknown	0.02
AF145713	Hs.61490:51	SCHIP1 schwannomin-interacting protein 1	Cytoplasm. Associates with the neurofibromatosis type 2 protein schwannomin (NF2); contains a coiled-coil domain	0.02
AA972412	Hs.13755:41	FBXW2 f-box and WD-40 domain protein 2	Protein modification, ubiquitin—protein ligase, proteolysis and peptidolysis, ubiquitin conjugating enzyme. F-box and WD-40 domain protein 2; putative SCF ubiquitin ligase subunit involved in protein domain and an E-box	0.02
AK001564	Hs.104222:139,Hs.29 6267:4	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ10702 fis, clone NT2RP3000759, weakly similar to ADP- RIBOSYLATION FACTOR	program organization. Contains a VDC organization and contains a contains and contains and contains and contains a contains and contain	0.02

	Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	P value
1	AW959861	Hs.290943;28	ESTs	Function unknown	0.02
	BE313555	Hs.7252:158	RAI17 retinoic acid induced 17	Function unknown	0.02
	W25005	Hs.24395:199	zb67e02.r1 Soares_fetal_lung_NbHL19W Homo sapiens cDNA done IMAGE:308666 5', mRNA	Function unknown	0.02
	A1193356	Hs.160316:3	sequence ESTs	Function unknown	0.02
	AF111106	Hs.3382:223	PPP4R1 Protein phosphatase 4, regulatory subunit 1	Protein phosphatase	0.02
	A1130740	Hs.6241:116	PIK3R1 phospholnositide-3-kinase, regulatory subunit, polypeptide 1 (p85 alpha)	A family of erzymes that phosphorylate the 3'-hydroxyl of phosphatidylinositol (Ptdins).	0.02
	AA985190	Hs.246875:42	FLJ20059 hypothetical protein FLJ20059	Contains four Keich motif domains	0.02
	BE221880	Hs.268555:144	XRN2 5-3' exorlbonuclease 2	Nucleus, nuclease, recombination, RNA catabolism, RNA processing, 5'-3' Exoribonuclease; similar to Schizosaccharomyces pombe Dh.1n	0.03
	AF084545	•	Homo saplens versican Vint isoform, mRNA, partial cds	Function unknown	0.03
	R26584	Hs.267993:43	TAPBP-R: TAP binding protein related	Has low similarity to TAPBP (Tapasin); contains two immunoglobulin (Ig) domains Proteome	0.03
	AW247380	Hs.12124:116	ELAC2 elaC homolog 2 (€. ∞II)	putative prostate cancer susceptibility protein	0.03
	AA364261	Hs.131365:7	ESTs	Weakly similar to T31613 hypothetical protein Y50E8A.i - Caenorhabditis elegans [C.elegans]	0.03
	U25849	Hs.75393:141	ACP1 Human red cell-type low molecular weight acid phosphatase (ACP1) gene, exon 6 and 7, complete cds	Acid phosphatase	0.03
	AF262992	Hs.123159:14	SPAG4 Sperm associated antigen 4	Spermatogenesis, structural protein. Sperm associated antigen 4; predicted ortholog of rat SPAG4, which Interacts with rat ODF27, the 27kDa outer dense ther mortain of elongaling snermatins.	0.03
	AW342140	Hs.182545:1	ESTs, Weakly similar to POL2_MOUSE Retrovirus-related POL polyprotein	Function unknown	0.03
	AL133572	Hs.199009:58	PCCX2 protein containing CXXC domain 2	DNA-binding protein with PHD finger and CXXC domain, is regulated by proteolysis.	0.03

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	P value
Al497778	Hs.20509:4	HBXAP Hepatitis B virus x associated protein	Weakly similar to Drosophila CG8677	0.03
AI745379	Hs.42911:31	TAF13 TAF13 RNA polymerase II, TATA box binding protein (TBP)-associated factor, 18 kD	TFIID complex, protein binding, transcription factor, general RNA polymerase il transcription factor. TBP-associated factor K;	0.03
U51712	Hs.13775:135	LAGY: lung cancer-associated Y protein	contident of Irrito continexes containing Instituto (Institut) The protein encode by this gene is a lung cancer associated protein. The function of the protein is not known. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described for this gene but some of their full length sequence has not been	0.03
AW375974	Hs.156704:4	ESTs	aetermineu. Function unknown	0.03
AF251237	Hs.112208:16	GAGED2 G antigen, family D, 2	GAGE genes are expressed in a variety of tumors and in some fetal and reproductive tissues. This gene is strongly expressed in Ewing's sarcoma, alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma and normal testis. The protein encoded by this gene contains a nuclear localization signal and shares a sequence similarity with other GAGE/PAGE proteins. Because of the expression pattern and the sequence similarity, this protein also belongs to a family of CT (cancer-testis) antigens.	0.03
NM_000636		Homo saplens superoxide dismutase 2, mitochondrial (SOD2), mRNA. expression) (RFX2), mRNA.	Mitochondrion, oxidative stress response, manganese superoxide dismutase, Manganese superoxide dismutase; intramitochondrial free radical scavenging enzyme; has strong similarity to murine	0.02
AA130986	Hs.271627:1	ESTs	Souz. Function unknown	0.01
AA216363	Hs.262958:48,Hs.327 737:2	DKFZP434B044 hypothetical protein DKFZp434B044	Function unknown	0.01
AA628980	Hs.192371:3	DSCR8 down syndrome critical region protein DSCR8	Function unknown	0.00
AA811657	Hs.220913:9	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ40827 fis, clone TRACH2011500	Function unknown	0.02
AA897108		gb:am08a06.s1 Soares_NFL_T_GBC_S1 Homo sapiens cDNA done 3', mRNA sequence	Function unknown	0.01
AB040888	Hs.41793:110	Homo saplens mRNA for KIAA1455 protein, partial cds	Function unknown	0.02

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	P value
AF212225	Hs.283693:104	Homo sapiens BM022 mRNA, complete cds	Function unknown	0.02
A1089575	Hs.9071:52	ESTs	Function unknown	0.02
AI282028	Hs.25205:10	ESTs	Function unknown	0.02
Al368826	Hs.30654:15	FLJ10849: hypothetical protein FLJ10849	Moderately similar to members of the septin family	0.02
AI718702	Hs.308026:11,Hs.194 490:6	HLA-DRB3 major histocompatibility complex, class II, DR beta 5	Signal transduction, integral plasma membrane protein, class II major histocompatibility complex antigen. Beta 3 chain of HLA-DR; subunit of MHC class II molecule, complex binds peptides and	0.02
A1827248	Hs.224398:3	Homo saplens cDNA FLJ11469 fis, clone HEMBA1001658	presents them to CD4+ I lymphocytes Function unknown	0.01
AK002039	Hs.26243:38	MRVI1 murine retrovirus integration site 1 homolog	Oncogenesis, tumor suppressor, endoplasmic reticulum membrane. Similar to human MLRP; may act as a tumor suppressor	0.02
AL109791	Hs.241559:3	Homo saplens mRNA full length insert cDNA clone EUROIMAGE 151432	Function unknown	0.00
AW090198	Hs.4779:29	LOC127829: hypothetical protein BC015408	Function unknown	0.01
AW296454	Hs.24743:92	FLJ20171: hypothetical protein FLJ2017	Contains three RNA recognition motifs (RRM, RBD, or RNP)	0.02
AW445034	Hs.256578:4	ESTs	Function unknown	0.00
AW452948	Hs.257631:3	ESTs	Function unknown	0.01
AW470411	Hs.288433:27	HNT: neurotrimin	Cell adhesion, neuronal cell recognition, integral plasma membrane protein. Neurotrimin; may function as a GPI-anchored neural cell	0.02
AW885727	Hs.301570:22	FST follistatin	adhesion molecule; member of the immunoglobulin superfamily Developmental processes. Follistatin; inhibits the release of folliclestimitating homose (FSH)	0.01
AW970859	Hs.313503:4	ESTs	Function unknown	0.02
AW979189	Hs.283367:3	ESTs	Function unknown	0.01

	Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	P value
ı	BE165866	Hs.83623:66	Human XIST, coding sequence "a" mRNA (locus DXS399E)	XIST mRNA	0.01
	BE175582		gb:RC5-HT0580-100500-022-C01 HT0580 Homo sapiens cDNA, mRNA sequence	Function unknown	0.01
	BE242587	Hs.118651:39	HHEX hematopoletically expressed homeobox	Nucleus, DNA binding, transcription factor, developmental processes, antimicrobial humoral response. Member of the homeodomain family of DNA binding proteins; may regulate gene expression, morphonenesis, and differentiation	0.01
	BE271927	Hs.87385:31,Hs.3079 40:4	LOC115416: hypothetical protein BC012331	Function unknown	0.01
	BE439580	Hs.75498:40	SCYA20 small inducible cytokine subfamily A (Cys-Cys), member 20	Chemokine, chemotaxis, immune response, signal transduction, extracellular space, cell-cell signalling, inflammatory response, antimicrobial humoral response. Cytokine A20 (exodus); chemotactic factor for lymohocytes. but not a chemotactic factor for monocytes	0.02
	BE464016	Hs.238956:35	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ37793 fis, clone BRHIP3000473	Function unknown	0.02
	D63216	Hs.153684:137	FRZB frizzled-related protein	Membrane, extracellular, skeletal development. Frizzled-related protein; similar to frizzled family of receptors	. 0.02
;	F34856	Hs.292457:120	Homo saplens, done MGC:16362 IMAGE:3927795, mRNA, complete cds	Function unknown	0.02
	M83822	Hs.62354:112	LRBA LPS-responsive vesicle trafficking, beach and anchor containing	May mediate protein-protein interactions; contains two WD domains (WD-40 repeats) and a beige/BEACH domain Proteome	0.02
	N33937	Hs.10336:6	ESTs	Function unknown	0.01
	N49068	Hs.93966:4	ESTs	Function unknown	0.01
	N51357	Hs.260855:62	NSE1: NSE1	Function unknown	0.02
	N80486	Hs.39911:17	Homo saplens mRNA for FLJ00089 protein, partial cds	Function unknown	0.02
	NM_000954 .	Hs.8272:265,Hs.3323 55:1	PTGDS prostaglandin D2 synthase (21kD, brain)	Membrane, prostaglandin-D synthase. Glutathione-independent prostaglandin D2 synthase; membrane associated, catalyzes synthesis of prostaglandin D; member of the lipocalin family of	0.02
	NM_005756	Hs.184942:18	GPR64 G protein-coupled receptor 64	ransporters Spermatogenesis, G-protein linked receptor, integral plasma membrane protein, G-protein ilnked receptor protein signalling pathway. Member of the G protein-coupled receptor family	0.02

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	P value
NM_016652	Hs.268281:61	CRNKL1 Cm, crooked neck-like 1 (Drosophila)	Function unknown	0.02
R26584	Hs.267993:43	TAPBP-R: TAP binding protein related	Has low similarity to TAPBP (Tapasin); contains two immunoglobulin (ig) domains	0.01
R31178	Hs.287820:6	FN1 fibronectin 1	Cell adhesion, cell motility, cell adhesion, soluble fraction, signal transduction, extracellular matrix, extracellular space. Fibronectin 1; member of family of proteins found in plasma and extracellular matrix.	0.02
W05391	Hs.83623:8	Homo saplens cDNA FLJ30298 fis, clone BRACE2003172	Function unknown	0.02
W25005	Hs.24395:199	zb67e02.r1 Soares_fetal_lung_NbHL19W Homo sapiens cDNA clone IMAGE:308666 5', mRNA sequence	Function unknown	0.01
W45393 ·	Hs.55888:15	ATF7 activating transcription factor 7	Transcription factor. Leucine zipper DNA-binding protein; recognizes a cAMP response element (CRE), involved in the regulation of adenovirus Ela-responsive and cellular cAMP-inducible promoters	0.02
W68815	Hs.301885:20	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ33794 fis, clone CTONG1000009	Function unknown	0.01
X65965		H.saplens SOD-2 gene for manganese superoxide dismutase	Mitochondrion, oxidative stress response, manganese superoxide dismutase. Manganese superoxide dismutase; intramitochondrial free radical scavenging enzyme; has strong similarity to munhe Sod2.	0.01
X76732	Hs.3164:58	NUCB2 nucleobindin 2	Cytosol, DNA binding, plasma membrane, calcium binding, extracellular space. Nucleobindin 2; may bind DNA and calcium; has DNA-hinding and Febrand domains, and a leuchne-zhoner.	0.02
Z45051	Hs.22920:25	C20orf103 chromosome 20 open reading frame 103	Low similarity to a region of murine Lamp1 Proteome	0.02

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	P value
c. downregulated genes	v			c
NM_022117	Hs.136164:23	SE20-4, cutaneous T-cell lymphoma-associated tumor antigen se20-4se20-4	Cutaneous T-cell lymphoma-associated tumor antigen se20-4se20-4; differentially expressed nucleolar TGF-beta1 target protein	.
NM_005460	Hs.200445:4 Hs.300445:4	SNCAIP, synucieln, alpha interacting protein (synphilin)	Cytoplasm, pathogenesis, protein binding. Synphilin-1; promotes formation of cytosolic inclusions in neurons (SNCAIP). Synuclein alpha interacting protein contains several protein-protein interaction domains and interacts with alpha synuclein in neurons. Mutations of SNCAIP have been linked to Parkinson disease.	0
NM_002387	Hs.1345:5	MCC, mutated in colorectal cancers	Receptor, signal transduction, tumor suppressor. Similar to the G protein-coupled m3 muscarinic acetylcholine receptor. MCC is a candidate for the putative colorectal tumor suppressor gene. The MCC gene product are involved in early stages of colorectal neoplasts in both sporadic and familial tumors.	0
A1745249 A1694200	Hs.23650:30 Hs.356620, Hs.227913:11	Homo sapiens, done MGC:9889 IMAGE:3868330 ESTs	Function unknown Function unknown	0.0009

Table 2 Genes having modified expression in serous ovarian cancer relative to normal ovarian tissue

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	Ratio
M25809	Hs.64173	ATP6V1B1, ATPase, H+ transporting, lysosomal 56/58kD, V1 subunit B, isoform 1 (Renal tubular acidosis with deafness)	Subunit B1 (beta subunit) of a vacuolar-type H+-ATPase 1; apical proton pump that mediates distal nephron acid secretion	1062.30
AW959311	Hs.172012	DKFZP434J037: hypothetical protein DKFZp434J037	Function unknown	227.83
H16423	Hs.82685	Homo saplens mRNA; cDNA DKFZp313F0317 (from cone DKFZp313F0317)	Function unknown	74.54
AI733848	Hs.71935	ZNF339, zinc finger protein 339	Zinc finger protein	55.13
AW055308	Hs.31803	NAC1, transcriptional repressor NAC1	Function unknown	52.63
AF034102	Hs.32951	SLC29A2, solute camer family 29 (nucleoside transporters), member 2	Nitrobenzylthloinosine-insensitive equilibrative nucleoside transporter 2; may act in the uptake of purine and pyrimidine nucleosides	44.34
AI791905	Hs.85548	FLJ20273: RNA-binding protein	Contains four RNA recognition motifs (RRM, RBD, or RNP)	43.21
AW296454	Hs.24743	FLJ20171: hypothetical protein FLJ20171	Contains three RNA recognition motifs (RRM, RBD, or RNP)	38.91
Z43989	Hs.82141	Human clone 23612 mRNA sequence	Function unknown .	37.89
AL043980	Hs.7886	PELI1, pellino homolog 1 (Drosophila)	Pellino protein	35.20
BE514982	Hs.38991	S100A2, S100 caldum binding protein A2	S100 calclum-binding protein A2; interacts with target proteins to link extracellular stimul and cellular responses; member of the S100 tissue/cell specific Ca2+-binding protein family	34.53
		Target Exon	Function unknown	34.02
AI811807	Hs.108646	Homo saplens cDNA FLJ12534 ffs, clone NT2RM4000244	Function unknown	32.34
U90441	Hs.3622	P4HA2, procollagen-proline, 2-oxoglutarate 4- dloxygenase (proline 4-hydroxylase), alpha polypeptide II	Alpha 2 subunit of prolyl 4-hydroxylase; catalyzes the formation of 4-hydroxyproline in collagers	32.24
198226	Hs.171952	OCEN, occludin	This gene encodes an integral membrane protein which is located at tight junctions. This protein are involved in the formation and maintenance of the tight junction.	31.56

	Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	Ratio
	R35343	Hs.24988	Human DNA sequence from clone RP1-233G16 on chromosome Xq22.1-23. Contains the 5 part of a novel gene, ESTs, STSs, GSSs and a putative CpG island		31.22
	BE247295	Hs.78452	SLC20A1, solute carrier family 20 (phosphate transporter), member 1	Sodium-dependent phosphate symporter, acts as a cell-surface receptor for gibbon ape leukemla virus	30.16
	AB037734	Hs.4993	PCDH18, protocadherin C5000394*:gl 12731280 ref XP_006882.2 keratin 18 [Homo saplens]] 6633	Protocadherin Function unknown	29.90 29.30
٠	AF212223	Hs.25010	Homo sapiens BM025 mRNA, complete cds	Function unknown	28.85
	AA802656	Hs.21943	NIF3L1, NIF3 (Ngg1 interacting factor 3, 8.pombe homolog)-like 1	Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis 2 (juvenile) chromosome region, candidate 1	27.73
	X14008	Hs.234734	Human lysozyme gene (EC 3.2.1.17)	Lysozyme	27.66
	AA570256		LOC116238: hypothetical protein BC014072	Function unknown	27.52
٠.	AA137152	Hs.286049	PSA, phosphoserine aminotransferase	The protein encoded by this gene is likely a phosphosenne aminotransferase, based on similarity to proteins in mouse, rabbit, and Drosophila. Altemative splicing of this gene results in two transcript	25.57
	BE621807		TM4SF1, transmembrane 4 superfamily member 1	variants encoding different isoforms. L6 antigen; member of the transmembrane 4 superfamily (TM4SF)	25.40
	AB041036	Hs.57771	KLK11, kalilioein 11	Trypsin-like serine protease; has serine protease activity	25.05
	F13386	Hs.7888	Homo saplens clone 23736 mRNA sequence	Function unknown .	22.50
	AA158177	Hs.118722	FUT8, fucosyltransferase 8 (alpha (1,6) fucosyltransferase)	N-linked glycosylation, oligosaccharlde biosynthesis, glycoprotein 6-alpha-L-fucosyltransferase, Apha(1,6)fucosyltransferase (GDP-L-Fuc:N-acetyl-beta-D-glucosamintde:alpha1-6 fucosyltransferase); transfers fucose to N-linked type complex glycopeptides from GDP-Fuc; functions in asparagine-linked glycoprotein oligosaccharide synthesis	21.90
	BE267045	Hs.75064	TBCC, tubulin-specific chaperone c	Tubulin-specific chaperone c; cofactor in the folding pathway of beta-tubulin, mediates the release of beta-tubulin polypeptides committed to	21.49
			NM_005936:Homo sapiens myelold/lymphold or myelold/lineage legifomia (fatthorax (Dmennila)	ure ready seaks Function unknown	20.46

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	Ratio
AA150864	Hs.790	MGST1, mkxosomal glutathlone S-transferase 1	Microsome, glutathione transferase. Microsomal glutathione S- transferase; catalyzes the conjugation of glutathione to electrophilic compounds; member of a family of detoxication enzymes.	20.35
AW955632	Hs.66686	EST367702 MAGE resequences, MAGD Homo saplens cDNA, mRNA sequence	Function unknown	20.26
AW837046	Hs.6527	QV1-LT0037-150200-069-e09 LT0037 Homo sapiens cDNA, mRNA sequence	Function unknown	19.60
AA286887	Hs.24724	MFHAS1, malignant fibrous histiocytoma amplified sequence 1	The primary structure of its product includes an ATP/GTP-binding site, three feuche zipper domairs, and a feuche-rich tandem repeat, which are structural or functional elements for interactions among proteins related to the cell cycle, and which suggest that overexpression might be oncoderic with respect to MFH.	19.16
AW401864	Hs.18720	PDCD8: programmed cell death 8 (apoptosis-inducing factor)	Mitochondrial apoptosis-inducing factor, flavoprotein inducing chromatin condensation and DNA fragmentation	19.01
AA196241	Hs.73980	zp98f03.r1 Stratagene muscle 937209 Homo seplens cDNA done IMAGE:628253 6' similar to gb:M19309 TROPONIN T, SLOW SKELETAL MUSCLE ISOFORMS (HUMAN);, mRNA sequence	Function unknown	18.82
NM_004998	Нв.82251	MYO1E, myosin IE	Highly similar to class I myosin; may bind proline-nch peptides; contains an Src homology 3 (SH3) and myosin head domain (motor domain)	18.62
AW873704	Hs.320831	C20orf72: chromosome 20 open reading frame 72	Function unknown	18.19
AW361666	Hs.49500	KIAA0746: KIAA0746 protein	Function unknown	18.05
BE174595	Hs.366	PTS, 6-pyruvoyltetrahydropterin synthase	6-Pyruvoyltetrahydropterin synthase; synthesizes tetrahydroblopterin, activity requires seplapterin reductase, Mg2+, and NADPH	17.28
M31669	Hs.1735	Human Inhibin beta-B-subunit gene, exon 2, and complete ods	Function unknown	16.24
AK001714	Hs.85744	FLJ10852, hypothetical protein similar to ankyrin repeat-containing priotein AKR1	Are involved in protein-protein interactions; has five ankyrin repeats and a DHHC-type zinc finger or NEW1 domain	16:09
AU076517	Hs.184276	AU076517 Sugano cDNA library Homo sapiens cDNA clone ColF3365 similar to 5-end region of Homo sapiens ezrin-radikin-moesin binding phosphoprotein-50 mRNA, mRNA sequence	Function unknown	16.05

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	Ratio
NM_006456	Hs.288215	STHM, sialyltransferase	Low similarity to beta-galactosidase a-2,3-slalytransferase SIAT4B; member of the slalytransferase family	15.93
BE148235	Hs.193063	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ14201 fis, clone NT2RP3002955	Function unknown	15.91
AV653729	Hs.8185	SQRDL: sulfide dehydrogenase like (yeast)	Sulfide dehydrogenase like	15.35
AL119671	Hs.1420	FGFR3, fibroblast growth factor receptor 3 (achondroplasts, thanatophoric dwarfism)	Fibroblast growth factor receptor 3; receptor tyrosine kinase that binds acidic and basic FGF	14.62
AA393071	Hs.182579	LAP3, leucine aminopeptidase	Leucine aminopeptidase	14.60
AL048753	Hs,303649	CCL2, chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 2	Cytokine A 2; chemotactic factor for monocytes	14.37
Al868872	Hs.282804	CP, ceruloplasmin (ferroxidase)	Ceruloplasmin; ferrous oxidase, binds copper in plasma and maintains iron homeostasis	14.07
NM_004419	Hs.2128	DUSP5, dual specificity phosphatase 5	Mitogen indudble dual specificity protein phosphatase 5; dephosphorylates extracellular signal-regulated kinase	14.05
AW969587	Hs.86368	EST381684 MAGE resequences, MAGK Homo sapiens cDNA, mRNA sequence	Function unknown	13.75
AW161449	Hs.72290	WNT7A, wingless-type MMTV integration site family, member 7A	Very strongly similar to murine Wht/7a; may have a role in limb development and sexual dimorphism; member of the Wht family of cell cinnaliting profess.	13.48
BE409838	Hs.194657	CDH1, cadherin 1, type 1, E-cadherin (epithellal)	E-cardierin (uvomorulin); Ca2+-dependent glycoprotein, mediates cell-cell interactions in epithelial cells	12.92
BE540274	Hs.239	FOXM1, forkhead box M1	Cell-cycle regulated HNF-3/fork head; a transcriptional regulator	12.86
AF022375	Hs.73793	VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor	Vascular endothellal growth factor, induces endothelial cell proliferation and vascular permeability	12.79
AW369278	Hs.23412	FLJ20160: hypothetical protein FLJ20160	Function unknown	12.73
AF147204	Hs.89414	CXCR4, chemokine (C-X-C mour), receptor 4 (fusin)	CXC chemokine receptor (fusin); G protein-coupled receptor binds CXC cytokines, mediates intracellular calcium flux	12.56
BE242818	Hs.311609	DDX39, DEAD/H (Asp-Glu-Ala-Asp/His) box polypeptide 39	Strongly similar to human DBS61E; member of the DEAD/H box ATP-dependent RNA helicase family	12.43
NM_014791	Hs.184339	MELK, maternal embryonic leucine zipper kinase	Leucine zipper kinase	12.25
U38847	Hs.151518	TARBP1, TAR (HIV) RNA binding protein 1	Binds to the HIV-1 TAR RNA regulatory element, may function alone or with HIV-1 Tat to disengage RNA polymerase II during transcriptional elongation; has a leuche zipper	12.22
AW953575	Hs.303125	EST365645 MAGE resequences, MAGC Homo sapiens cDNA, mRNA sequence	Function unknown	12.21

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	Ratio
Al949095	Hs.67776	ESTs, Weakly similar to T22341 hypothetical protein F47Bs.5 - Caenorhabditis elegans [C.elegans]	Homo saplens, clone IMAGE:5455669, mRNA, partial cds	12.08
BE274530	Hs.273333	FLJ10988, hypothetical protein FLJ10986	Member of the FGGY carbohydrate kinase family	11.75
AB020676	Hs.21543	KIAAD869 protein	Function unknown	11.73
		Target Exon	Function unknown	11.69
H48299	Hs.26126:33	CLDN10, claudin 10	Cell adhesion, integral plasma membrane protein, tight junction.	11.67
T34530	Hs.4210	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ13069 fis, clone NT2RP3001762	Function unknown	11.50
NM_022454	Hs.97984	SOX17, SRY (sex determining region Y)-box 17	SRY-related HMG-box transcription factor SOX17	11.42
AA737033	Hs.7165	Homo sapiens, clone IMAGE:4428577, mRNA, partial cds	Function unknown	10.79
AA433988	Hs.98502:8	MUC16, mucin 16, CA125	Mucin 16. Alias CA125 ovarian cancer antigen	10.52
. H91282	Hs.286232	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ23190 fis, clone LNG12190	Function unknown	10.50
AW005054	Hs.47883	LOC57118: CamKHike protein kinase	CamKI-like protein kinase; granulocyte-specific protein kinase that activates ERK/MAP kinase activity; similar to Ca(2+)-calmodulin-dependent kinase I (CamKI)	10.49
66969X	Hs.73149	PAX8, paired bòx gene 8	Deportuging the paired domain family of nuclear transcription factors; are involved in the ribosome assembly, required for normal thyroid development	10.39
AW382887	Hs.88474:42	Homo sapiens cDNA, mRNA sequence	Function unknown	10.21
AW957446	Hs.301711	Homo sapkans, clone MGC:23936 IMAGE:3838595, mRNA, complete cds	Function unknown	10.12
AA361562	Hs.178761	POH1: 26S proteasome-associated pad1 homolog	Ubiquith-dependent protein degradation	10.01
AA834626		RAD54L, RAD54 (S.cerevisiae)-like	Has likely roles in mitotic and meiotic DNA recombination and repair; member of SNF2/SWI2 family of DNA-dependent ATPases	9.85
AI878927	Hs.79284	MEST, mesoderm specific transcript (mouse) homolog	Mesoderm specific protein; member of the alpha/beta hydrolase fold family	9.83
AW074266	Hs.23071	LOC85439; stonin 2	Stonin 2	9.74
NM_000947	Hs.74519	PRIM2A, primase, polypeptide 2A (58kD)	Subunit of DNA primase polypeptide 2A; part of the DNA polymerase alpha-primase complex	9.72

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and fitte	Putative Function	Ratio
NM_006187	Hs.56009	OAS3, 2-5-oligoadenylate synthetase 3 (100 kD)	Member of the 2'5'-oligoadenylate synthetase family	9.68
AW276858	Hs.81256	S100A4, S100 calcium binding protein A4 (calcium protein, calvasculin, metastasin, murine piacental homolog)	Calcyclin (melastasts-associated) (\$100 calctum-binding protein A4); interacts with targets to link extracellular stimuli and cellular responses; member of the \$100 family of tissue-specific calctum-binding proteins	9.66
118997	Hs.180372	LOC139231; hypothetical protein BC016683	Punction unknown	9.49
AA262294	Hs.180383	DUSPB, dual specificity phosphatase 6	Dual specificity protein phosphatase 6; selectively dephosphorylates and inactivates MAP kinase	9.48
AA220238	Hs.94986	RPP38: ribonuclease P (38kD)	Nucleus, ribonuclease P. Subunit p38 of ribonuclease P ribonucleoprotein; processes 5' ends of precursor tRNAs	9.41
AW505308	Hs.75812	PCK2, phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase 2 (mitochondrial)	Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase 2; forms phosphoenolpyruvate by decarboxylation of oxaloacetate at the rate-limiting step of physphonenasis.	9.38
AI186431	. Hs.296638	PLAB: prostate differentiation factor	gracerings inhibitory cytokine; member of a subgroup of the TGF-beta superfamily	9.12
AI095718	Hs.135015	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ40908 fis, done UTERU2004698, highly similar to Mus musculus mRNA for thrombospondin type 1 domain	Function unknown	9.04
W70171	Hs.75939	UMPK, uridine monophosphate kinase	The protein encoded by this gene catalyzes the phosphorylation of unidine monophosphate to unidine diphosphate. This is the first step in the production of the pyrtmidine nucleoside triphosphates required for RNA and DNA synthesis. In addition, an aliele of this gene may play a role in mediating nonhumoral immunity to Hemophilus influenzae type B.	8.97
AI580935	Hs.105698	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ31553 fis, clone NT2RI2001178	Function unknown	8.90
AB040914 AU076611	Hs.278628 Hs.164872	ShrmL: Shroom-related protein MTHFD2, methylene tetrahydrofolate dehydrogenase (NAD+ dependent), methenyltetrahydrofolate cyclohydrolase	Shroom-related protein NAD-dependent metrylene tetrahydrofolate defydrogenase-cyclohydrolase; may provide formyltetrahydrofolate for formylmethionyl (RNA synthesis; involved in initiation of mitochondrial protein synthesis	8.87
AI089660	Hs.323401	LOC84661: dpy-30-like protein	dpy-30-like protein	8.71
D13686	Hs.136348:228,Hs.80988:2	OSF-2: osteoblast specific factor 2 (fasciclin I-like)	Cell adhesion, skelatal development. Putative bone adhesion protein; similar to the insect protein fasciclin I	8.64
AI798863	Hs.87191	ESTs	Function unknown	8.52

	Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	Ratio
	U78093	Hs.15154	SRPX, sushl-repeat-containing protein, X chromosome	Putative membrane protein with short consensus repeat (sushi) domains	8.51
	A1669760	Hs.188881	ESTs	Function unknown	8.37
	AI375726	Hs.279918	MGC2198: hypothetical protein MGC2198	Function unknown	8.37
	AW271106	Hs.133294	ESTs	Function unknown	8.30
	AK001782	Hs.15093	HSPC195; hypothetical protein HSPC195	Function unknown	8.18
	AF019228	Hs.8036	RAB3D,RAB3D, member RAS oncogene family	GTP-binding protein; are involved in vesicle transport; member of the RAB family of small GTPases	7.94
	AW968343	Hs.24255	LOC150696: prominin-related protein	Prominin-related protein	7.90
	AF111858	Hs.105039	SLC34A2, solute carrier family 34 (sodium phosphate), member 2	Sodium-dependent phosphate transporter; member of the renal type II co-transporter family	7.87
	AA863360	Hs.26040	Homo sapiens, done MGC:40051 IMAGE:5243005, mRNA,complete ods	Function unknown	7.75
	NM_005764	Hs.271473	DD98: epithelial protein up-regulated in cardnoma, membrane associated protein 17	Up-regulated in malignant epithelial cells of renal cell carcinomas, and in carcinomas of colon, breast and lung	.7.75
	AW360901	Hs.183047	MGC4399: mitochondrial carrier protein	Mitochondrial carrier protein MGC4399	7.71
	AL353944	Hs.50115	Homo saplens mRNA; cDNA DKFZp761J1112 (from clone DKFZp761J1112)	Function unknown	7.69
	H59789	Hs.42644	TXNL2, thioredoxin-like 2	Member of the thioredoxin family; has region of moderate similarity to glutaredoxin-like proteins	7.85
	NM_002984	Hs.75703	CCL4, chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 4	Cytokine A4	7.64
•	AA642452	Hs.130881	BCL11A, B-cell CLL/lymphoma 11A (zinc finger protein)	May bind nucleic acids; contains three C2H2 type zinc finger domains	7.61
	AA789081	Hs.4029	GAS41: giloma-amplified sequence-41	Similar to the transcription factors AF-9 and ENL	7.46
	H13032	Hs.103378	MGC11034, hypothetical protein MGC11034	Function unknown	7.42
	BE384836	Hs.3454	KIAA1821: KIAA1821 protein	KIAA1821 protein	7.40
	AWD67800	Hs.155223	STC2, stanniocalcin 2	Stannlocalcin 2; may regulate metal ion homeostasis and inhibits ohosphate uptake	7.36
	T55979	Hs.115474	RFC3, replication factor C (activator 1) 3 (38kD)	Subunit of replication factor C (activator 1) 3; activator of DNA polymerases	7.35
	AJ278016	Hs.55565	ANKRD3, ankyrin repeat domain 3	Ortholog of mouse protien kinase C-associated kinase, putative gene, anklrin like, possible dual-spedificity Ser/Thr/Tyr kinase domain	7.25

Accession number	Unigene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	Ratio
		NM 025080:Homo sapiens hypothetical protein FLJ22316 (FLJ22316), mRNA. VERSION NM_025078.1 Gl:13376631	Function unknown	7.22
AA084248	Hs.85339:64	GPR39, G protein-coupled receptor 39	GPR39, G protein-coupled receptor 39	7.15
BE620738	Hs.173125	PPIF, peptidylprolyl isomerase F (cyclophilin F)	Cydophilin F (peptidylprofyl Isomerase F); binds the immunosuppressant drug cyclosporin A	7.06
AF072873	Hs.114218	FZDB, frizzled (Drosophila) homolog 6	Fritzied-6; may function in tissue polarity, development and carcinogenesis; similar to fritzied receptor family, has seven fransmembrane domains	7.04
AA852773	Hs.334838.	KiAA1866 protein	KIAA1866 protein	6.99
R07566	Hs.73817	CCL3, chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 3	Macrophage inflammatory protein 1 alpha; chemokine	6.98
NM_005211	Hs.174142	CSF1R, colony stimulating factor 1 receptor, formerly McDonough feline sarcoma viral (v-fms) oncogene homolog	Macrophage colony stimulating factor tyrosine kinase receptor; involved in regulation of growth and differentiation of myeloid cells	6.79
AI752668	Hs.76669	NNMT, nìcotinamide N-methyltransferase	Nicotinamide N-methyltransferase; catalyzes the N-methylation of nicotinamide and other pyridines, structurally-related drugs and xenoblokies	6.52
. AF182294	Hs.241578	LOC51691; U6 snRNA-associated Sm-like protein LSm8	Member of the Sm family; core constituent of snRNP complexes	6.50
AA457211	Hs.8858	BAZ1A, bromodomain adjacent to zinc finger domain, 1A	May bind DNA and act as a chromatin-mediated transcriptional regulator; contains a bromodomain and a PHD-finger	6.48
W40262	Hs.146310	zc79f02.s1 Pancreatic islet Homo saplens cDNA clone IMAGE:328539 3', mRNA sequence	Function unknown	6.47
AB033091	Hs.74313	KIAA1265 protein	Function unknown	6.45
AA292998	Нв.163900	ESTs, Highly similar to winged helixforkhead transcription factor [Homo sapiens]	Function unknown	6.36
BE613269	Hs.21893	DKFZp761N0624: hypothetical protein DKFZp761N0624	Function unknown	6.35
H25836	Hs.301527	ESTs, Moderately similar to unknown [Homo saplens] [H.saplens]	Function unknown	6.27
AL037228	Hs.82043	NUDT5, nudix (nudeoside diphosphate linked molety X)-type motif 5	NDP-sugar hydrolasa; converts ADP-ribose to AMP or ribose 5- phosphate; contains a Muf7 molif	6.25
AV662037	Hs.124740	FL/30532: frypothetical protein FL/30532	Function unknown	6.21

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	Ratio
A1674383	Hs.22891	wc38h08.x1 NCL_CGAP_Pr28 Homo saplens cDNA clone IMAGE:2320959 3', mRNA sequence	Function unknown	6.20
AW342140	Hs.182545	ESTs, Weakty similar to POL2_MOUSE Retrovirus- related POL polyprotein (Contains: Reverse franscriptase; Endonuclease] [M.musculus]	Function unknown	6.18
BE560135	Hs.5232	HSPC125, HSPC125 protein	Function unknown	6.17
BE409857	Hs.69499	HSPC132: hypothetical protein HSPC132	Moderately similar to a region of S. cerevisiae Yki053c-ap	6.16
AW972542	Hs.289008	LOC116150: hypothetical protein, MGC:7199	Function unknown	6.16
Al523755	Hs.59236	DKFZP434L0718: hypothetical protein DKFZp434L0718	Function unknown	6.16
NM_014056	Hs.7917	DKFZP564K247: DKFZP564K247 protein	Function unknown	6.08
AI857607	Hs.181301	CTSS, cathepsin S	Cathepsin S; lysosomal cysteine (thiol) protease that cleaves elastin	6.04
AW247529	Hs.6793	PAFAH1B3, platelet-activating factor acetylhydrolase, isoform lb, gamma subunit (28kD)	Piatelet-activating factor acetyfhydrolase gamma; may play a role in brain development	5.98
AK000868	Hs.5570	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ10006 fis, clone HEMBA1000168, weakly similar to CYLICIN I	Function unknown	6.92
AF053551	Hs.31584	MTX2, metaxin 2	Very strongly similar to murine metaxin 2 (Mm.12941); are involved in mitochondrial protein limport	5.91
AI538613	Hs.298241	TMPRSS3, Transmembrane protease, serine 3	The encoded protein contains a serine protease domain, a transmembrane domain, a LDL receptor-like domain, and a scavenger receptor cysteine-rich domain. This gene was identified as a tumor associated gene that is overexpressed in ovarian tumors.	5.86
U48508	Hs.89631	Human skeletal muscle ryanodine receptor gene (RYR1), exons 103, 104, 105, 106, and complete cds	Function unknown	5.88
T69387	Hs.76364	AIF1, allograft inflammatory factor 1	Allografi Inflammatory factor 1; cytokine inducible protein associated with vascular injury	5.86
AC005954	Hs.25527	Homo sapiens chromosome 19, cosmid R28784, complete sequence	Function unknown	5.86
AB037805	Hs.88442	KIAA1384 protein	Function unknown	5.84

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	Ratio
AL031427	Hs.40094	Human DNA sequence from done 167A19 on chromosome 1p32.1-33. Contains three genes for novel proteins, the DIO1 gene for type I lodothyronine delodinase (EC 3.8.1.4, TXDI1, ITDI1) and an HNRNP A3 (Heterogenous Nuclear Ribonucleoprotein A3, FBRNP) pseudogene.	Function unknown	5.83
AA340864	Hs.278562	CLDN7, claudin 7	Similar to murine Cldn7; are an integral membrane protein	5.76
A83984 A1355781	ns.211583 Hs.242463	BCL/A, B-cell CLLIympnoma /A qi94a11.x1 NCI_CGAP_Co14 Homo saplens cDNA clone INAGE:1962908 3' similar to gb:X74929 KERATIN, YPPE II CYTOSKELETAL 8 (HUMAN);, MRNA sequence	Similar to the acun-dinding protein caldesmon, senne-rich Function unknown	5.73
AA376409	Hs.10862	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ23313 fis, clone HEP11919	Function unknown	5.71
AA310162	Hs.169248	HCS: cytochrome c	Somatic cytochrome c (heart cytochrome c)	5.67
AW015534	Hs.217493	ANXA2, annexin A2	Annexin II (lipocortin-2); enhances osteoclast formation and bone resorption; member of the annexin protein family	5.64
AA326108	Hs.53631:82	BHLHB3: basic hellx-loop-helix domain containing, class B, 3	Basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) transcription factors (e.g., DEC1, also called BHLHB2; 604256) are related to Drosophila hairy/enhancer of split proteins. They are involved in the control of proliferation and development during differentiation, particularly in neurons.	5.64
AA120865	Hs.23136	ESTs, Highly similar to THYA_HUMAN Prothymosin alpha [H.saplens]	Function unknown	29:5
AK000517	Hs.6844	NALP2: NALP2 protein	Protein with low similarity to murine Op1	5.54
Z36842	Hs.57548	H.sapiens (xs85) mRNA, 209bp	Function unknown	5.53
AA831552	Hs.268016	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ21243 fis, clone COL01164		5.50
AL137578	Hs.27607	Homo saplens mRNA; cDNA DKFZp564N2484 (from clone DKFZp584N2484)	Function unknown	5.50
AA316181	Hs.61635	STEAP, six transmembrane epithelial antigen of the prostate	Six transmembrane epithelial antigen of the prostate; prostate-specific cell-surface antigen	5.46

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	Ratio
X03635	Hs.1657	ESR1, estrogen receptor 1	Estrogen receptor, nuclear receptor transcription factor activated by ligand-binding, involved in hormone-mediated inhibition of gene	5.42
AI557280	Hs.184270	PT2.1_15_G11.r fumor2 Homo saplens cDNA 3', mRNA sequence	aylı səsəri Function unknown	5,41
AW248508	Hs.279727	Homo sapiers cDNA FLJ14035 ffs, clone HEMBa1004638	Function unknown	5.40
N90866	Hs.276770	CDW52, CDW52 antigen (CAMPATH-1 antigen)	CAMPATH-1 antigen; GPI-anchored protein	5.39
U83115	Hs.161002	AIM1, absent in melanoma 1	Member of the beta gamma-crystallin superfamily of proteins; interactions with the cytoskeleton	5.35
AB007860	Hs.12802	DDEF2, development and differentiation enhancing factor 2	GTPase-activating protein; interacts with members of the Arf and Src family	5.35
Z46223	Hs.176663	H.saplens DNA for immunoglobulin G Fc receptor IIIB	Immunoglobulin G Fc receptor	5.31
. BE264974	Hs.6566	TRIP13; thyrold hormone receptor Interactor 13	Interacts with ligand binding domain of thyroid hormone receptor and with human papillomavirus type 16 (HPV16) E1	5.30
AA194422	Hs.22564	MYOB, myosin VI	Motor, hearing, myosin ATPase, sfructural protein. Class 6 myosin; motor protein; very strongly similar to murine Myo6	5.27
AF134157	Hs.169487	MAFB, v-maf musculoaponeurotic fibrosarcoma oncogene homolog B (avian)	Very strongly similar to murine Krml; may function as a basic domain- leucine zipper transcription factor	5.25
AA232119	Hs.16085	SH120: putative G-protein coupled receptor	putative G-protein coupled receptor	5.25
W58353	Hs.285123	OSBPL10, oxysterol binding protein-like 10	Member of the oxysterol-binding protein (OSBP) family; may blnd oxygenated derivetives of cholesterol	5.21
AW167128	Hs.231934	ESTs, Weakly similar to A57717 transcription factor EC2 - human [H.saplens]	Function unknown	5.19
U70370	Hs.84136	PITX1, palred-like homeodomain transcription factor 1	Member of the homeodomain family of DNA binding proteins; may regulate gene expression and control cell differentiation	5.18
N55669	Hs.333823	MRPL13, mitochondrial ribosomal protein L13	Protein of the large 60S ribosomal subunit	5.17
BE298446	Hs.305890	BCL2L1, BCL2-like 1	BCL2-related protein; alternative form bcl-xiong inhibits apoptosis and bcl-xshort induces apoptosis	5.17
AW136551	Hs.181245	Homo saplens cDNA FLJ12532 fis, done NT2RM4000200	Function unknown	5.15
AW250380	Hs.109059	HGS, hepatocyte growth factor-regulated tyrosine kinase substrate	Zino-finger protein; interacts with STAM, undergoes tyrosine phosphorylation in response to IL2, CSF2, or HGF	5.13

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	Ratio
AW002565	Hs.124660	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ21763 fis, done COLF6967	Function unknown	5.13
AI697274	Hs.105435	GMDS, GDP-mannose 4,6-dehydralase	GDP-mannose-4,6-dehydratase; epimerase converts GDP-mannose to GDP-mannose-4-keto-6-D-deoxymannose, plays a role in the synthesis of fucosylated oligoseccharides	5.11
NM_003878	Hs.78619	GGH, gamma-glutamyl hydrolase (conjugase, folylpolygemmaglutamyl hydrolase)	Gamma-glutamyl hydrolase; has greater exopeptidase activity on methotrexate pentaglutamate than on diglutamate	5.11
AF052112	Hs.12540	LYPLA1, lysophospholipase I	Lysophospholipid-specific lysophospholipase 1; hydrolyzes lysophosphatidyl choline	5.09
AV654694	Hs.82316	IFI44, interferon-induced protein 44	Member of the family of Interferon-alpha/beta inducible proteins; may mediate the antiviral action of Interferon	5.09
R24601		Homo sapiens adenylosuccinate synthetase isozyme (ADSS) mRNA, complete cds	Adenylosuccinate synthetase	5.07
BE019020	Hs.85838	Homo saplens cDNA done IMAGE:2983945 5' similar to TR:O15427 O15427 MONOCARBOXYLATE TRANSPORTER. ;, mRNA sequence	Function unknown	5.04
. AW163799	Hs.198365	BPGM, 2,3-blsphosphoglycerate mutase	2,3-bisphosphoglycerate mutase; has synthase, mutase, and phosphatase activities, controls 2,3-diphosphoglycerate metabolism, which is an effector for håemoglobin	2.04
AA278921	Hs.1908	PRG1, proteoglycan 1, secretory granule	Secretory granule proteoglycan 1	5.02
NM_003726	Hs.19126	SCAP1, src family associated phosphoprotein 1	Sro kinase-associated phosphoprotein; acts as an adaptor protein; contains a pleckstrin homology domain and an SH3 domain	5.02
AA281167	Hs.111911	ESTs, Weakly similar to T08291 extensin homolog T9E8.80 - Arabidopsis thallana (A.thallana)	Function unknown	5.02
		C9000306*gi 12737280 ref XP_006682.2 keratin 18 [Homo saplens] 6633	Function unknown	5.01
AF098158	Hs.9329	C20orf1, chromosome 20 open reading frame 1	Proliferation-associated ruclear protein; associates with the spindle pole and mitotic spindle during mitosis	2.00

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	Ratio
AA101043	Hs. 151254:19	KLK7, kallikreln 7 (chymotryptic; stratum corneum)	Epidermal differentiation. Stratum comeum chymotryptic enzyme; senne protease. Growing evidence suggests that many kallikreins are implicated in cardinogenesis and some have potential as novel cancer and other disease blomarkers. Thought to be involved in the proteolysis of intercellular cohesive structures preceding desquamation, which is the shedding of the outermost layer of the epidemils.	4.87
AF017986	Hs.31386:185	Homo septens secreted apoptosis related protein 1 (SARP1) mRNA, partial cds.	Function unknown	4.12
AW980584	Hs.3337:137	TM4SF1: transmembrane 4 superfamily member 1	Pathogenesis, plasma membrane, cell proliferation, N-linked glycosylation, Integral membrane protein, Integral membrane protein. L6 antigen; member of the transmembrane 4 superfamily (TN4SF). The proteins mediate signal transduction events (that play a role in the regulation of cell development, activation, growth and motility. This encoded protein is a cell surface antigen and is highly expressed in different carcinomas.	3.62
W29082	Hs.7678:40	CRABP1 Cellular retinoic acid binding protein 1	Cytoplasm, retinoid binding, signal transduction, developmental processes. Cellular retinoic acid-binding protein 1; are involved in delivering retinoic acid to the nucleus, assumed to play an important role in retinoic acid-mediated differentiation and proliferation processes.	3.34
. Н93366	Hs.7567:84	Homo sapiens cDNA: FLJ21962 fis, clone HEP05564	Function unknown	3.29
D49441	Hs.155981:53	MSLN, mesothelin	Cell adhesion, cell surface antigen, membrane. Pre-pro-megakaryocyte potentiating factor. An antibody that reacts with ovarian cancers and mesotheliomas was used to isolate a cell surface antigen named mesothelin. Although the function of mesothelin is unknown, it may play a role in neglular adhesion and is present on mesothelium, macchellomas and ovarian cancers.	3.14
AA214228	Hs.127751:21,Hs.78006:5	C20orf180: chromosome 20 open reading frame 180	Region of high similarity to tyrosine-phosphorylated protein DOK1	2.99
M31128	Hs.272620:1	PSG9: pregnancy specific beta-1-glycoprotein 9	Pregnancy, extracellular, plasma glycoprotein. Member of the pregnancy-specific glycoprotein (PSG) and CEA families.	2.82
U62801	Hs.79361:65	KLK6, kaliikrein 6 (neurosin, zyme)	Serine type peptidase, pathogenesis. Neurosin (protease M, zymė); a serine protease that cleaves amyloid precursor protein (APP). Growing evidence suggests that many kallikreins are implicated in carcinogenesis and some have potential as novel cancer and other disease biomarkers.	2.77
AK001536	Hs.285803:6	Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ12852 fis, clone NT2RP2003445	Function unknown	2.73

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	Ratio
NM_014767 NM_000699	Hs.74583:140 Hs.75733:129,Hs.278399:100,H s.274376:1	KIAA0275: KIAA0275 gene product AMY2A: amylase, alpha 2A; pancreatic	Function unknown Alpha-amylase, extracellular space, carbohydrate metabolism. Pancreatic alpha-amylase 2A (1,4-alpha-D-glucan glucanohydrolase); cleaves internal a-1,4 bonds between glucose monomers to digest	2.72
AA430348	Hs.288837:40	Homo saplens cDNA FLJ12927 fis, clone NT2RP2004743	siardı. Function unknown	2.69
X51630	Hs.1145:22,Hs.296851:1	WT1, Wilms tumor 1	Nucleus, transcription factor, transcription regulation. 4 Zn finger domains. Functions in kldney and gonad proliteration and differentiation. Mutations in this gene are associated with the development of Wilms tumors in the kldney or with abnormalities of the genitourinary tract.	2.58
BE393948	Hs.50915:17	KLK5, kallikreln 5	Serine type peptidase, epidermal differentiation, extracellular space. Stratum comeum tryptic erzyme (kallikrein-like protein), may function in epidermal stratum comeum desquamation and turnover. Expression in prostate cancer regatively correlated with cancer aggressiveness	2.34
NM_002776	Hs.69423:46	KLK10, kallikrein 10	Trouse 2002) Putablyo serine protease. Expressed in normal breast tissue and benign lesions, with loss of expression during tumor progression (Dhar 2001). SNPs associated with prostate, breast, testicular, and ovarian cancers	2.24
NM_000954	Hs.8272:294	PTGDS: prostaglandin D2 synthase (21kD, brain)	(Bharaj 2002). Membrane, prostaglandin-D synthase. Glutathione-independent prostaglandin D2 synthase, membrane associated, catalyzes synthesis of prostaglandin D; member of the lipocalin family of transporters.	2.15
AB029000	Hs.70823:109,Hs.297970:48	KIAA1077: sulfatase FP	Function unknown	2.04
AL044315 AA334592	Hs.173094:70 Hs.79914:337	KIAA1750; KIAA1750 protein LUM: lumican	Function unknown Vision, proteoglycan, extracellular matrix, cartilage condensation, extracellular matrix diviconnation Member of the specialized collarens	0.95
S79895	Hs.83942:248	CTSK: cathepsin K (pycnodysostosis)	and SLRP_family Lysosome, cathepsin K, cysteline-type peptidase, proteolysis and peptidolysis. Cathepsin K (cathepsin O), a cysteine (thiol) protease; involved in bone remodeling and reabsorption	0.91
AI091195	Hs.65029:120	Homo saplens cDNA clone IMAGE:1566910 3', mRNA sentierze	Function unknown	0.91

Accession number	UniGene Mapping	Gene symbol and title	Putative Function	Ratio
AF026692; NM_003014	Hs.105700:83,Hs.278611:3	SFRP4: secreted frizzled-related protein 4	Member of the SFRP family that contains a cysteine-rich domain homologous to the putative Whit-binding site of Fritzaled proteins. SFRPs act as soluble modulators of Whit signaling. The expression of SFRP4 in vehiclocal	0.73
Al683243	Hs.97258:15	ESTs, Moderately similar to S29539 ribosomal protein L13a, cytosolic	entrassium. Function unknown	-2.96
AI287700	Hs.111128:7	Homo sapiens, done IMAGE:4106329, mRNA	Function unknown	-5.71
AA291377	Hs.50831:23	Homo sapiens Ly-6 antigen/uPA receptor-like domain- containing protein mRNA, complete cds	Function unknown	-6.78
Al420213	Hs.149722:3	cDNA clone IMAGE:2094208 3', mRNA sequence	Function unknown	-8.52
AJ245671	Hs.12844:73	EGFL6, EGF-like-domain; multiple 6	Cell cycle, oncogenests, integrin ligand, extracellular space. Member of the epidernal growth factor (EGF) repeat superfamily; contains an EGF-like-domain. Expressed early during development, and its expression has been detected in lung and meningioma fumors.	9.44
AB018305	Hs.5378:149	SPON1, spondin 1, (f-spondin) extracellular matrix protein	Extracellular matrix protein. Very strongly similar to rat F-spondin (Rn.7548); may have a role in the growth and guidance of axons.	-12.55
AW872527	Hs.59761:19	ESTS: Weakly similar to DAP1_HUMAN DEATH- ASSOCIATED PROTEIN 1	Function unknown	-14.17
AF129755	Hs.117772.9,Hs.88474:1	Homo sapiens prostaglandin endoperoxide H synthase-1 mRNA, partial 3' untranslated region.	Function unknown	-21.34
AI023789	. Hs.163242;5	· Homo saplers cDNA done IMAGE:1655725 3' similar to contains MER20.t2 MER20 repetitive element:	Function unknown	41.34

Table 3

<u> </u>		
value	o ,	o ·
Chromosome Location 5q23.2	5922.2	unmapped
SEQ ID NO: 1 (DNA) SEQ ID NO: 2 (PRT)	SEQ ID NO: 3 (DNA) SEQ ID NO: 4 (PRT)	SEQ ID NO: 5 (DNA) SEQ ID NO: 6 (PRT)
Function Cytoplasm, pathogenesis, protein binding. Synphilin-1; promotes formation of cytosolic inclusions in neurons (SNCAIP). Synuclein alpha interacting protein contains several protein-protein interaction domains and interacts with alpha synuclein in neurons. Mutations of SNCAIP have been linked to Parkinson disease.	Receptor, signal transduction, tumor suppressor. Similar to the G protein-coupled m3 muscarinic acetylcholine receptor. MCC is a candidate for the putative colorectal tumor suppressor gene. The MCC gene product are involved in early stages of colorectal neoplasta in both sporadic and familial tumors.	Cutaneous T-cell lymphoma-associated tumor antigen se20-4se20-4; differentially expressed nucleolar TGF-beta1 target protein (DENTT); also known as CDA1
Gene Name SNCAIP, synuclein, alpha interacting protein (synphilin)	MCC, mutated in colorectal cancers	SE20-4, cutaneous T-cell lymphoma-associated tumor antigen se20-4se20-4
Unigene Mapping Hs.24948:32; Hs.300445:4	Hs.1345:5	Hs.136164:23
Accession Number Al631024; NM_005460	NIM_002387	AI420582; NM_022117
	Mapping Gene Name Function Hs.24948:32; SNCAIP, Cytoplasm, pathogenesis, protein binding. Synphilin-1; SEQ ID NO: 1 (DNA) 5q23.2 Hs.300445:4 synuciein, alpha protein difference on promotes formation of cytosolic inclusions in neurons interacting protein synuciein alpha synuciein in neurons. Mutations of SNCAIP have been linked to Parkinson disease.	Hs.29446:32; SNCAIP Hs.29446:34; Syndelin, alpha protein interacting protein protein interacting protein protein interacting protein protein interacting prote

			Table 3 continued			
Accession	Unigene			SEQ ID NO:	Chromosome	Δ.
Number B. UP-REGUI	Number Mapping B. UP-REGULATED GENES	Gene Name	Function.		Location	value
BC006428; NM_016463	Hs.15093:210,Hs. 280304:1	HSPC195, hypothetical	Homo saplens cDNA FLJ10920 fis, clone OVARC1000384-resourcerer.	SEQ ID NO: 7 (DNA) SEQ ID NO: 8 (PRT)	5q31.2	0
NM_017697	Hs.24743:94	FLJ20171, hypothetical	contains 3 RNA recognition motifs	SEQ ID NO: 9 (DNA) SEQ ID NO: 10 (PRT)	8q22.1	0
AW630088; NM_001306	Hs.76550:164	MAL2	Mat2 T-cell differentiation protein; found thru interaction with TPDS2 which is overexpressed in breast cancer, 4 TM are involved in vesicle transport	SEQ ID NO: 11 (DNA). SEQ ID NO: 12 (PRT)	8q24.12	o ·
NM_015238	Hs.21543:36	KIAA0869, KIAA0869 protein; KIRRA	Function unknown	SEQ ID NO: 13 (DNA) SEQ ID NO: 14 (PRT)	5q34	0.0002
AA284679	Hs.25640:264,Hs. 5372:2	CLDN3, claudin 3	Integral plasma membrane protein, pathogenesis, tight junction, transmembrane receptor. Member of the claudin family of integral membrane proteins; receptor for Clostridium perfingens enterotoxin;	SEQ ID NO: 16 (PRT)	7q11.23	0.0004
NM_022454	Hs.97984:22	SOX17, SRY (sex determining region Y)-box 17	Likely ortholog of mouse SRY-box containing gene 17; alias SOX17	SEQ ID NO: 17 (DNA) SEQ ID NO: 18 (PRT)	8q11.23	0.0005
NM_005682	Hs.6527.201	GPR56, G protein-coupled receptor 56	cell adhesion, cell-cell signalling, G-protein linked receptor, integral plasma membrane protein, G-protein linked receptor protein signalising pathway. Member of the G protein-coupled receptor family; similar to secretin and calcitonin receptor. T hansmembrane domains, a mucin-like domain and cysteine box in the N-terminal region. Expressed in range of tissues, highest levels in tryroid, selectively within the monolayer of cuboidal epithelial cells of the smaller, more actively secreting follicles of human thyroid. Differentially expressed in melanoma cell (ines with different metastatic potential	SEQ ID NO: 20 (PRT)	16q13	0.0012
NM_001307	Hs.278562:101	CLDN7, claudin 7	Integral membrane protein, tight junction. Similar to murins Cldn7;	SEQ ID NO: 21 (DNA) SEQ ID NO: 22 (PRT)	17p13.1	0.0016

0.0025	0.0055	0.006
15q31 20q13.12	6p21.33	17921.2
SEQ ID NO: 23 (DNA) SEQ ID NO: 24 (PRT) SEQ ID NO: 26 (PRT) SEQ ID NO: 26 (PRT)	SEQ ID NO: 27 (DNA) SEQ ID NO: 28 (PRT)	SEQ ID NO: 29 (DNA) SEQ ID NO: 30 (PRT)
function unknown; no significant hits with Superfamily Plasma protein, proteinase inhibitor. Secreted inhibitor which protects epithelial tissues from serine proteases. Found in various secretions inducting seminal plasma, carvical mucus, and bronchial secretions, has affinity for trypsin, leukocyte elastase, and cathepsin G. Its inhibitory effect contributes to the immune response by protecting epithalial surfaces from attack by endogenous proteolytic enzymes; the protein is also thought to have broad-spectrum anti-biotic activity.	Cell adhesion, integral plasma membrane protein, transmembrane receptor, protein tyrosine kinase. Epithelial-spediic receptor protein tyrosine kinase; are involved in cell adhesion; has putative discoidin moilis in extracellular domain. DDR1 (CD167a) is a RTK that is widely expressed in normal and transformed epithelial cells and is activated by various types of collagen.	DNA binding, DNA topoisomerase (ATP-hydrolyzing), nucleus. DNA topoisomerase il alpha; may relax DNA torsion upon replication or transcription. Involved in processes such as chromosome condensation, chromatid separation, and the relief of torsional stress that occurs during DNA transcription and replication. Catalyzes the transient breaking and rejoining of two strands of duplex DNA. The gene encoding this enzyme functions as the target for several anticancer agents and a variety of mutations in this gene have been associated with the development of drug resistance. Reduced activity of this enzyme may also play a role in ataxia-telangiectasia.
KIAA0101 gene product SLPI, secretory leukocyte protease Inhibitor (antificukoproteina se)	DDR1, discoldin domain receptor family, member 1	TOP2A, topoisomerase (DNA) if alpha (170kD)
Hs.81892:95 Hs.251754:128,H s.245742:1	Hs.75582:147	Hs.156346:184,H s.270810:2
NM_014736 BE184455; NM_003064	NM_013994	NM_001067

BE386983; NM_138410	Hs.343214	CKLFSF7; chemokine-like factor super family	chemokine-like factor gene superfamily; transmb 4 superfamily	SEQ ID NO: 31 (DNA) SEQ ID NO: 32 (PRT)	3p23	0.0131
AF098158; NM_012112	Hs.9329:152	C20orf1, chromosome 20 open reading frame 1	ATP binding, GTP binding, cell proliferation, mitosis, nucleus spindle. Proliferation-associated nuclear protein; associates with the spindle pole and mitotic spindle during mitosis	SEQ ID NO: 33 (DNA) SEQ ID NO: 34 (PRT)		0.0183
NM_001769	Hs.1244:227,Hs.2 30559:1,Hs.2420 20:1	CD9: CD9 antigen (p24)	Plasma membrane, integral plasma membrane protein. Member of the transmembrane 4 superfamily (TM4SF); may mediate platelet activation and aggregation. Cell surface glycoprotein that is known to complex with integrins and other transmembrane 4 superfamily proteins.	SEQ ID NO: 36 (PRT)	12p13.31	0.0006
NM_020859	Hs.278628:52	ShrmL, Shroom- related protein (KIAA1481	Amiloride sensitive sodium channel (weakly similar to Mus musculus PDZ domain actin binding protein)	SEQ ID NO: 37 (DNA) SEQ ID NO: 38 (PRT)		0.0074
NM_004433	Hs.166096:170	FLC3; ELF3; Factor 3 (ets domain transcription factor, epithelial- specffic)	Embryogenesis and morphogenesis, transcription coacilizator, transcription factor, transcription from Pol II promoter. ETS domain transcriptional activator; activates expression of epithelial cell specific genes.	SEQ ID NO: 39 (DNA) SEQ ID NO: 40 (PRT)	1932.1	0.0004
AI791905; NM_019027	Hs.95549:147,Hs. 229556:1	FLJ20273, RNA- binding protein	Contains four RNA recognition motifs (RRM, RBD, or RNP)	SEQ ID NO: 41 (DNA) SEQ ID NO: 42 (PRT)		0.0007
X69699; NM_013952	Hs.73148:72,Hs.2 13008:1	PAX8, paired box gene 8	Histogenesis and organogenesis, embryogenesis and morphogenesis, tryrold-stimulating hormone receptor, transcription factor. Member of the paired domain family of nuclear transcription factors; are involved in the ribosome assembly, required for normal thyrold development. PAX genes play critical roles during fetal development and cancer growth.	SEQ ID NO: 43 (DNA)	2q13	600000
Al301558	Hs.290801:35, Hs.356228	EST	Function unknown	SEQ ID NO: 45 (DNA)		0.0044
NM_018000	Hs.79741:18	FLJ10116, hypothetical	Function unknown	SEQ ID NO: 46 (DNA) SEQ ID NO: 47 (PRT)	2q35	0.0051
NM_144724	Hs.124740:18	hypothetical protein FLJ30532	59% Identity to human Zinc finger protein 91	SEQ ID NO: 48 (DNA) SEQ ID NO: 49 (PRT)	5q13.12	0.0051

AF111856; NM_006424	Hs.105039:48	SLC34A2, solute carrier family 34 (sodlum phosphate), member 2	SLC34A2: solute carrier family 34 (sodium phosphate), member 2; contains 8 predicted TMs and a cystelnerich N-terminal region. Type 2 sodium-dependent phosphate transporter, member of the renal type II cotransporter family.	SEQ ID NO: 50 (DNA) SEQ ID NO: 51 (PRT)	4p15.2	0.0121
AW959311	Hs.87019:8; Hs.172012	EST DKFZp434J037	probable serine/threonine protein kinase; KIAA0537	SEQ ID NO: 52 (DNA)	1q32.1	0.0251
AF111713	Hs.286218:64	JAM1, junctional adhesion molecule	Cell motility, Inflammatory response, intercellular junction. Role in the regulation of tight junction assembly in epithelia. Ligation of JAM is required for reovinus-induced activation of NF-kappa-B and apoptosis. Role in lymphocyte homing.	SEQ ID NO: 53 (DNA) SEQ ID NO: 54 (PRT)		0.0261
AU076611; NM_006636	Hs.154672:123	MTHFD2, meltrylene tetrahydrofolate dehydrogenase (NAD+ dependent); methenyltetrahydr	Electron transporter, methenyltetrahydrofolate cyclohydrolase, mitochondrion, encodes a nuclear-encoded mitochondrial bifunctional enzyme with methylenetetrahydrofolate dehydrogenase and methenyltetrahydrofolate cyclohydrolase activities, may provide formyltetrahydrofolate for formylmethionyl tRNA synthesis, involved in initiation of mitochondrial protein synthesis.	SEQ ID NO: 55 (DNA)	2p13.1	0.0342

. 6p12

Table 3 continued

P value	0.0001	0.0172	0.01
Chromosome Location		19q13.2	
SEQ ID NO:	SEQ ID NO: 57 (DNA) SEQ ID NO: 58 (PRT)	SEQ ID NO: 59 (DNA) SEQ ID NO: 60 (PRT)	SEQ ID NO: 61 (DNA) SEQ ID NO: 62 (PRT)
Accession Unigene Number Mapping Gene Name Function C. UP-REGULATED GENES IN MUCINOUS OVARIAN CANCER ONLY	Lectin, cytosol, cell adhesion, plasma membrane. Binds to beta galactoside, involved in cell adhesion, cell growth regulation, inflammation, immunomodulation, apoptosis and metastasis; member of a family of lectins. LGALS4 is an S-type lectin that is strongly underexpressed in colorectal cancer.	Cell adheslon, integral plasma membrane protein, membrane fraction, small molecule transport, transporter. Member of the cadherin family of calclumdependent glycoproteins; facilitates uptake of peptidebased drugs, may mediate cell-cell interactions. Component of the gastrointestinal tract and pancreatic ducts, intestinal proton-dependent peptide transporter in the first step in oral absorption of many medically important peptide-based drugs.	metalloprotease located aplically and secreted by epithelial cells in normal colon; degrades broad range of ECM components in vitro; proposed role in turnour progression by facilitating migration, intravasation and
Gene Name IN MUCINOUS	LGALS4, lectin, galactoside- binding, soluble, 4 (galectin 4)	CDH17, cadherin 17, Li cadherin (liver-intestine)	MEP1A, meprln A alpha, PABA peptide hydrolase
Unigene Mapping LATED GENES	Hs.5302:132	Hs. 89436:50	Hs.179704
Accession Number C. UP-REGU	AA584890; NM_008149		NM_005588

			Table 3 continued			
Accession	Unigene			SEQ ID NO:	Chromosome	۵
Number	Mapping	g	Function		Location	value
D. PROGNOS	D. PROGNOSTIC MARKERS	O E	R SURVIVAL OR RECURRENCE			6
NM_015092	Hs.278428	005; EDD	Homo saplens progestin induced protein (DD5), mRNA. EDD: Soluble fraction, cell proliferation, ublquitin-protein ligase, ublquitin conjugating enzyme, ublquitin-dandent protein degradation. Member of the HECT family of proteins; may function as an E3 ublquitin-protein ligase. This gene is localized to chromosome 8q2z, a locus disrupted in a variety of cancers. This gene potentially has a role in regulation of cell	SEQ ID NO: 64 (PRT)		990
			promeration or differentiation.		8q22.3	
BE465867; NM_014992	Hs.197751:66	DAAM1	dishevelled associated activator of morphogenesis 1 The protein encoded by this gene contains FH domains and belongs to a novel FH protein subfamily implicated in cell polarify, thought to function as a scaffolding	SEQ ID NO: 65 (DNA) SEQ ID NO: 66 (PRT)		0.04
			profein.		14q23.1	
AA381553: NM_002122	Hs.198253:21	HLA10A	angor histocompatibility complex, class II, DQ alpha 1 Pathogenesis, class II major histocompatibility complex antigen. Alpha 1 chain of HLA-DQ1 class II molecule (la antigen); complex binds peptides and presents them to CD4+T lymphocytes/Proteome	SEQ ID NO: 67 (DNA) SEQ ID NO: 68 (PRT)		0.00
					6p21.3	
AF026692; NM_003014	Hs. 105700:83,Hs. 278611:3	SFRP4: secreted frizzled-related protein 4	Member of the SFRP family that contains a cysteinerich domain homologous to the putative Wnt-binding site of Frizzled proteins. SFRPs act as soluble modulators of Wnt signaling. The expression of SFRP4 in ventricular myocardium correlates with apoptosis related gene expression.	SEQ ID NO: 69 (DNA) SEQ ID NO: 70 (PRT)	7p14	0.73
AW015534; NM_004039	Hs.217493	ANXA2, annexin A2	Annexin II (lipocortin-2); enhances osteoclast formation and bone resorption; member of the annexin protein family	SEQ ID NO: 71 (DNA) SEQ ID NO: 72 (PRT)	15q21-22	0.00
RE24669			STAT induced STAT-inhihitor 3- suppressor of cytokine	SEQ ID NO: 73 (DNA)		
NM_003955	Hs.345728	SOCS3	signalling 3; suppression of IL-6 mediated signalling	SEO ID NO: 75 (DNA)	17q25.3	0.02
NM_014059	Hs.76640	RGC32	RGC32, hypothetical protein, unknown function	SEQ ID NO: 76 (PRT)	13q13.3	0.04

	Hs.332053 Hs.104800	ε _	Serum amylold A1; high density lipoapoprotein; role in cholesterol metabolism; inflammatory response ' Unknown	SEQ ID NO: 78 (PRT) SEQ ID NO: 79 (DNA) SEQ ID NO: 80 (PRT)	11p15.1 3q12.3	0.04
_	Hs.323733	GJB2, gap junction protein beta2; connexin 26 NOV1;	Cellular gap junctions; mutations cause some forms of deafness	SEQ ID NO: 81 (DNA) SEQ ID NO: 82 (PRT) SEQ ID NO: 83 (DNA)		13q11-12
¥.	Hs.235935	Nephroblastoma overexpressed gene	. Role in cell adhesion and migration in endothelial cells; promotes cell survival	SEQ ID NO: 84 (PRT)	8q24.1	

Table 4

Correlation of expression between normal ovarian surface epithelium (OSE), non-invasive tumors (borderline, BL) and ovarian cancer (CA) as determined by ANOVA

	CA125	MUC-1	E-	CLDN3	Ep-CAM	SOX17
			cadherin			
OSE vs IC	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.7251	0.6132	0.1573	0.0854
OSE vs. BL	0.1765	<0.0001	0.0307	0.3633	0.0005	0.2287
OSE vs. CA	0.5443	<0.0001	0.1687	0.0008	<0.0001	0.6900
IC vs. BL	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.1116	0.7849	0.0913	0.2530
IC vs. CA	<0.0001	0.2707	0.4147	0.0071	0.0002	0.0544
BL vs. CA	0.0001	<0.0001	0.0615	<0.0001	0.0011	0.0152

Table 5
Correlation of gene expression with patient outcome (univariate analysis ie., expression alone without the influence of covariates)

Univariate analysis for clinicopathological variables and CLDN3, Ep-CAM, SOX17, CA125, MUC1 and E-cadherin immunoreactivity with survival and relapse in 156 patients with epithelial ovarian cancer

	Disease Specific Survival Univariate		Relapse Free Survival	
			Univariate	
Variable .	Hazards ratio (95% CI)	p-value	Hazards ratio (95% CI)	p-value
Pathological tumor stage				
Stage 1 - 3b vs. 3c - 4b	5.89 (3.214-10.79)	< 0.0001	7.37 (3.26-16.63)	<0.0001
Tumor grade				
BL and G1 vs. G2 and G3	5.508 (2.745-11.052)	<0.0001	7.02 (2.76-17.82)	<0.0001
Age				
<50 vs.>=50	0.533 (0.288-0.988)	0.0458	0.62 (0.29-1.33)	0.2221
Residual Disease				
RD<1cmvs. >=1cm	4.192 (2.671-6.580)	< 0.0001	4.17 (2.30-7.55)	< 0.0001
CA125 level at diagnosis	·			
CA125 <500 vs. >500 U/ml	1.843 (1.102-3.080)	0.0197	2.292 (1.19-4.40)	0.0128
Performance Status				
PS<1 vs. >1	0.270 (0.133-0.549)	0.0003	0.53 (0.16-1.74)	0.2965
CLDN3 expression				
Membranous Score 0vs. >0	2.794 (1.012-7.718)	0.0474	2.521 (0.908-6.998)	0.0758
Membranous Score <1vs. >1	1.309 (0.763-2.246)	0.3285	1.952 (1.103-3.457)	0.0217 ·
Ep-CAM expression				
Membranous Score <1vs. >1	1.460 (0.809-2.634)	0.2093	2.041 (0.997-4.177)	0.0509
Membranous Score <2vs. >2	1.041 (0.634-1.711)	0.873	1.449 (0.845-2.487)	0.1779
SOX17 expression	·			
Nuclear membranous Score 0vs. >0	0.839 (0.514-1.368)	0.481	1.311 (0.728-2.358)	0.3667
Nuclear membranous Score <1vs. >1	1.407 (0.615-3.218)	0.4183	1.037 (0.380-2.829)	0.9437
CA125 expression				
Membranous apical Score 0vs. >0	. 2.581 (1.393-4.781)	0.0026	2,725 (1,218-6,093)	0.0146
Membranous apical Score <1vs. >1	1.637 (1.045-2.564)	0.0313	1.298 (0.731-2.307)	0.3737
MUC1 expression				
Membranous apical Score 0vs. >0	2.479 (0.343-17.898)	0.368	NA	
Membranous apical Score <1vs. >1	3.745 (1.176-11.926)	0.0254	6.432 (1.562-26.483)	0.0099
Membranous aplcal Score <2vs. >2	1.814 (0.898-3.664)	0.0969	3.893 (1.552-9.766)	0.0038
E-cadherin expression				
Membranous Score Ovs. >0	0.806 (0.493-1.318)	0.3892	0.837 (0.477-1.467)	0.5341
Membranous Score <1vs. >1	1.331 (0.532-3.333)	0.5411	0.847 (0.263-2.731)	0.7814
Membranous Score <2vs. >2	0.593 (0.082-4,284)	0.6041	0.913 (0.125-8.646)	0.9284

Table 6 Correlation of gene expression with patient outcome (multivariate analysis ie looking at expression incorporating the influence of covariates)

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Multivariate analysis for univariate significant clinicopathological variables and CLDN3, Ep-CAM, SOX17, CA125, MUC1 and E-cadherin immunoreactivity with survival and relapse in 156 patients with epithelial ovarian cancer

•	Disease Specific Survival		Relapse Free Survival	
	Multivariate		Univariate	
Variable	Hazards ratio (95% CI)	p-value	Hazards ratio (95% CI)	p-value
Pathological tumor stage				: -
Stage 1 - 3b vs. 3c - 4b	5.66 (2.467-13.012)	<0.0001	5.192 (1.860-14.496)	0.0017
Tumor grade				0.000
BL and G1 vs. G2 and G3	4.919 (2.080-11.633)	0.0003	7.989 (2.385-26.760)	0.0008
Age	• •			
<50 vs.>=50	0.951 (0.482-1.877)	0.8853		•
Residual Disease				
RD<1cm vs. >=1cm	2.974 (1.783-4.959)	<0.0001	2.779 (1.433-5.393)	0.0025
CA125 level at diagnosis	•			
CA125 <500 vs. >500 U/ml	1.148 (0.625-2.109)	0.6563	1.289 (0.659-2.520)	0.4587
Performance Status			•	
PS<1 vs. >1	. 0.286 (0.136-0.601)	0.0009		
CLDN3 expression ·				, .
Membranous Score 0 vs. >0	1.165 (0.325-4.183)	0.8145	•	
Membranous Score <1 vs. >1		•	0.953 (0.473-1.919)	0.8918
CA125 expression				
Membranous apical Score 0 vs. >0	0.917 (0.415-2.025)	0.8302	0.693 (0.271-1.768)	0.4427
Membranous apical Score <1 vs. >1	1.664 (0.976-2.837)	0.0612		
MUC1 expression				
Membranous apical Score 0 vs. >0				
Membranous apical Score <1 vs. >1	0.678 (0.255-1.804)	0.4361		
Membranous apical Score <2 vs. >2	-			

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WE CLAIM:

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- 1. A method of detecting an ovarian cancer-associated transcript in a biological sample, the method comprising contacting the biological sample with a polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Table 1 or 2 or 3.
- 2. A method of diagnosing an ovarian cancer in a human or animal subject being tested said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with a nucleic acid probe for a time and under conditions sufficient for hybridization to occur and then detecting the hybridization wherein a modified level of hybridization of the probe for the subject being tested compared to the hybridization obtained for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has an ovarian cancer, and wherein said nucleic acid probe comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of:
- (i) a sequence comprising at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 46, 48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 and 83;
- 20 (ii) a sequence that hybridizes under at least low stringency hybridization conditions to at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 46, 48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 and 83;
- 25 (iii) a sequence that is at least about 80% identical to a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 46, 48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 and 83;
- (iv) a sequence that encodes an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 47, 49, 51, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82 and 84; and
 - (v) a sequence that is complementary to any one of the sequences set forth in (i) or(ii) or (iii) or (iv).

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- 3. A method of diagnosing an ovarian cancer in a human or animal subject being tested said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with a nucleic acid probe for a time and under conditions sufficient for hybridization to occur and then detecting the hybridization wherein a modified level of hybridization of the probe for the subject being tested compared to the hybridization obtained for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has an ovarian cancer, and wherein said nucleic acid probe comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of:
- (i) a sequence comprising at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 45, 46, 48, 52, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 and 83;
 - (ii) a sequence that hybridizes under at least low stringency hybridization conditions to at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 45, 46, 48, 52, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 and 83;
 - (iii) a sequence that is at least about 80% identical to a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 45, 46, 48, 52, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 and 83;
 - (iv) a sequence that encodes an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 2, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 47, 49, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82 and 84; and
 - (v) a sequence that is complementary to (i) or (ii) or (iii) or (iv).
 - 4. The method of claim 2 or 3 wherein the hybridization is enhanced in the sample from the subject being tested compared to the hybridization obtained for a sample from a control subject not having ovarian cancer.
 - 5. The method of claim 2 or 3 wherein the hybridization is reduced in the sample from the subject being tested compared to the hybridization obtained for a sample from a control subject not having ovarian cancer.

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- 6. A method of diagnosing an ovarian cancer in a human or animal subject being tested said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with a nucleic acid probe for a time and under conditions sufficient for hybridization to occur and then detecting the hybridization wherein an enhanced level of hybridization of the probe for the subject being tested compared to the hybridization obtained for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has an ovarian ovarian cancer, and wherein said nucleic acid probe comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of:
- (i) a sequence comprising at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a nucleic acid set forth in Table 1 or 2 other than a nucleic acid having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of NM_022117, NM_005460, NM_002387, Al745249 and Al694200;
 - (ii) a sequence that hybridizes under at least low stringency hybridization conditions to at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a nucleic acid set forth in Table 1 or 2 other than a nucleic acid having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of NM_022117, NM_005460, NM_002387, Al745249 and Al694200;
 - (iii) a sequence that is at least about 80% identical to (i) or (ii);
- (iv) a sequence that encodes a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid set forth in Table 1 or 2 other than a nucleic acid having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of NM_022117, NM_005460, NM_002387, Al745249 and Al694200; and
 - (v) a sequence that is complementary to any one of the sequences set forth in (i) or (ii) or (iv).
 - 7. The method of claim 6 wherein the nucleic acid probe comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - (i) a sequence comprising at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 45, 46, 48, 52, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 and 83;
 - (ii) a sequence that hybridizes under at least low stringency hybridization conditions to at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 45, 46, 48, 52, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 and 83;

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- (iii) a sequence that is at least about 80% identical to a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 45, 46, 48, 52, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 and 83;
- 5 (iv) a sequence that encodes an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 47, 49, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82 and 84; and
- (v) a sequence that is complementary to any one of the sequences set forth in (i) or (ii) or (iii) or (iv).
 - 8. A method of diagnosing an ovarian cancer in a human or animal subject being tested said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with a nucleic acid probe for a time and under conditions sufficient for hybridization to occur and then detecting the hybridization wherein a reduced level of hybridization of the probe for the subject being tested compared to the hybridization obtained for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has an ovarian ovarian cancer, and wherein said nucleic acid probe comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of:
- 20 (i) a sequence comprising at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a nucleic acid set forth in Table 1 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of NM_022117, NM_005460, NM_002387, AI745249 and AI694200;
 - (ii) a sequence that hybridizes under at least low stringency hybridization conditions to at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a nucleic acid set forth in Table 1 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of NM_022117, NM_005460, NM_002387, Al745249 and Al694200;
 - (iii) a sequence that is at least about 80% identical to (i) or (ii);
 - (iv) a sequence that encodes a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid set forth in Table 1 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of NM_022117, NM_005460, NM_002387, Al745249 and Al694200; and
 - (v) a sequence that is complementary to any one of the sequences set forth in (i) or (ii) or (iii) or (iv).
- 9. The method of claim 8 wherein the nucleic acid probe comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

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- a sequence comprising at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 3, and 5;
- (ii) a sequence that hybridizes under at least low stringency hybridization conditions to at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 3, and 5;
- (iii) a sequence that is at least about 80% identical to a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 3, and 5;
- (iv) a sequence that encodes an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 2, 4, and 6; and
- 10 (v) a sequence that is complementary to any one of the sequences set forth in (i) or (ii) or (iii) or (iv).
 - 10. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 9 wherein the ovarian cancer that is diagnosed is an epithelial ovarian cancer.
 - 11. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 9 wherein the ovarian cancer that is diagnosed is selected from the group consisting of serous ovarian cancer, non-invasive ovarian cancer, mixed phenotype ovarian cancer, mucinous ovarian cancer, endometrioid ovarian cancer, clear cell ovarian cancer, papillary serous ovarian cancer, Brenner cell and undifferentiated adenocarcinoma.
 - 12. The method according to claim 11 wherein the ovarian cancer that is diagnosed is selected from the group consisting of serous ovarian cancer, mucinous ovarian cancer, endometrioid ovarian cancer and clear cell ovarian cancer.
 - 13. A method of diagnosing a serous ovarian cancer in a human or animal subject being tested said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with a nucleic acid probe for a time and under conditions sufficient for hybridization to occur and then detecting the hybridization wherein a modified level of hybridization of the probe for the subject being tested compared to the hybridization obtained for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has a serous ovarian cancer, and wherein said nucleic acid probe comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - (i) a sequence comprising at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a nucleic acid set forth in Table 2 or as set forth in Table 1 and having an Accession

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- Number selected from the group consisting of: U62801, D49441, X51630, And AB018305;
- (ii) a sequence that hybridizes under at least low stringency hybridization conditions to at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a nucleic acid set forth in Table 2 or as set forth in Table 1 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of: U62801, D49441; X51630, And AB018305;
- (iii) a sequence that is at least about 80% identical to (i) or (ii);
- (iv) a sequence that encodes a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid set forth in Table 2 or as set forth in Table 1 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of: U62801, D49441, X51630, And AB018305; and
 - (v) a sequence that is complementary to any one of the sequences set forth in (i) or(ii) or (iii) or (iv).
- 14. A method of diagnosing a mucinous ovarian cancer in a human or animal subject being tested said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with a nucleic acid probe for a time and under conditions sufficient for hybridization to occur and then detecting the hybridization wherein an elevated level of hybridization of the probe for the subject being tested compared to the hybridization obtained for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has a mucinous ovarian cancer, and wherein said nucleic acid probe comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - a sequence comprising at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a nucleic acid set forth in Table 1 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of: NM_006149, AA315933, U47732, NM_005588, AW503395, NM_004063, AI073913, AI928445, NM_022454, W40460, AA132961 and AF111856;
 - (ii) a sequence that hybridizes under at least low stringency hybridization conditions to at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a nucleic acid set forth in Table 1 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of: NM_006149, AA315933, U47732, NM_005588, AW503395, NM_004063, AI073913, AI928445, NM_022454, W40460, AA132961 and AF111856;
 - (iii) a sequence that is at least about 80% identical to (i) or (ii);
- (iv) a sequence that encodes a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid set forth in Table 1 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of:
 NM_006149, AA315933, U47732, NM_005588, AW503395, NM_004063, Al073913, Al928445, NM_022454, W40460, AA132961 and AF111856; and

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- (v) a sequence that is complementary to any one of the sequences set forth in (i) or(ii) or (iii) or (iv).
- 15. The method of claim 14 wherein the nucleic acid probe comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - (i) a sequence comprising at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from SEQ ID NO:57 or 59 or 61;
 - (ii) a sequence that hybridizes under at least low stringency hybridization conditions to at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from SEQ ID NO: 57 or 59 or 61;
- 10 (iii) a sequence that is at least about 80% identical to SEQ ID NO: 57 or 59 or 61;
 - (iv) a sequence that encodes the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 58 or 60 or 62; and
 - (v) a sequence that is complementary to any one of the sequences set forth in (i) or(ii) or (iii) or (iv).
 - 16. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 15 comprising performing a PCR reaction.
- 17. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 16 comprising performing a nucleic acid hybridization.
 - 18. A method of detecting an ovarian cancer-associated polypeptide in a biological sample the method comprising contacting the biological sample with an antibody that binds specifically to an ovarian cancer-associated polypeptide in the biological sample, the polypeptide being encoded by a polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-3.
 - 19. A method of diagnosing an ovarian cancer in a human or animal subject being tested said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with an antibody for a time and under conditions sufficient for an antigen-antibody complex to form and then detecting the complex wherein a modified level of the antigen-antibody complex for the subject being tested compared to the amount of the antigen-antibody complex formed for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has an ovarian cancer, and wherein said antibody binds to a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence comprising at least about 10 contiguous amino acid residues of a sequence having at least about 80% identity to a sequence

selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 47, 49, 51, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82 and 84.

20. The method of claim 19 wherein the antibody binds to a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence comprising at least about 10 contiguous amino acid residues of a sequence having at least about 80% identity to a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 2, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 47, 49, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82 and 84.

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- 21. A method of diagnosing an ovarian cancer in a human or animal subject being tested said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with an antibody for a time and under conditions sufficient for an antigen-antibody complex to form and then detecting the complex wherein an enhanced level of the antigen-antibody complex for the subject being tested compared to the amount of the antigen-antibody complex formed for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has an ovarian cancer, and wherein said antibody binds to a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence comprising at least about 10 contiguous amino acid residues of a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid set forth in Table 1 or 2 other than a nucleic acid having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of NM_022117, NM_005460, NM_002387, Al745249 and Al694200.
- 22. The method of claim 21 wherein the antibody binds to a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence comprising at least about 10 contiguous amino acid residues of a sequence having at least about 80% identity to a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 47, 49, 51, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82 and 84.
- 23. A method of diagnosing an ovarian cancer in a human or animal subject being tested said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with an antibody for a time and under conditions sufficient for an antigen-antibody complex to form and then detecting the complex wherein a reduced level of the antigen-antibody complex for the subject being tested compared to the amount of the antigen-antibody complex formed for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has an ovarian cancer, and wherein said antibody binds to a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence comprising at least about 10 contiguous

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amino acid residues of a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid set forth in Table 1 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of NM_022117, NM_005460, NM_002387, AI745249 and AI694200.

- 5 24. The method of claim 23 wherein the antibody binds to a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence comprising at least about 10 contiguous amino acid residues of a sequence having at least about 80% identity to a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 2, 4, and 6.
- The method according to any one of claims 19 to 24 wherein the ovarian cancer that is diagnosed is an epithelial ovarian cancer.
 - 26. The method according to any one of claims 19 to 24 wherein the ovarian cancer that is diagnosed is selected from the group consisting of serous ovarian cancer, non-invasive ovarian cancer, mixed phenotype ovarian cancer, mucinous ovarian cancer, endometrioid ovarian cancer, clear cell ovarian cancer, papillary serous ovarian cancer, Brenner cell and undifferentiated adenocarcinoma.

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- 27. The method according to claim 26 wherein the ovarian cancer that is diagnosed is selected from the group consisting of serous ovarian cancer, mucinous ovarian cancer, endometrioid ovarian cancer and clear cell ovarian cancer.
 - 28. A method of diagnosing a serous ovarian cancer in a human or animal subject being tested said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with an antibody for a time and under conditions sufficient for an antigenantibody complex to form and then detecting the complex wherein a modified level of the antigen-antibody complex for the subject being tested compared to the amount of the antigen-antibody complex formed for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has a serous ovarian cancer, and wherein said antibody binds to a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence comprising at least about 10 contiguous amino acid residues of a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid set forth in Table 2 or as set forth in Table 1 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of: U62801, D49441, X51630, And AB018305.
- 35 29. A method of diagnosing a mucinous ovarian cancer in a human or animal subject being tested said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject

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being tested with an antibody for a time and under conditions sufficient for an antigen-antibody complex to form and then detecting the complex wherein a reduced level of the antigen-antibody complex for the subject being tested compared to the amount of the antigen-antibody complex formed for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has a mucinous ovarian cancer, and wherein said antibody binds to a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence comprising at least about 10 contiguous amino acid residues of a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid set forth in Table 1 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of: NM_006149, AA315933, U47732, NM_005588, AW503395, NM_004063, AI073913, AI928445, NM_022454, W40460, AA132961 and AF111856.

- 30. The method according to claim 29 wherein the antibody binds to a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence comprising at least about 10 contiguous amino acid residues of a sequence having at least about 80% identity to SEQ ID NO: 58 or 60 or 62.
- 31. A method of detecting an ovarian cancer-associated antibody in a biological sample the method comprising contacting the biological sample with a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-3, wherein the polypeptide specifically binds to the ovarian cancer-associated antibody.
- 32. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 31 wherein the biological sample is contacted with a plurality of nucleic acid probes and/or antibodies and/or polypeptides.
- 25 33. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 32 wherein the subject being tested is a patient undergoing a therapeutic regimen to treat ovarian cancer.
 - 34. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 32 wherein the subject being tested is a subject suspected of having ovarian cancer.
 - 35. A method of monitoring the efficacy of a therapeutic treatment of ovarian cancer, the method comprising:
 - (i) providing a biological sample from a patient undergoing the therapeutic treatment; and
 - (ii) determining the level of a ovarian cancer-associated transcript in the biological sample by contacting the biological sample with a polynucleotide

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that selectively hybridizes to a sequence having at least about 80% identity to a sequence as shown in any one of Tables 1-3, thereby monitoring the efficacy of the therapy.

- 5 36. The method according to claim 35 further comprising comparing the level of the ovarian cancer-associated transcript to a level of the ovarian cancer-associated transcript in a biological sample from the patient prior to, or earlier in, the therapeutic treatment.
- 37. A method of monitoring the efficacy of a therapeutic treatment of ovarian cancer, the method comprising :
 - (i) providing a biological sample from a patient undergoing the therapeutic treatment; and
 - (ii) determining the level of a ovarian cancer-associated antibody in the biological sample by contacting the biological sample with a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-3, wherein the polypeptide specifically binds to the ovarian cancer-associated antibody, thereby monitoring the efficacy of the therapy.
- 38. The method of claim 37 further comprising comparing the level of the ovarian cancer-associated antibody to a level of the ovarian cancer-associated antibody in a biological sample from the patient prior to, or earlier in, the therapeutic treatment.
- 39. A method of monitoring the efficacy of a therapeutic treatment of ovarian cancer, the method comprising :
 - (i) providing a biological sample from a patient undergoing the therapeutic treatment; and
 - (ii) determining the level of a ovarian cancer-associated polypeptide in the biological sample by contacting the biological sample with an antibody, wherein the antibody specifically binds to a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-3, thereby monitoring the efficacy of the therapy.

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- 40. The method of claim 39 further comprising comparing the level of the ovarian cancer-associated polypeptide to a level of the ovarian cancer-associated polypeptide in a biological sample from the patient prior to, or earlier in, the therapeutic treatment.
- 5 41. The method according to any one of claims 35 to 40 wherein the ovarian cancer that is diagnosed is an epithelial ovarian cancer.
 - 42. The method according to any one of claims 35 to 41 wherein the ovarian cancer that is diagnosed is selected from the group consisting of serous ovarian cancer, non-invasive ovarian cancer, mixed phenotype ovarian cancer, mucinous ovarian cancer, endometrioid ovarian cancer, clear cell ovarian cancer, papillary serous ovarian cancer, Brenner cell and undifferentiated adenocarcinoma.
- 43. The method according to claim 42 wherein the ovarian cancer that is diagnosed is selected from the group consisting of serous ovarian cancer, mucinous ovarian cancer, endometrioid ovarian cancer and clear cell ovarian cancer.
 - 44. A method of determining the likelihood of survival of a subject suffering from an ovarian cancer, said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with a nucleic acid probe for a time and under conditions sufficient for hybridization to occur and then detecting the hybridization wherein an elevated level of hybridization of the probe for the subject being tested compared to the hybridization obtained for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has a poor probability of survival, and wherein said nucleic acid probe comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - (i) a sequence comprising at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a nucleic acid set forth in Table 1 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of: NM_003014, AA046217, NM_015902, T83882, AB040888, AA628980, Al623351, AW614420, AA243499, AF251237, Al970797, AF145713, X78565, T97307, BE243845, AW068302, AL133561, BE313555, X07820, Al973016, AF084545, U41518, Z11894, AW138190, BE086548, W47196, Al796870, X02761, AW968613, AW972565, AF045229, AW953853, U52426, F06700, Al798863, H52761, BE546947, AU076643, U20536, AA581602, AJ245210, X65965, Al806770, BE386490, AW581992, U77534, AL034417, L10343, AW518944, W28729, Al640160, U11862, AW295980, X59135, BE466173, Al354722, M90464, AA829286, Al333771, BE465867, NM_014992,

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(ii)

BE616902, AA430373, R27430, BE387335, AW264102, AW952323, AA088177, BE614567, AL079658, NM_002776, BE261944, NM_006379, Al002238, X81789, NM_002122, AB001914, AA311919, Al381750, AA292998, BE439580, Al677897, N72403, BE003054, AL035588, Al080491, AW770994, H24177, AF146761, NM_001955, Al680737, Al752666, AA505445, BE246649, and NM_003955;

- a sequence that hybridizes under at least low stringency hybridization conditions to at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a nucleic acid set forth in Table 1 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of: NM_003014, AA046217, NM_015902, T83882, AB040888, AA628980, Al623351, AW614420, AA243499, AF251237, AI970797, AF145713, X78565, T97307, BE243845, AW068302, AL133561, BE313555, X07820, Al973016, AF084545, U41518, Z11894, AW138190, BE086548, W47196, Al796870, X02761, AW968613, AW972565, AF045229, AW953853, U52426, F06700, Al798863, H52761, BE546947, AU076643, U20536, AA581602, AJ245210, X65965, Al806770, BE386490, AW581992, U77534, AL034417, L10343, AW518944. W28729, Al640160, U11862, AW295980, X59135, BE466173, Al354722, M90464, AA829286, AI333771, BE465867, NM_014992, BE616902, AA430373, R27430, BE387335, AW264102, AW952323, AA088177, BE614567, AL079658, NM_002776, BE261944, NM_006379, Al002238, X81789, NM_002122, AB001914, AA311919, Al381750, AA292998, BE439580, Al677897, N72403, BE003054, AL035588, Al080491, AW770994, H24177, AF146761, NM_001955, Al680737, Al752666, AA505445, BE246649, and NM_003955;
- (iii) a sequence that is at least about 80% identical to (i) or (ii);
- a sequence that encodes a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid set forth in (iv) Table 1 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of: 25 NM_003014, AA046217, NM_015902, T83882, AB040888, AA628980, Al623351, AW614420, AA243499, AF251237, AI970797, AF145713, X78565, T97307, BE243845, AW068302, AL133561, BE313555, X07820, Al973016, AF084545, U41518, Z11894, AW138190, BE086548, W47196, AI796870, X02761, AW968613, AW972565, AF045229, AW953853, U52426, F06700, Al798863, 30 H52761, BE546947, AU076643, U20536, AA581602, AJ245210, X65965, Al806770, BE386490, AW581992, U77534, AL034417, L10343, AW518944, W28729, Al640160, U11862, AW295980, X59135, BE466173, Al354722, M90464, AA829286, AI333771, BE465867, NM_014992, BE616902, AA430373, R27430, BE387335, AW264102, AW952323, AA088177, BE614567, AL079658, 35 NM_002776, BE261944, NM_006379, Al002238, X81789, NM_002122,

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AB001914, AA311919, Al381750, AA292998, BE439580, Al677897, N72403, BE003054, AL035588, Al080491, AW770994, H24177, AF146761, NM_001955, Al680737, Al752666, AA505445, BE246649, and NM_003955; and

- (v) a sequence that is complementary to any one of the sequences set forth in (i) or (ii) or (iii) or (iv).
- 45. The method of claim 44 wherein the nucleic acid probe comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of:
- (i) a sequence comprising at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, and 73;
- (ii) a sequence that hybridizes under at least low stringency hybridization conditions to at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 and 83;
- (iii) a sequence that is at least about 80% identical to a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 and 83;
- (iv) a sequence that encodes an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82 and 84; and
- (v) a sequence that is complementary to (i) or (ii) or (iii) or (iv).
- 20 46. A method of determining the likelihood of survival of a subject suffering from an ovarian cancer, said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with an antibody for a time and under conditions sufficient for an antigenantibody complex to form and then detecting the complex wherein an enhanced level of the antigen-antibody complex for the subject being tested compared to the amount of the 25 antigen-antibody complex formed for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has has a poor probability of survival, and wherein said antibody binds to a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence comprising at least about 10 contiguous amino acid residues of a sequence encoded by a nucleic acid set forth in Table 1 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of: NM 003014, AA046217, NM 015902, T83882, AB040888, AA628980, Al623351, 30 AW614420, AA243499, AF251237, AI970797, AF145713, X78565, T97307, BE243845, AW068302, AL133561, BE313555, X07820, Al973016, AF084545, U41518, Z11894, AW138190, BE086548, W47196, Al796870, X02761, AW968613, AW972565, AF045229, AW953853, U52426, F06700, AI798863, H52761, BE546947, AU076643, 35 U20536, AA581602, AJ245210, X65965, Al806770, BE386490, AW581992, U77534, AL034417, L10343, AW518944, W28729, Al640160, U11862, AW295980, X59135,

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BE466173, Al354722, M90464, AA829286, Al333771, BE465867, NM_014992, BE616902, AA430373, R27430, BE387335, AW264102, AW952323, AA088177, BE614567, AL079658, NM_002776, BE261944, NM_006379, Al002238, X81789, NM_002122, AB001914, AA311919, Al381750, AA292998, BE439580, Al677897, N72403, BE003054, AL035588, Al080491, AW770994, H24177, AF146761, NM 001955, Al680737, Al752666, AA505445, BE246649, and NM 003955.

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- 47. The method of claim 46 wherein the antibody binds to a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence comprising at least about 10 contiguous amino acid residues of a sequence having at least about 80% identity to a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82 and 84.
- 48. A method of determining the likelihood of survival of a subject suffering from a serous ovarian cancer, said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with a nucleic acid probe for a time and under conditions sufficient for hybridization to occur and then detecting the hybridization wherein an elevated level of hybridization of the probe for the subject being tested compared to the hybridization obtained for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has a poor probability of survival, and wherein said nucleic acid probe comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of:
- (i) a sequence comprising at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a nucleic acid comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 71 or 73;
- (ii) a sequence that hybridizes under at least low stringency hybridization conditions to at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a nucleic acid comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 71 or 73;
- (iii) a sequence that is at least about 80% identical to (i) or (ii) and encoding an sFRP protein or a SOCS3 protein;
- (iv) a sequence that encodes a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 72 or 74; and
- 30 (v) a sequence that is complementary to any one of the sequences set forth in (i) or (ii) or (iv).
 - 49. A method of determining the likelihood of survival of a subject suffering from a serous ovarian cancer, said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with an antibody for a time and under conditions sufficient for an antigen-antibody complex to form and then detecting the complex wherein an enhanced

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level of the antigen-antibody complex for the subject being tested compared to the amount of the antigen-antibody complex formed for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has a poor probability of survival, and wherein said antibody binds to an sFRP polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 72 or a SOCS3 polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 74.

- 50. A method of determining the likelihood of survival of a subject suffering from a serous ovarian cancer, said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with at least two antibodies for a time and under conditions sufficient for antigen-antibody complexes to form and then detecting the complexes wherein an enhanced level of the antigen-antibody complexes for the subject being tested compared to the amount of the antigen-antibody complexes formed for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has a poor probability of survival, and wherein one antibody binds to an sFRP polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 72 and wherein one antibody binds to a SOCS3 polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 74.
- 51. The method according to any one of claims 44 to 47 wherein the ovarian cancer is an epithelial ovarian cancer.
 - 52. The method according to any one of claims 44 to 47 wherein the ovarian cancer is selected from the group consisting of serous ovarian cancer, non-invasive ovarian cancer, mixed phenotype ovarian cancer, mucinous ovarian cancer, endometrioid ovarian cancer, clear cell ovarian cancer, papillary serous ovarian cancer, Brenner cell and undifferentiated adenocarcinoma.
 - 53. The method according to claim 52 wherein the ovarian cancer is selected from the group consisting of serous ovarian cancer, mucinous ovarian cancer, endometrioid ovarian cancer and clear cell ovarian cancer.
 - 54. A method of determining the likelihood that a subject will suffer from a recurrence of an ovarian cancer, said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with a nucleic acid probe for a time and under conditions sufficient for hybridization to occur and then detecting the hybridization wherein an elevated level of hybridization of the probe for the subject being tested compared to the hybridization

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obtained for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has a high probability of recurrence, and wherein said nucleic acid probe comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (i) a sequence comprising at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a nucleic acid set forth in Table 1 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of: M86849, AW963419, BE298665, AK000637, BE077546, T97307, R24601, BE090176, AA393907, W28729, BE313754, AW673081, AA356694. L08239, BE397649, NM 012317, NM_000947, AJ250562, AL040183, BE207573, BE564162, BE439580, AW067800, AA569756, AW138190, AF126245, L10343. NM_002514, Al863735, NM 005397, W26391, H15474, U51166, AA243499. AW408807, Al738719, AB040888, BE313077, Al677897, C14898, Al821730. AF007393, H65423, N46243, AA095971, U20350, NM 005756, D19589. AW957446, AW294647, BE159718, AI888490, AA022569, BE147740, AI798863. BE464341, AL080235, Al557212, X75208, AA628980, BE242587, NM 005512. AW953853, AU076611, AW968613, AL353944, BE614149, AA292998, H12912, AA188763, AK000596, AI970797, AW519204, Z42387, AF145713, AA972412, AK001564, AW959861, BE313555, W25005, Al193356, AF111106, Al130740, AA985190, BE221880, AF084545, R26584, AW247380, AA364261, U25849, AF262992, AW342140, AL133572, Al497778, Al745379, U51712, AW375974, AF251237, NM_000636, AA130986, AA216363, AA628980, AA811657, AA897108, AB040888, AF212225, Al089575, Al282028, Al368826, Al718702, Al827248, AK002039, AL109791, AW090198, AW296454. AW445034. AW452948, AW470411, AW885727, AW970859, AW979189, BE165866, BE175582, BE242587, BE271927, BE439580, BE464016, D63216, F34856, M83822, N33937, N49068, N51357, N80486, NM_000954, NM_005756, NM_016652, R26584, R31178, W05391, W25005, W45393, W68815, X65965. X76732 and Z45051,
- (ii) a sequence that hybridizes under at least low stringency hybridization conditions to at least about 20 contiguous nucleotides from a nucleic acid set forth in Table 1
 30 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of: M86849, AW963419, BE298665, AK000637, BE077546, T97307, R24601, BE090176, AA393907, W28729, BE313754, AW673081, AA356694, L08239, BE397649, NM_012317, NM_000947, AJ250562, AL040183, BE207573, BE564162, BE439580, AW067800, AA569756, AW138190, AF126245, L10343, NM_002514, Al863735, NM_005397, W26391, H15474, U51166, AA243499, AW408807, Al738719, AB040888, BE313077, Al677897, C14898, Al821730, AF007393,

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H65423, N46243, AA095971, U20350, NM_005756, D19589, AW957446, AW294647, BE159718, Al888490, AA022569, BE147740, Al798863, BE464341. AL080235, Al557212, X75208, AA628980, BE242587, NM_005512, AW953853, AU076611, AW968613, AL353944, BE614149, AA292998, H12912, AA188763. AK000596, AI970797, AW519204, Z42387, AF145713, AA972412, AK001564, AW959861, BE313555, W25005, AI193356, AF111106, AI130740, AA985190, BE221880, AF084545, R26584, AW247380, AA364261, U25849, AF262992, AW342140, AL133572, Al497778, Al745379, U51712, AW375974, AF251237, NM_000636, AA130986, AA216363, AA628980, AA811657, AA897108. AB040888, AF212225, Al089575, Al282028, Al368826, Al718702, Al827248, AK002039, AL109791, AW090198, AW296454, AW445034, AW452948, AW470411, AW885727, AW970859, AW979189, BE165866, BE175582, BE242587, BE271927, BE439580, BE464016, D63216, F34856, M83822, N33937, N49068, N51357, N80486, NM 000954, NM_005756, NM_016652, R26584, R31178, W05391, W25005, W45393, W68815, X65965, X76732 and Z45051;

(iii) a sequence that is at least about 80% identical to (i) or (ii);

a sequence that encodes a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid set forth in (iv) Table 1 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting 20 of:M86849, AW963419, BE298665, AK000637, BE077546, T97307, R24601, BE090176, AA393907, W28729, BE313754, AW673081, AA356694, L08239, BE397649, NM 012317, NM 000947, AJ250562, AL040183, BE207573, BE564162, BE439580, AW067800, AA569756, AW138190, AF126245, L10343, NM 002514, Al863735, NM 005397, W26391, H15474, U51166, AA243499, AW408807, AI738719, AB040888, BE313077, AI677897, C14898, AI821730, 25 AF007393, H65423, N46243, AA095971, U20350, NM_005756, D19589, AW957446, AW294647, BE159718, AI888490, AA022569, BE147740, AI798863, BE464341, AL080235, Al557212, X75208, AA628980, BE242587, NM_005512, AW953853, AU076611, AW968613, AL353944, BE614149, AA292998, H12912, AA188763, AK000596, AI970797, AW519204, Z42387, AF145713, AA972412, 30 AK001564, AW959861, BE313555, W25005, Al193356, AF111106, Al130740, AA985190, BE221880, AF084545, R26584, AW247380, AA364261, U25849, AF262992, AW342140, AL133572, Al497778, Al745379, U51712, AW375974, NM_000636, AA130986, AA216363, AA628980, AA811657, AF251237, AA897108, AB040888, AF212225, Al089575, Al282028, Al368826, Al718702, 35 AK002039, AL109791, AW090198, AW296454, AW445034. Al827248.

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AW452948, AW470411, AW885727, AW970859, AW979189, BE165866, BE175582, BE242587, BE271927, BE439580, BE464016, D63216, F34856, M83822, N33937, N49068, N51357, N80486, NM_000954, NM_005756, NM_016652, R26584, R31178, W05391, W25005, W45393, W68815, X65965, X76732 and Z45051; and

- (v) a sequence that is complementary to any one of the sequences set forth in (i) or(ii) or (iii) or (iv).
- 55. The method of claim 54 determining the likelihood that a subject will suffer from a recurrence of an ovarian cancer, said method comprising contacting a biological sample from said subject being tested with an antibody for a time and under conditions sufficient for an antigen-antibody complex to form and then detecting the complex wherein an enhanced level of the antigen-antibody complex for the subject being tested compared to the amount of the antigen-antibody complex formed for a control subject not having ovarian cancer indicates that the subject being tested has a high probability of recurrence, and wherein said antibody binds to a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence comprising at least about 10 contiguous amino acid residues of a sequence encoded by a nucleic acid set forth in Table 1 and having an Accession Number selected from the group consisting of: M86849, AW963419, BE298665, AK000637, BE077546, T97307, R24601, BE090176, AA393907, W28729, BE313754, AW673081, AA356694. L08239, BE397649, NM_012317, NM_000947, AJ250562, AL040183, BE207573, BE564162, BE439580, AW067800, AA569756, AW138190, AF126245, L10343. NM_002514, Al863735, NM_005397, W26391, H15474, U51166, AA243499. Al738719, AB040888, BE313077, Al677897, C14898, Al821730, AF007393, H65423, N46243, AA095971, U20350, NM 005756, D19589, AW957446, AW294647, BE159718, Al888490, AA022569, BE147740, Al798863, BE464341, AL080235, Al557212, X75208, AA628980, BE242587, NM_005512, AW953853, AU076611, AW968613, AL353944, BE614149, AA292998, H12912, AA188763, AK000596, Al970797, AW519204, Z42387, AF145713, AA972412, AK001564, AW959861, BE313555. W25005, Al193356, AF111106, Al130740, AA985190, BE221880, AF084545, R26584, AW247380, AA364261, U25849, AF262992, AW342140, AL133572, Al497778, Al745379, U51712, AW375974, AF251237, NM_000636, AA130986, AA216363, AA628980, AA811657, AA897108, AB040888, AF212225, Al089575, Al282028, Al368826, Al718702, Al827248, AK002039, AL109791, AW090198, AW296454, AW445034, AW452948, AW470411, AW885727, AW970859, AW979189, BE165866, BE175582, BE242587, BE271927, BE439580,

BE464016, D63216, F34856, M83822, N33937, N49068, N51357, N80486, NM_000954, NM_005756, NM_016652, R26584, R31178, W05391, W25005, W45393, W68815, X65965, X76732 and Z45051.

- 5 56. The method according to claim 54 or 55 wherein the ovarian cancer is an epithelial ovarian cancer.
 - 57. The method according to any one of claims 54 to 56 wherein the ovarian cancer is selected from the group consisting of serous ovarian cancer, non-invasive ovarian cancer, mixed phenotype ovarian cancer, mucinous ovarian cancer, endometrioid ovarian cancer, clear cell ovarian cancer, papillary serous ovarian cancer, Brenner cell and undifferentiated adenocarcinoma.

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- 58. The method according to claim 57 wherein the ovarian cancer is selected from the group consisting of serous ovarian cancer, mucinous ovarian cancer, endometrioid ovarian cancer and clear cell ovarian cancer.
 - 59. The method according to any one of claims 35 to 58 wherein the biological sample is contacted with a plurality of nucleic acid probes and/or antibodies and/or polypeptides.

60. A method for identifying a compound that modulates an ovarian cancerassociated polypeptide, the method comprising:

- (i) contacting the compound with a ovarian cancer-associated polypeptide, the polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-3; and
- (ii) determining the functional effect of the compound upon the polypeptide.
- 61. A method for determining a candidate compound for the treatment of ovarian cancer comprising:
 - (i) administering a test compound to a mammal having ovarian cancer or a cell isolated therefrom;
 - (ii) comparing the level of gene expression of a polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as shown in Tables 1-3 in a treated cell or mammal with the level of gene expression of the polynucleotide in a control cell or mammal, wherein a test compound that

modulates the level of expression of the polynucleotide is a candidate for the treatment of ovarian cancer.

- 62. An assay device for use in the diagnosis or prognosis of ovarian cancer, said device comprising a plurality of polynucleotides immobilized to a solid phase, wherein each of said polnucleotides consists of a gene as listed in any one of Tables 1-3.
 - 63. The device of claim 62 consisting of a substantially planar chip.
- 10 64. An assay device for use in the diagnosis or prognosis of ovarian cancer, said device comprising a plurality of different antibodies immobilized to a solid phase, wherein each of said antibodies binds to a polypeptide listed in Tables 1-3.
 - 65. The device of claim 64 consisting of a substantially planar chip.

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- 66. Use of a polynucleotide as set forth in any one of Tables 1-3 in the diagnosis or prognosis of ovarian cancer or for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of ovarian cancer.
- 20 67. Use of a vector comprising a polynucleotide as set forth in any one of Tables 1-3 in the diagnosis or prognosis of ovarian cancer or for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of ovarian cancer.
- 68. Use of an isolated polypeptide as set forth in any one of Tables 1-3 in the diagnosis or prognosis of ovarian cancer or for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of ovarian cancer.
 - 69. Use of an antibody that binds to an isolated polypeptide as set forth in any one of Tables 1-3 in the diagnosis or prognosis of ovarian cancer or for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of ovarian cancer.
 - 70. A method of diagnosing an ovarian cancer in a human or animal subject being tested said method comprising determining aberrant methylation in a promoter sequence that regulates expression of a tumor suppressor gene in a biological sample from said subject compared to the methylation of the promoter in nucleic acid obtained for a control

subject not having ovarian cancer wherein said aberrant methylation indicates that the subject being tested has an ovarian ovarian cancer.

- 71. The method of claim 70 wherein hypermethylation of the promoter sequence is determined.
 - 72. The method of claim 70 or 71 wherein the methylation is determined in the promoter region that regulates expression of an MCC gene comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of:
- 10 (i) the nucleotide sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO: 3;
 - (ii) a sequence that hybridizes under at least low stringency hybridization conditions to the nucleotide sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO: 3;
 - (iii) a sequence that is at least about 80% identical to (i) or (ii);
 - (iv) a sequence that encodes a polypeptide encoded by a nucleotide sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO: 3; and
 - (v) a sequence that is complementary to any one of the sequences set forth in (i) or (ii) or (iii) or (iv).
- 73. The method according to any one of claims 70 to 72 wherein the ovarian cancer that is diagnosed is an epithelial ovarian cancer.

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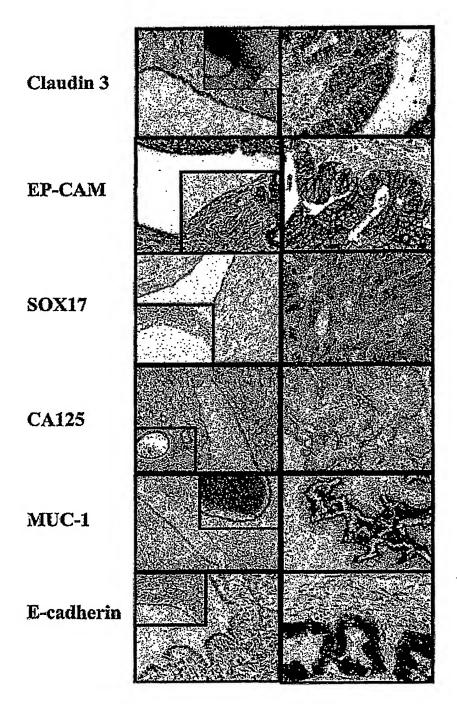


FIGURE 1

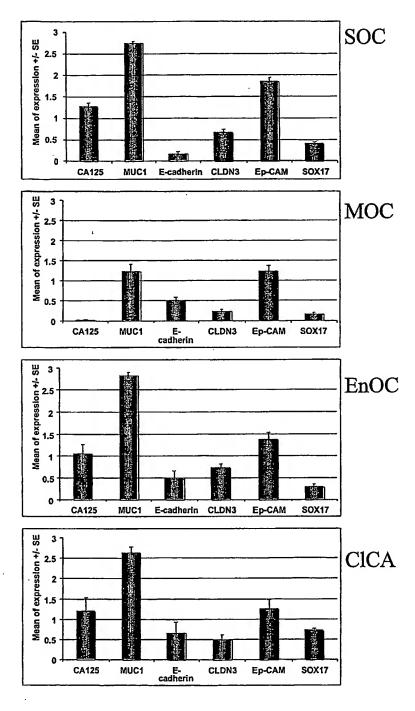


FIGURE 2

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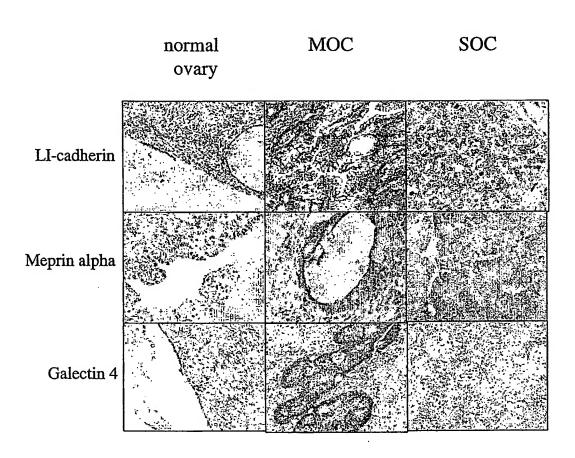


FIGURE 3

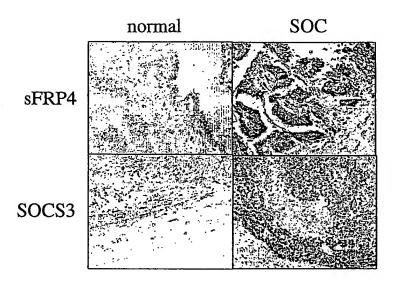


FIGURE 4a

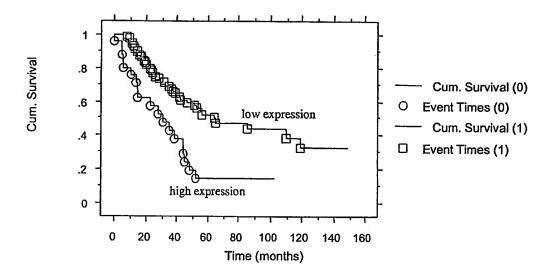


FIGURE 4b

SEQUENCE LISTING

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•		-	٠.				•		Met	Glı	ı Ala	a Pro	5 Gl	1 Ту	Leu	
		gat Asp 10														162
		aag Lys														210
		aga Arg														258
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Ser Ser Gln Gly Pro Glu Glu Arg Ser Glu Tyr Leu Lys Lys Val Lys 305 310 315 320

Ser Ile Leu Asn Ile Val Lys Glu Gly Gln Ile Ser Leu Leu Pro His 325 330 335

Leu Ala Ala Asp Asn Leu Asp Lys Ile His Asp Glu Asn Gly Asn Asn 340 345 350

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Ser Leu Asp Glu Val Asp Gln Asp Gly Asn Ser Ala Val His Val Ala 450 455 460

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Glu Gly Ile Gln Val Leu Gly Ser Leu Ser Ala Ser Ser Arg Ala Arg 595 600 605

Pro Lys Ala Lys Asp Glu Asp Ser Asp Lys Ile Leu Arg Gln Leu Leu 610 615 620

Gly Lys Glu Ile Ser Glu Asn Val Cys Thr Gln Glu Lys Leu Ser Leu 625 630 635 · 640

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Ile Lys Lys His Thr Leu Ala Ser Gly Gly Arg Arg Phe Pro Phe Ser 725 730 735

Ile Lys Ala Ser Lys Ser Leu Asp Gly His Ser Pro Ser Pro Thr Ser 740 . 745 . 750

Glu Ser Ser Glu Pro Asp Leu Glu Ser Gln Tyr Pro Gly Ser Gly Ser 755 760 765

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770 780

Ser Thr Ala Ala Gln Lys Val Ala Thr Ser Pro Lys Ser Ala Leu Lys 785 790 795 800

Ser Pro Ser Ser Lys Arg Arg Thr Ser Gln Asn Leu Lys Leu Arg Val 805 810 815

Thr Phe Glu Glu Pro Val Val Gln Met Glu Gln Pro Ser Leu Glu Leu 820 825 830

Asn Gly Glu Lys Asp Lys Asp Lys Gly Arg Thr Leu Gln Arg Thr Ser 835 840 845

Thr Ser Asn Glu Ser Gly Asp Gln Leu Lys Arg Pro Phe Gly Ala Phe 850 855 860

Arg Ser Ile Met Glu Thr Leu Ser Gly Asn Gln Asn Asn Asn Asn Asn 865 870 875 880

Tyr Gln Ala Ala Asn Gln Leu Lys Thr Ser Thr Leu Pro Leu Thr Ser 885 890 895

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Arg Glu His Glu Asp Val Gln Glu Arg Thr Thr Leu Arg Tyr Glu Glu 65 70 75 80

Arg Ile Thr Glu Leu His Ser Val Ile Ala Glu Leu Asn Lys Lys Ile 85 90 95

Asp Arg Leu Gln Gly Thr Thr Ile Arg Glu Glu Asp Glu Tyr Ser Glu 100 105 110

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Arg Ser Met Asp Gln Asp Gln Thr Ser Val Ser Ile Pro Glu Asn Gln 130 135 140

Ser Thr Met Val Thr Ala Asp Met Asp Asn Cys Ser Asp Leu Asn Ser 145 150 155 160

Glu Leu Gln Arg Val Leu Thr Gly Leu Glu Asn Val Val Cys Gly Arg 165 170 175

Lys Lys Ser Ser Cys Ser Leu Ser Val Ala Glu Val Asp Arg His Ile 180 185 190

Glu Gln Leu Thr Thr Ala Ser Glu His Cys Asp Leu Ala Ile Lys Thr 195 200 205

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Ala Val Ala Gly Cys Ser Val Gln Pro Trp Glu Ser Leu Ser Ser Asn 530 535

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Phe Thr Lys Glu Asp Glu Gln Arg Leu Lys Asp Tyr Ile Gln Gln Leu 565 570 575

Lys Asn Asp Arg Ala Ala Val Lys Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Leu Glu Ser 580 585 590

Ile His Ile Asp Pro Leu Ser Tyr Asp Val Lys Pro Arg Gly Asp Ser 595 600 605

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Glu Gln Lys Glu Gln Arg Met Arg Ser Leu Ser Ser Thr Ser Ser Gly 675 680 685

Ser Lys Asp Lys Pro Gly Lys Glu Cys Ala Asp Ala Ala Ser Pro Ala 690 695 700

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Ala Glu Phe Thr Asn Ala Ile Arg Arg Glu Lys Lys Leu Lys Ala Arg
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Val Gln Glu Leu Val Ser Ala Leu Glu Arg Leu Thr Lys Ser Ser Glu 740 745 750

Ile Arg His Gln Gln Ser Ala Glu Phe Val Asn Asp Leu Lys Arg Ala 755 760 765

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Asn Ser Asn Leu Val Ala Ala Tyr Glu Lys Ala Lys Lys His Gln 775 780 Asn Lys Leu Lys Lys Leu Glu Ser Gln Met Met Ala Met Val Glu Arg 790 . 795 His Glu Thr Gln Val Arg Met Leu Lys Gln Arg Ile Ala Leu Leu Glu 810 Glu Glu Asn Ser Arg Pro His Thr Asn Glu Thr Ser Leu 820 825 <210> 5 <211> 2830 <212> DNA <213> NM 022117 SE20-4 <220> <221> CDS <222> (130)..(2208) <223> <400> 5 aatteggeac gaggagaget ggttgegtga gteteeteag etetgettae eggtgegaet 60 agcggcagcg acgcggctaa aagcgaaggg gcgagtgcga gtcccctgag ctgtacgaac 120 geggtegee atg gae ege eea gat gag ggg eet eeg gee aag ace ege ege 171 Met Asp Arg Pro Asp Glu Gly Pro Pro Ala Lys Thr Arg Arg 1 10 ctg agc agc tcc gag tct cca cag cgc gac ccg ccc ccg ccg ccg 219 Leu Ser Ser Ser Glu Ser Pro Gln Arg Asp Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro 20 25 267 Pro Pro Pro Leu Leu Arg Leu Pro Leu Pro Pro Pro Gln Gln Arg Pro 40 agg ctc cag gag gaa acg gag gcg gca cag gtg ctg gcc gat atg agg 315 Arg Leu Gln Glu Glu Thr Glu Ala Ala Gln Val Leu Ala Asp Met Arg 55 ggg gtg gga ctg ggc ccc gcg ctg ccc ccg ccg cct ccc tat gtc att 363 Gly Val Gly Leu Gly Pro Ala Leu Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Tyr Val Ile 70 ctc gag gag ggg ggg atc cgc gca tac ttc acg ctc ggt gct gag tgt 411 Leu Glu Glu Gly Gly Ile Arg Ala Tyr Phe Thr Leu Gly Ala Glu Cys 80 85 ccc ggc tgg gat tct acc atc gag tcg ggg tat ggg gag gcg ccc ccg

Pro Gly Trp Asp Ser Thr Ile Glu Ser Gly Tyr Gly Glu Ala Pro Pro

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							cag Gln							555
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							cga Arg							891
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Trp Asp Ser Thr Ile Glu Ser Gly Tyr Gly Glu Ala Pro Pro Thr 100 105 110

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Glu Asp Glu Arg Glu Ser Met Arg Ser Ser Arg Arg Arg Arg Arg 180 185 190

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Ala Glu Arg Met Glu Ser Ile Leu Gln Ala Leu Glu Asp Ile Gln Leu 210 215 220

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Arg Tyr Leu Thr Asn Leu Gln Val Gln Asp Leu Arg His Ile Ser Met 290 295 300

Gly Tyr Lys Met Lys Leu Tyr Phe Gln Thr Asn Pro Tyr Phe Thr Asn 305 310 315 320

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Arg Arg His Gly Asn Gln Asp Ala Ser His Ser Phe Phe Ser Trp Phe

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Asp Asn Asn Glu Asn Pro Glu Asp Asn Asn Lys Asn Thr Asp Asp Asn 515 520 525

Glu Glu Asn Pro Asn Asn Asn Glu Asn Thr Tyr Gly Asn Asn Phe Phe 530 535 540

Lys Gly Gly Phe Trp Gly Ser His Gly Asn Asn Gln Asp Ser Ser Asp 545 550 550 560

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22

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Thr Gly Gly Lys Glu Gly Ile Leu Phe Val Thr Tyr Pro Asp Gly Arg 195 200 205

Pro Thr Gly Asp Ala Phe Val Leu Phe Ala Cys Glu Glu Tyr Ala Gln 210 215 220

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32 -

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105

444

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Asp Cys Ile Ser Asp Glu Leu Pro Leu Gly Trp Glu Glu Ala Tyr Asp 50 55 60

Pro Gln Val Gly Asp Tyr Phe Ile Asp His Asn Thr Lys Thr Thr Gln 65 70 75 80

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Leu Tyr Tyr Asp Pro Phe Glu Gln Leu Asp Ser Glu Leu Gln Ser Lys 465 470 475 480

Val Glu Phe Leu Leu Glu Gly Ala Thr Gly Phe Arg Pro Ser Gly 485 490 495

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Glu Gly Gly Arg Leu Gln Ala Leu Arg Ser Leu Ser Gly Thr Pro 515 520 525

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Cys Glu Leu Ser Leu Gly Asn Ser Ala Gln Glu Arg Tyr Arg Leu Glu 580 585 590

Glu Pro Gly Thr Glu Gly Lys Gln Leu Gly Gln Ala Val Asn Thr Ala 595 600 605

Gln Gly Cys Gly Leu Lys Val Ala Cys Val Ser Ala Ala Val Ser Asp 610 615 620

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WO 2004/022778

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Ile Ser Val Leu Lys Glu Leu Lys Glu Gln Leu Glu Gln Ala Lys 1010 1015 1020

Ser His Gly Glu Lys Glu Leu Pro Gln Trp Leu Arg Glu Asp Glu 1025 1030 1035

Arg Phe Arg Leu Leu Arg Met Leu Glu Lys Arg Gln Met Asp 1040 1045 1050

Arg Ala Glu His Lys Gly Glu Leu Gln Thr Asp Lys Met Met Arg 1055 1060 1065

Ala Ala Lys Asp Val His Arg Leu Arg Gly Gln Ser Cys Lys 1070 1075 1080

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125 130 135	

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Asp Gly Leu Gly Leu Gln Phe Pro Glu Gln Gly Phe Pro Ala Gly Pro 180 185 190

Pro Leu Leu Pro Pro His Met Gly Gly His Tyr Arg Asp Cys Gln Ser 195 200 205

Leu Gly Ala Pro Pro Leu Asp Gly Tyr Pro Leu Pro Thr Pro Asp Thr 210 215 220

Ser Pro Leu Asp Gly Val Asp Pro Asp Pro Ala Phe Phe Ala Ala Pro 225 230 235 240

Met Pro Gly Asp Cys Pro Ala Ala Gly Thr Tyr Ser Tyr Ala Gln Val 245 250 255

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Arg Leu Gly Pro Glu Pro Ala Gly Pro Ser Ile Pro Gly Leu Leu Ala 275 280 285

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280

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Lys Met Tyr Asp Ser Val Leu Ala Leu Ser Ala Ala Leu Gln Ala Thr 65 70 75 80

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Gly Gly Asn Pro Val Cys Val Arg Pro Thr Pro Lys Trp Gln Lys Gly 50 55 60

Ile Gly Glu Phe Phe Arg Leu Ser Pro Lys Asp Ser Glu Lys Glu Asn 65 70 75 80

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Gl	y Vai	L Cy: 35	s Pro	o Pro	. Lys	ı Lys	3 Sei 40	r Ala	a Gli	n Cy:	s Le	u Ar	Ty:	r Ly:	s Lys		
Pre	o G1 1	u Cy:	s Glı	n Se:	r Ası	o Tri	Gl:	n Cy	s Pr	o Gl	y Ly	s Ly	s Ar	g Cy	s Cys		

546

Pro Asp Thr Cys Gly Ile Lys Cys Leu Asp Pro Val Asp Thr Pro Asn 70 Pro Thr Arg Arg Lys Pro Gly Lys Cys Pro Val Thr Tyr Gly Gln Cys 85 Leu Met Leu Asn Pro Pro Asn Phe Cys Glu Met Asp Gly Gln Cys Lys 105 . 100 Arg Asp Leu Lys Cys Cys Met Gly Met Cys Gly Lys Ser Cys Val Ser . 125 120 115 Pro Val Lys Ala 130 <210> 27 <211> 3970 <212> DNA <213> NM_013994 DDR1 <220> <221> CDS (337) . . (3093) <222> <223> <400> 27 ggcttaggaa gtattaactg atctctgccc tagttctcat gtgttaaata tggatagtaa 60 tagtatctac cttatgaagt gactgtgaag ataaaattat ggaftctgtt taagggttta 120 ggccagtgtc tggcacaggg gaagcattct aaaaatatag ctgatgctgt taaacaatga 180 ctgttgttgt tgttttactg ttattatccc caaagcggcc cattetgtct gttgctgtca 240 getatgaete agteecetga ttaacttaeg caccacceat tttateeeet geagagatge 300 354 tgcccccacc cccttaggcc cgagggatca ggagct atg gga cca gag gcc ctg Met Gly Pro Glu Ala Leu 402 tca tct tta ctg ctg ctc ttg gtg gca agt gga gat gct gac atg Ser Ser Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Val Ala Ser Gly Asp Ala Asp Met 450 aag gga cat ttt gat cct gcc aag tgc cgc tat gcc ctg ggc atg cag Lys Gly His Phe Asp Pro Ala Lys Cys Arg Tyr Ala Leu Gly Met Gln 30

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Asp Arg Thr Ile Pro Asp Ser Asp Ile Ser Ala Ser Ser Ser Trp Ser

gat tee act gee gee ege cac age agg ttg gag age agt gae ggg gat

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Asn Met His Thr Leu Gly Ala Arg Leu Pro Gly Gly Val Glu Cys Arg

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550

545

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Val	Tyr	Asp 65	Glu	Asp	Val	Gly	Ile 70	Asn	Tyr	Arg	Glu	Val .75	Thr	Phe	Val		
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aac Asn 95	aaa Lys	caa Gln	agg Arg	gac Asp	cca Pro 100	aaa Lys	atg Met	tct Ser	tgt Cys	att Ile 105	aga Arg	gtc Val	aca Thr	att Ile	gat Asp 110		456
ccg Pro	gaa Glu	aac Asn	aat Asn	tta Leu 115	att Ile	agt Ser	ata Ile	tgg Trp	aat Asn 120	aat Asn	gga Gly	aaa Lys	ggt Gly	att Ile 125	cct Pro	,	504
gtt Val	gtt Val	gaa Glu	cac His 130	aaa Lys	gtt Val	gaa Glu	r F P S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	atg Met 135	tat Tyr	gtc Val	cca Pro	gct Ala	ctc Leu 140	ata Ile	ttt Phe		552
gga Gly	cag Gln	ctc Leu 145	cta Leu	act Thr	tct Ser	agt Ser	aac Asn 150	tat Tyr	gat Asp	gat Asp	gat Asp	gaa Glu 155	aag Lys	aaa Lys	gtg Val		600
aca Thr	ggt Gly 160	ggt Gly	cga Arg	aat Asn	ggc Gly	tat Tyr 165	gga Gly	gcc Ala	aaa Lys	ttg Leu	tgt Cys 170	aac Asn	ata Ile	ttc Phe	agt Ser		648
acc Thr 175	aaa Lys	ttt Phe	act Thr	gtg Val	gaa Glu 180	aca Thr	gcc Ala	agt Ser	aga Arg	gaa Glu 185	tac Tyr	aag Lys	aaa Lys	atg Met	ttc Phe 190		696
aaa Lys	cag Gln	aca Thr	tgg Trp	atg Met 195	gat Asp	aat Asn	atg Met	gga Gly	aga Arg 200	gct Ala	ggt Gly	gag Glu	atg Met	gaa Glu 205	ctc Leu		744
aag Lys	ccc	ttc Phe	aat Asn 210	Gly	gaa Glu	gat Asp	tat Tyr	aca Thr 215	Cys	atc Ile	acc	ttt Phe	cag Gln 220	Pro	gat Asp		792
ttg Leu	tct Ser	aag Lys 225	Phe	aaa Lys	atg Met	caa Gln	agc Ser 230	Leu	gac Asp	aaa Lys	gat Asp	att Ile 235	gtt Val	gca Ala	cta Leu		840
atg Met	gto Val 240	Arg	aga Arg	gca Ala	tat Tyr	gat Asp 245	att Ile	gct Ala	gga Gly	tcc Ser	acc Thr 250	Lys	gat Asp	gtc Val	aaa Lys		888
gto Val 255	Phe	ctt Leu	aat Asn	gga Gly	aat Asn 260	Lys	ctg Leu	cca Pro	gta Val	aaa Lys 265	Gly	ttt Phe	cgt Arg	agt Ser	tat Tyr 270		936
gtg Val	gac Asp	atg Met	tat Tyr	ttg Lev 275	Lys	gac Asp	aag Lys	ttg Lev	gat Asp 280	Glu	act Thr	ggt Gly	aac Asn	Ser 285	ttg Leu		984
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aca Thir	tco Sei 320	с Буз	ggt Gly	ggo Gly	aga Arg	cat His 325	Va]	gat L Asp	tat Tyr	gta Val	a gct L Ala 330	ı Asp	caç Glr	g att	gtg Val	;	1128

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					ttt Phe											1320
					ggc Gly											1368
					caa Gln 420											1416
					aag Lys											1464
gca Ala	GJ Å GGG	ggc Gly	cga Arg 450	aac Asn	tcc Ser	act Thr	gag Glu	tgt Cys 455	acg Thr	ctt Leu	atc Ile	ctg Leu	act Thr 460	gag Glu	gga Gly	1512
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					cac His											1800
					ctt Leu											1848
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Ser	Leu	Pro	Glu	Phe 595	Glu	Glu	Trp	Lys	Ser 600	Ser	Thr	Pro	Asn	His 605	Lys	
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						gca Ala										2040
						gat Asp 645										2088
						cga Arg										2136
						tta Leu										2184
						ctg Leu										2232
		-				tct Ser	_			_						2280
						ggt Gly 725										2328
						gaa Glu										2376
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atg Met	gtg Val	ctg Leu	ata Ile 850	aat Asn	ggt Gly	gct Ala	gaa Glu	gga Gly 855	atc Ile	ggt Gly	act Thr	ggg .Gly	tgg Trp 860	tcc Ser	tgc Cys	2712

							-									
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ggt Gly	gaa Glu	gta Val	Ala 🗎	att o Ile 1 915	ctt d Geu 2	aat Asn	tct Ser	aca Thr	acc Thr 920	Įle	gaa Glu	a ato	c tc e Se	a gag r Glu 925	Leu	2904
ccc Pro	gtc Val	aga Arg	aca t Thr 1 930	tgg a Irp :	acc Thr	cag Gln	aca Thr	tac Tyr 935	aaa Lys	gaa Glu	. caa	a gt n Va	t ct l Le 94	a gaa u Glu O	ccc Pro	2952
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gaa Glu	tac Tyr 960	cat His	aca q	gat a Asp !	Thr	act Thr 965	gtg Val	aaa Lys	ttt. Phe	gtt Val	gto Va. 970	l Ly	g at s Me	g act t Thr	gaa Glu	3048
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gtt Val	cca Pro	gat Asp	gaa Glu 1100	Glu	gaa Glu	aat Asi	t gaa n Gl	a ga u Gl 11	u S	gt (er 2	gac Asp	aac Asn	gaa Glu	aag Lys 1110	gaa Glu	3459
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-			att Ile 1175	-	_	_	_	_	Val	_	_	_	_		3684
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			aca Thr 1205												3774
	_	-	att Ile 1220										gag Glu 1230		3819
_	•		aat Asn 1235					aag Lys 1240						gga Gly	3864
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	-	_	aaa Lys 1265	_		_	_				-				3954
			ttg Leu 1280	_		-						_	_	aga Arg	3999
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			gtc Val 1310											gca Ala	4089
			aaa Lys 1325										gat Asp 1335	ttc Phe	4134
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Ile Tyr Gln Lys Lys Thr Gln Leu Glu His Ile Leu Leu Arg Pro Asp 35 40 45	
Thr Tyr Ile Gly Ser Val Glu Leu Val Thr Gln Gln Met Trp Val Tyr 50 55 60	
Asp Glu Asp Val Gly Ile Asn Tyr Arg Glu Val Thr Phe Val Pro Gly 65 75 80	
Leu Tyr Lys Ile Phe Asp Glu Ile Leu Val Asn Ala Ala Asp Asn Lys	
85 90 95	
Gln Arg Asp Pro Lys Met Ser Cys Ile Arg Val Thr Ile Asp Pro Glu	
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Asn Asn Leu Ile Ser Ile Trp Asn Asn Gly Lys Gly Ile Pro Val Val	
115 120 125	
Glu His Lys Val Glu Lys Met Tyr Val Pro Ala Leu Ile Phe Gly Gln	
130 135	
Leu Leu Thr Ser Ser Asn Tyr Asp Asp Glu Lys Lys Val Thr Gly	
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Gly Arg Asn Gly Tyr Gly Ala Lys Leu Cys Asn Ile Phe Ser Thr Lys 165 170 175

Phe Thr Val Glu Thr Ala Ser Arg Glu Tyr Lys Lys Met Phe Lys Gln 180 185 . 190

Thr Trp Met Asp Asn Met Gly Arg Ala Gly Glu Met Glu Leu Lys Pro 195 200 205

Phe Asn Gly Glu Asp Tyr Thr Cys Ile Thr Phe Gln Pro Asp Leu Ser 210 215 220

Lys Phe Lys Met Gln Ser Leu Asp Lys Asp Ile Val Ala Leu Met Val 225 230 235 240

Arg Arg Ala Tyr Asp Ile Ala Gly Ser Thr Lys Asp Val Lys Val Phe 245 250 255

Leu Asn Gly Asn Lys Leu Pro Val Lys Gly Phe Arg Ser Tyr Val Asp 260 265 270

Met Tyr Leu Lys Asp Lys Leu Asp Glu Thr Gly Asn Ser Leu Lys Val 275 280 285

Ile His Glu Gln Val Asn His Arg Trp Glu Val Cys Leu Thr Met Ser 290 295 300

Glu Lys Gly Phe Gln Gln Ile Ser Phe Val Asn Ser Ile Ala Thr Ser 305 310 315 320

Lys Gly Gly Arg His Val Asp Tyr Val Ala Asp Gln Ile Val Thr Lys 325 330 335

Leu Val Asp Val Val Lys Lys Lys Asn Lys Gly Gly Val Ala Val Lys 340 345 350

Ala His Gln Val Lys Asn His Met Trp Ile Phe Val Asn Ala Leu Ile 355 360 365

Glu Asn Pro Thr Phe Asp Ser Gln Thr Lys Glu Asn Met Thr Leu Gln 370 375 380

Pro Lys Ser Phe Gly Ser Thr Cys Gln Leu Ser Glu Lys Phe Ile Lys 385 390 395 400

Ala Ala Ile Gly Cys Gly Ile Val Glu Ser Ile Leu Asn Trp Val Lys 405 410 415

Phe Lys Ala Gln Val Gln Leu Asn Lys Lys Cys Ser Ala Val Lys His
420 425 430

Asn Arg Ile Lys Gly Ile Pro Lys Leu Asp Asp Ala Asn Asp Ala Gly
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Gly Arg Asn Ser Thr Glu Cys Thr Leu Ile Leu Thr Glu Gly Asp Ser 450 455 460

Ala Lys Thr Leu Ala Val Ser Gly Leu Gly Val Val Gly Arg Asp Lys
465 470 475 480

Tyr Gly Val Phe Pro Leu Arg Gly Lys Ile Leu Asn Val Arg Glu Ala 485 490 495

Ser His Lys Gln Ile Met Glu Asn Ala Glu Ile Asn Asn Ile Ile Lys 500 505 510

Ile Val Gly Leu Gln Tyr Lys Lys Asn Tyr Glu Asp Glu Asp Ser Leu
515 520 525

Lys Thr Leu Arg Tyr Gly Lys Ile Met Ile Met Thr Asp Gln Asp Gln 530 540

Asp Gly Ser His Ile Lys Gly Leu Leu Ile Asn Phe Ile His His Asn 545 550 555 560

Trp Pro Ser Leu Leu Arg His Arg Phe Leu Glu Glu Phe Ile Thr Pro 565 570 575

Ile Val Lys Val Ser Lys Asn Lys Gln Glu Met Ala Phe Tyr Ser Leu 580 585 590

Pro Glu Phe Glu Glu Trp Lys Ser Ser Thr Pro Asn His Lys Lys Trp 595 600 605

Lys Val Lys Tyr Tyr Lys Gly Leu Gly Thr Ser Thr Ser Lys Glu Ala 610 615 620

Lys Glu Tyr Phe Ala Asp Met Lys Arg His Arg Ile Gln Phe Lys Tyr 625 630 635 640

Ser Gly Pro Glu Asp Asp Ala Ala Ile Ser Leu Ala Phe Ser Lys Lys
645 650 655

Gln Ile Asp Asp Arg Lys Glu Trp Leu Thr Asn Phe Met Glu Asp Arg 660 665 670

Arg Gln Arg Lys Leu Leu Gly Leu Pro Glu Asp Tyr Leu Tyr Gly Gln 675 680 685

Thr Thr Tyr Leu Thr Tyr Asn Asp Phe Ile Asn Lys Glu Leu Ile 690 695 700

Leu Phe Ser Asn Ser Asp Asn Glu Arg Ser Ile Pro Ser Met Val Asp

705 710 715 720

Gly Leu Lys Pro Gly Gln Arg Lys Val Leu Phe Thr Cys Phe Lys Arg 725 730 735

Asn Asp Lys Arg Glu Val Lys Val Ala Gln Leu Ala Gly Ser Val Ala . 740 745 750

Glu Met Ser Ser Tyr His His Gly Glu Met Ser Leu Met Met Thr Ile 755 760 765

Ile Asn Leu Ala Gln Asn Phe Val Gly Ser Asn Asn Leu Asn Leu France 770 780

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Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Asp Asp His Thr Leu Lys Phe Leu Tyr Asp Asp 820 825 830

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Leu Ile Asn Gly Ala Glu Gly Ile Gly Thr Gly Trp Ser Cys Lys Ile 850 855

Pro Asn Phe Asp Val Arg Glu Ile Val Asn Asn Ile Arg Arg Leu Met 865 870 875 880

Asp Gly Glu Glu Pro Leu Pro Met Leu Pro Ser Tyr Lys Asn Phe Lys 885 890 895

Gly Thr Ile Glu Glu Leu Ala Pro Asn Gln Tyr Val Ile Ser Gly Glu 900 905 910

Val Ala Ile Leu Asn Ser Thr Thr Ile Glu Ile Ser Glu Leu Pro Val 915 920 925

Arg Thr Trp Thr Gln Thr Tyr Lys Glu Gln Val Leu Glu Pro Met Leu 930 935 940

Asn Gly Thr Glu Lys Thr Pro Pro Leu Ile Thr Asp Tyr Arg Glu Tyr 945 950 955 960

His Thr Asp Thr Thr Val Lys Phe Val Val Lys Met Thr Glu Glu Lys 965 970 975

Leu Ala Glu Ala Glu Arg Val Gly Leu His Lys Val Phe Lys Leu Gln

980 985 990

Thr Ser Leu Thr Cys Asn Ser Met $$ Val Leu Phe Asp His $$ Val Gly Cys $$ 995 $$ 1000 $$ 1005

Leu Lys Lys Tyr Asp Thr Val Leu Asp Ile Leu Arg Asp Phe Phe 1010 1015 1020

Glu Leu Arg Leu Lys Tyr Tyr Gly Leu Arg Lys Glu Trp Leu Leu 1025 1030 1035

Gly Met Leu Gly Ala Glu Ser Ala Lys Leu Asn Asn Gln Ala Arg 1040 1045 1050

Phe Ile Leu Glu Lys Ile Asp Gly Lys Ile Ile Ile Glu Asn Lys 1055 1060 1065

Pro Lys Lys Glu Leu Ile Lys Val Leu Ile Gln Arg Gly Tyr Asp 1070 1075 1080

Ser Asp Pro Val Lys Ala Trp Lys Glu Ala Gln Gln Lys Val Pro 1085 1090 1095

Asp Glu Glu Glu Asn Glu Glu Ser Asp Asn Glu Lys Glu Thr Glu 1100 1105 1110

Lys Ser Asp Ser Val Thr Asp Ser Gly Pro Thr Phe Asn Tyr Leu 1115 1120 1125

Leu Asp Met Pro Leu Trp Tyr Leu Thr Lys Glu Lys Lys Asp Glu 1130 1140

Leu Cys Arg Leu Arg Asn Glu Lys Glu Glu Leu Asp Thr Leu 1145 1150 1155

Lys Arg Lys Ser Pro Ser Asp Leu Trp Lys Glu Asp Leu Ala Thr 1160 1165 1170

Phe Ile Glu Glu Leu Glu Ala Val Glu Ala Lys Glu Lys Gln Asp 1175 1180 1185

Glu Gln Val Gly Leu Pro Gly Lys Gly Gly Lys Ala Lys Gly Lys 1190 1195 1200

Lys Thr Gln Met Ala Glu Val Leu Pro Ser Pro Arg Gly Gln Arg 1205 1210 1215

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Thr	Leu 1280	Ala	Phe _.	Lys	Pro	Ile 1285	Lys	·Lys	Gly	Lys	Lys 1290	Arg	Asn	Pro
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Thr	Thr 1430	Gly	Ala	Lys		Arg 1435	Ala	Ala	Pro	Lys	Gly 1440	Thr	Lys	Arg
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Lys	Thr 1460	Lys	Asn	Arg	Arg	Lys 1465	Arg	Lys	Pro	Ser	Thr 1470	Ser	Asp	Asp
Ser	Asp 1475	Ser	Asn	Phe	Glu	Lys 1480	Ile	Val	Ser	Lys	Ala 1485	Val	Thr	Ser

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Arg Phe Ty		Thr Cys Ile Ser Trp 1	Pro Leu Ser Glu Leu 110	
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		ttc ctc tgc atg gca a Phe Leu Cys Met Ala s 155		719
		acc cag tcc aca gat of Thr Gln Ser Thr Asp 1 170		761
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Lys Val Ala Gln Met Val Thr Leu Leu Ile Ala Phe Ile Cys Val Arg 50 55 60

WO 2004/022778 PCT/AU2003/001166 83

Ser Ser Leu Trp Thr Asn Tyr Ser Ala Tyr Ser Tyr Phe Glu Val Val .75 . 65 70

Thr Ile Cys Asp Leu Ile Met Ile Leu Ala Phe Tyr Leu Val His Leu 85 90

Phe Arg Phe Tyr Arg Val Leu Thr Cys Ile Ser Trp Pro Leu Ser Glu 105

Leu Leu His Tyr Leu Ile Gly Thr Leu Leu Leu Leu Ile Ala Ser Ile 120

Val Ala Ala Ser Lys Ser Tyr Asn Gln Ser Gly Leu Val Ala Gly Ala 135

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gcc Ala	aat Asn 40	ttg Leu	gag Glu	aat Asn	Lys	tta Leu 45	ctg Leu	GJ À aaa	aag Lys	aat Asn	gga Gly 50	act Thr	gga Gly	GJA āāā	ctt Leu	619
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Ala Arg Val Thr Lys Gly Cys Thr Ile Val Lys Pro Phe Asn Leu Ser 295 295 295 295 296 296 297 298 298 298 298 298 298 298		Glu	_				Ser	Glu		- •	-	His					1339
Citt gea cag caa gat gaa gat citc cat aaa cga acc cct aac aga tat lea lea line line line line line line line line	Ala					Gly					Lуs	Pro				Ser	1387
Leu Ala Gln Gln Val Glu Asp Phe His Lys Arg Thr Pro Asn Arg Tyr 330					Arg	Thr				Thr					Val		1435
His Leu Arg Ser Lys Lys Asp Asp Ile Asn Leu Leu Pro Ser Lys Ser 345 tct gtg acc aag att tgc aga gac cca cag act cct gta ctg caa acc Ser Val Thr Lys Ile Cys Arg Asp Pro Gln Thr Pro Val Leu Gln Thr 360 aaa cac cgt gca cgg gct gtg acc tgc aaa agt aca gca gag ctg gag Lys His Arg Ala Arg Ala Val Thr Cys Lys Ser Thr Ala Glu Leu Glu 375 gct gag gag ctc gag aaa ttg caa caa tac aaa ttc aaa gca cgt gaa l675 Ala Glu Glu Leu Glu Lys Leu Gln Gln Tyr Lys Phe Lys Ala Arg Glu 400 ctt gat ccc aga ata ctt gaa ggt ggg ccc atc ttg ccc aag aca cca Leu Asp Pro Arg Ile Leu Glu Gly Gly Pro Ile Leu Pro Lys Lys Pro 410 cct gtg aaa cca ccc acc gag cct att ggc ttt gat ttg gaa att gag Pro Val Lys Pro Thr Glu Pro Ile Gly Phe Asp Leu Glu Ile Glu Glu Arg Glu Ser Lys Lys Lys Thr Glu Asp Glu His 445 aaa aga atc cag gag cga gaa tca aag aag aaa aca gag gat gaa cac Lys Arg Ile Gln Glu Arg Glu Ser Lys Lys Lys Thr Glu Asp Glu His 445 ttt gaa ttt cat tcc aga cct tgc cct act aag att ttg gaa gat gtt Phe Glu Phe His Ser Arg Pro Cys Pro Thr Lys Ile Leu Glu Asp Val 455 cca gct ttt gca ttg aag aag gag gta ctt cca atc acc gtc cca ag tca 1915 gtg ggt gtt cct gaa aag aag gta ctt cca atc acc gtc cca ag tca 1915 cca gcc ttt gca ttg aag aac aga att cga agg ccc acc acc gcc ct gag gat gat cct cca ag cct ttg cct acc acc gcc cca acc gcc lu Lys Lys Val Leu Pro Ile Thr Val Pro Lys Ser 475 cca gcc ttt gca ttg aag aac aga att cga att cga att cga gat gtc Phe Glu Lys Asn Arg Ile Arg Met Pro Thr Lys Glu Asp 490 gag gaa gag gac gaa ccg gta gt at aaa gct caa cct gtc cca cat Glu Glu Glu Asp Glu Pro Val Val Ile Lys Ala Gln Pro Val Pro His 505 tat ggg gtg cct ttt aag ccc caa atc cca agc aga act gtg gaa Tyr Gly Val Pro Phe Lys Pro Gln Ile Pro Glu Ala Arg Thr Val Glu 525 at at gc cct ttc tcg ttt gat tct cga gac aag act gta gac acc 2107 Ile Cys Pro Phe Ser Phe Asp Ser Arg Asp Lys Glu Arg Gln Leu Gln				Gln	_	_	_		His		_			Asn	_		1483
Ser Val Thr Lys Ile Cys Arg Asp Pro Gln Thr Pro Val Leu Gln Thr 360 aaa cac cgt gca cgg gct gtg acc tgc aaa agt aca gca gag ctg gag Lys His Arg Ala Arg Ala Val Thr Cys Lys Ser Thr Ala Glu Leu Glu 375 gct gag gag ctc gag aaa ttg caa caa tac aaa ttc aaa gca cgt gaa 1675 Ala Glu Glu Leu Glu Lys Leu Gln Gln Tyr Lys Phe Lys Ala Arg Glu 405 ctt gat ccc aga ata ctt gaa ggt ggg ccc atc ttg ccc aaa aaa cca Leu Asp Pro Arg Ile Leu Glu Gly Gly Pro Ile Leu Pro Lys Lys Pro 410 cct gtg aaa cca ccc acc gag cct att ggc ttt gat ttg gaa att gag 1771 Pro Val Lys Pro Pro Thr Glu Pro Ile Gly Phe Asp Leu Glu Ile Glu 435 aaa aga atc cag gag cga gaa tca aag aaa acc gag gat gaa cca Lys Arg Ile Glu Arg Glu Ser Lys Lys Lys Thr Glu Asp Glu His 445 ttt gaa ttt cat tcc aga cct tgc cct act act aga att ttg gaa gat gat 1867 Phe Glu Phe His Ser Arg Pro Cys Pro Thr Lys Ile Leu Glu Asp Val 465 cca gcc ttt gca ttg aag aac aga gta ct cca acc gcc gt ggt ggt gt cct acc acc gcc gcc gt gaa acc gcc gt ggt ggt gt cct gaa aag aac gag gat gaa cac lass acc gcc gcc gt ggt gt cct gaa aag acc acc gcc gcc gt gt gt cct gaa aag acc acc gcc gcc gt gga acc acc lass acc gcc gcc acc acc acc gcc gcc gt gga acc acc lass acc gcc gcc gt gt gt cct gaa aag acc acc gcc acc acc acc acc gcc g			Arg					Asp	Ile				Pro				1531
Lys His Arg Ala Arg Ala Val Thr Cys Lys Ser Thr Ala Glu Leu Glu 390 gct gag gag ctc gag aaa ttg caa caa tac aaa ttc aaa gca gtg aa 1675 Ala Glu Glu Leu Glu Lys Leu Gln Gln Tyr Lys Phe Lys Ala Arg Glu 400 ctt gat ccc aga ata ctt gaa ggt ggg ccc atc ttg ccc aag aaa cca 1723 Leu Asp Pro Arg Ile Leu Glu Gly Gly Pro Ile Leu Pro Lys Lys Pro 410 cct gtg aaa cca ccc acc gag cct att ggc ttt gat ttg gaa att gag 1771 Pro Val Lys Pro Pro Thr Glu Pro Ile Gly Phe Asp Leu Glu Ile Glu 425 aaa aga atc cag gag cga gaa tca aag aag aaa aca gag gat gaa cac 1819 Lys Arg Ile Gln Glu Arg Glu Ser Lys Lys Lys Thr Glu Asp Glu His 445 ttt gaa ttt cat tcc aga cct tgc cct act aag att ttg gaa gat gtt 1867 Phe Glu Phe His Ser Arg Pro Cys Pro Thr Lys Ile Leu Glu Asp Val 455 df0 gtg ggt gtt cct gaa aag aag agt ctt cca atc acc gtc ccc aag tca 1915 Val Gly Val Pro Glu Lys Lys Val Leu Pro Ile Thr Val Pro Lys Ser 480 cca gcc ttt gca ttg aag aac aga att cga atg cc acc acc aac gad gat 1963 Pro Ala Phe Ala Leu Lys Asn Arg Ile Arg Met Pro Thr Lys Glu Asp 490 gag gaa gag gac gac cca atc cca acc cac acc acc acc acc a		Val					Arg					Pro					1579
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Lys Arg Ile Gln Glu Arg Glu Ser Lys Lys Lys Thr Glu Asp Glu His ttt gaa ttt cat tcc aga cct tgc cct act aag att ttg gaa gat gtt Phe Glu Phe His Ser Arg 460 gtg ggt gtt cct gaa aag aag gta ctt cca atc acc gtc ccc aag tca Val Gly Val Pro Glu Lys Lys Val Leu Pro Ile Thr Val Pro Lys Ser 475 cca gcc ttt gca ttg aag aac aga att cga atg ccc aac aaa gaa gat Pro Ala Phe Ala Leu Lys Asn Arg Ile Arg Met Pro Thr Lys Glu Asp 490 gag gaa gag gac gaa ccg gta gtg ata aaa gct caa cct gtg cca cat Glu Glu Glu Glu Asp Coc Val Val Ile Lys Ala Gln Pro Val Pro His 505 tat ggg gtg cct ttt aag ccc caa atc cca gag gca aga act gtg gaa Tyr Gly Val Pro Phe Lys Pro Gln Ile Pro Glu Ala Arg Thr Val Glu 520 ata tgc cct ttc tcg ttt gat tct cga gac aaa gaa cgt cag tta cag Ile Cys Pro Phe Ser Phe Asp Ser Arg Asp Lys Glu Arg Gln Leu Gln			Lys					Pro	Ile			_	Leu	-			1771
Phe Glu Phe His Ser Arg Pro Cys Pro Thr Lys Ile Leu Glu Asp Val 455	aaa Lys	Arg	atc Ile	cag Gln	gag Glu	cga Arg	Glu	tca Ser	aag Lys	aag .Lys	aaa Lys	Thr	gag Glu	gat Asp	gaa Glu	cac His	1819
Val Gly Val Pro Glu Lys Lys Val Leu Pro Ile Thr Val Pro Lys Ser 475 cca gcc ttt gca ttg aag aac aga att cga atg ccc acc aaa gaa gat Pro Ala Phe Ala Leu Lys Asn Arg Ile Arg Met Pro Thr Lys Glu Asp 490 gag gaa gag gac gaa ccg gta gtg ata aaa gct caa cct gtg cca cat Glu Glu Glu Glu Asp Glu Pro Val Val Ile Lys Ala Gln Pro Val Pro His 505 tat ggg gtg cct ttt aag ccc caa atc cca gag gca aga act gtg gaa 2059 Tyr Gly Val Pro Phe Lys Pro Gln Ile Pro Glu Ala Arg Thr Val Glu 520 ata tgc cct ttc tcg ttt gat tct cga gac aaa gaa cgt cag tta cag 2107 Ile Cys Pro Phe Ser Phe Asp Ser Arg Asp Lys Glu Arg Gln Leu Gln	Phe	gaa Glu	ttt Phe	cat His	tcc Ser	Arg	cct Pro	tgc Cys	cct Pro	act Thr	Lys	att Ile	ttg Leu	gaa Glu	gat Asp	Val	1867
Pro Ala Phe Ala Leu Lys Asn Arg Ile Arg Met Pro Thr Lys Glu Asp 490 gag gaa ccg gta gtg ata aaa gct caa cct gtg cca cat 2011 Glu Glu Glu Asp Glu Pro Val Val Ile Lys Ala Gln Pro Val Pro His 505 tat ggg gtg cct ttt aag ccc caa atc cca gag gca aga act gtg gaa 2059 Tyr Gly Val Pro Phe Lys Pro Gln Ile Pro Glu Ala Arg Thr Val Glu 520 525 525 530 ata tgc cct ttc tcg ttt gat tct cga gac aaa gaa cgt cag tta cag 2107 Ile Cys Pro Phe Ser Phe Asp Ser Arg Asp Lys Glu Arg Gln Leu Gln	gtg Val	ggt Gly	gtt Val	cct Pro	Glu	aag Lys	aag Lys	gta Val	ctt Leu	Pro	atc Ile	acc Thr	gtc Val	ccc Pro	Ьys	tca Ser	1915
Glu Glu Glu Asp Glu Pro Val Val Ile Lys Ala Gln Pro Val Pro His 505 tat ggg gtg cct ttt aag ccc caa atc cca gag gca aga act gtg gaa Tyr Gly Val Pro Phe Lys Pro Gln Ile Pro Glu Ala Arg Thr Val Glu 520 ata tgc cct ttc tcg ttt gat tct cga gac aaa gaa cgt cag tta cag Ile Cys Pro Phe Ser Phe Asp Ser Arg Asp Lys Glu Arg Gln Leu Gln	cca Pro	gcc Ala	ttt Phe	Ala	ttg Leu	aag Lys	aac Asn	aga Arg	Ile	cga Arg	atg Met	ccc Pro	acc Thr	Lys	gaa Glu	gat Asp	1963
Tyr Gly Val Pro Phe Lys Pro Gln Ile Pro Glu Ala Arg Thr Val Glu 520 525 530 ata tgc cct ttc tcg ttt gat tct cga gac aaa gaa cgt cag tta cag Ile Cys Pro Phe Ser Phe Asp Ser Arg Asp Lys Glu Arg Gln Leu Gln	gag Glu	gaa Glu	Glu	gac Asp	gaa Glu	ccg Pro	gta Val	Val	ata Ile	aaa Lys	gct Ala	caa Gln	Pro	gtg Val	cca Pro	cat His	2011
Ile Cys Pro Phe Ser Phe Asp Ser Arg Asp Lys Glu Arg Gln Leu Gln	Tyr	Gly	gtg Val	cct Pro	ttt Phe	aag Lys	Pro	caa Gln	atc Ile	cca Pro	gag Glu	Ala	aga Arg	act Thr	gtg Val	gaa Glu	2059
	Ile	tgc Cys	cct Pro	ttc Phe	tcg Ser	Phe	gat Asp	tct Ser	cga Arg	gac Asp	Lys	gaa Glu	cgt Arg	cag Gln	tta Leu	Gln	2107

aag gag aag aaa ata aaa gaa ctg cag aaa ggg gag gtg ccc Lys Glu Lys Lys Ile Lys Glu Leu Gln Lys Gly Glu Val Pro 555 560	aag ttc 2155 Lys Phe 565
aag gca ctt ccc ttg cct cat ttt gac acc att aac ctg cca Lys Ala Leu Pro Leu Pro His Phe Asp Thr Ile Asn Leu Pro 570 575 580	gag aag 2203 Glu Lys
aag gta aag aat gtg acc cag att gaa cct ttc tgc ttg gag Lys Val Lys Asn Val Thr Gln Ile Glu Pro Phe Cys Leu Glu 585 590 595	act gac 2251 Thr Asp
aga aga ggt gct ctg aag gca cag act tgg aag cac cag ctg Arg Arg Gly Ala Leu Lys Ala Gln Thr Trp Lys His Gln Leu 600 605 610	gaa gaa 2299 Glu Glu
gaa ctg aga cag cag aaa gaa gca gct tgt ttc aag gct cgt Glu Leu Arg Gln Gln Lys Glu Ala Ala Cys Phe Lys Ala Arg 615 620 625	cca aac 2347 Pro Asn 630
acc gtc atc tct cag gag ccc ttt gtt ccc aag aaa gag aag Thr Val Ile Ser Gln Glu Pro Phe Val Pro Lys Lys Glu Lys 635 640	aaa tca 2395 Lys Ser 645
gtt gct gag ggc ctt tct ggt tct cta gtt cag gaa cct ttt Val Ala Glu Gly Leu Ser Gly Ser Leu Val Gln Glu Pro Phe 650 655 660	cag ctg 2443 Gln Leu
gct act gag aag aga gcc aaa gag cgg cag gag ctg gag aag Ala Thr Glu Lys Arg Ala Lys Glu Arg Gln Glu Leu Glu Lys 665 670 675	aga atg 2491 Arg Met
gct gag gta gaa gcc cag aaa gcc cag cag ttg gag gcc Ala Glu Val Glu Ala Gln Lys Ala Gln Gln Leu Glu Glu Ala 680 685 690	aga cta 2539 Arg Leu
cag gag gaa gag cag aaa aaa gag gag ctg gcc agg cta cgg Gln Glu Glu Gln Lys Lys Glu Glu Leu Ala Arg Leu Arg 695 700 705	aga gaa 2587 Arg Glu 710
ctg gtg cat aag gca aat cca ata cgc aag tac cag ggt ctg Leu Val His Lys Ala Asn Pro Ile Arg Lys Tyr Gln Gly Leu 715 720	gag ata 2635 Glu Ile 725
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Met			Val	Tivs	Ser	Ser	Tvr	Ser	Tvr	Asp	Ala	Pro	Ser	Asp	Phe
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Ile i	Asn	Phe	Ser	Ser	Leu	Asp	Asp	Glu	Gly	Asp	Thr	G1n	Asn	Ile	Asp
			20			•	-	25		_			30		
Ser !	rp	Phe	Glu	Glu	Lys	Ala	Asn	Leu	Glu	Asn	Lys	Leu	Leu	Gly	Lys
	-	35					40					45			
Asn (siy	Thr	Gly	Gly	Leu	Phe	Gln	Gly	Lys	Thr	Pro	Leu	Arg	Lys	Ala
!	50					55					60				
Asn :	Leu	Gln	Gln	Ala		Val	Thr	Pro	Leu		Pro	Val	Asp	Asn	Thr
65					70					75					80
Tyr '	Tyr	Lys	Glu		Glu	Lys	Glu	Asn		Val	Glu	G1n	Ser	Ile 95	Pro
				85					90					93	
Ser 2	Asn	Ala		Ser	Ser	Leu	Ģlu	Val 105	Glu	Ala	Ala	Ile	Ser 110	Arg	Lys
			100					103							
Thr	Pro	Ala 115	Gln	Pro	Gln	Arg	Arg 120	Ser	Leu	Arg	Leu	Ser 125	Ala	Gln	Lys
		113					120								
Asp :	Leu 130	Glu	Gln	Lys	Glu	Lys 135	His	Hìs	Val	ГЛЗ	Met 140	Lys	Ala	Lys	Arg
•										•	,				
Cys 7	Ala	Thr	Pro	Val	Ile 150	Ile	Asp	Glu	Ile	Leu 155	Pro	Ser	Lys	Lys	Met 160
rys '	Val	Ser	Asn	Asn 165	Lys	Lys	Lys	Pro	Glu 170	Glu	Glu	Gly	Ser	Ala 175	His
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- Gln Asp Thr Ala Glu Lys Asn Ala Ser Ser Pro Glu Lys Ala Lys Gly 180 185 190
- Arg His Thr Val Pro Cys Met Pro Pro Ala Lys Gln Lys Phe Leu Lys 195 200 205
- Ser Thr Glu Glu Glu Glu Leu Glu Lys Ser Met Lys Met Gln Glu Glu 210 215 220
- Val Val Glu Met Arg Lys Lys Asn Glu Glu Phe Lys Lys Leu Ala Leu 225 230 235 240
- Ala Gly Ile Gly Gln Pro Val Lys Lys Ser Val Ser Gln Val Thr Lys 245 250 255
- Ser Val Asp Phe His Phe Arg Thr Asp Glu Arg Ile Lys Gln His Pro 260 265 270
- Lys Asn Gln Glu Glu Tyr Lys Glu Val Asn Phe Thr Ser Glu Leu Arg 275 280 285
- Lys His Pro Ser Ser Pro Ala Arg Val Thr Lys Gly Cys Thr Ile Val 290 295 300
- Lys Pro Phe Asn Leu Ser Gln Gly Lys Lys Arg Thr Phe Asp Glu Thr 305 310 315 · 320
- Val Ser Thr Tyr Val Pro Leu Ala Gln Gln Val Glu Asp Phe His Lys 325 330 335
- Arg Thr Pro Asn Arg Tyr His Leu Arg Ser Lys Lys Asp Asp Ile Asn 340 345 350
- Leu Leu Pro Ser Lys Ser Ser Val Thr Lys Ile Cys Arg Asp Pro Gln 355 360 . 365
- Thr Pro Val Leu Gln Thr Lys His Arg Ala Arg Ala Val Thr Cys Lys 370 375 380
- Ser Thr Ala Glu Leu Glu Ala Glu Glu Leu Glu Lys Leu Gln Gln Tyr 385 390 395 400
- Lys Phe Lys Ala Arg Glu Leu Asp Pro Arg Ile Leu Glu Gly Pro 405 410 415
- · Ile Leu Pro Lys Lys Pro Pro Val Lys Pro Pro Thr Glu Pro Ile Gly
 420 425 430
 - Phe Asp Leu Glu Ile Glu Lys Arg Ile Gln Glu Arg Glu Ser Lys Lys 435 440 445

Lys Thr Glu Asp Glu His Phe Glu Phe His Ser Arg Pro Cys Pro Thr 450 455 460

Lys Ile Leu Glu Asp Val Val Gly Val Pro Glu Lys Lys Val Leu Pro 465 470 475 480

Ile Thr Val Pro Lys Ser Pro Ala Phe Ala Leu Lys Asn Arg Ile Arg 485 490 495

Met Pro Thr Lys Glu Asp Glu Glu Glu Asp Glu Pro Val Val Ile Lys 500 505 510

Ala Gln Pro Val Pro His Tyr Gly Val Pro Phe Lys Pro Gln Ile Pro 515 520 525

Glu Ala Arg Thr Val Glu Ile Cys Pro Phe Ser Phe Asp Ser Arg Asp 530 535 540

Lys Glu Arg Gln Leu Gln Lys Glu Lys Lys Ile Lys Glu Leu Gln Lys 545 550 . 555 560

Gly Glu Val Pro Lys Phe Lys Ala Leu Pro Leu Pro His Phe Asp Thr 565 570 575

Ile Asn Leu Pro Glu Lys Lys Val Lys Asn Val Thr Gln Ile Glu Pro 580 585 590

Phe Cys Leu Glu Thr Asp Arg Gly Ala Leu Lys Ala Gln Thr Trp 595 600 605

Lys His Gln Leu Glu Glu Glu Leu Arg Gln Gln Lys Glu Ala Ala Cys 610 615 620

Phe Lys Ala Arg Pro Asn Thr Val Ile Ser Gln Glu Pro Phe Val Pro 625 630 635 640

Lys Lys Glu Lys Lys Ser Val Ala Glu Gly Leu Ser Gly Ser Leu Val 645 650 655

Gln Glu Pro Phe Gln Leu Ala Thr Glu Lys Arg Ala Lys Glu Arg Gln 660 665 670

Glu Leu Glu Lys Arg Met Ala Glu Val Glu Ala Gln Lys Ala Gln Gln 675 680 685

Leu Glu Glu Ala Arg Leu Gln Glu Glu Glu Gln Lys Lys Glu Glu Leu 690 695 700

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											ctt Leu						213
											ttc Phe 45						261
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											ttc Phe						405
											tgg Trp						453
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Lys Leu Lys Thr Lys Asp Glu Pro Gln Arg Glu Thr Leu Lys Ala Ile 135 140 145	
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atc tca gac atc tgc ccc aag aag gac gta ctc gaa acc ttc acc gtg Ile Ser Asp Ile Cys Pro Lys Lys Asp Val Leu Glu Thr Phe Thr Val 165 170 175	645
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Gly Ala Gly Ala Leu Met Met Leu Val Gly Phe Leu Gly Cys Cys Gly 65 70 75 80

Ala Val Gln Glu Ser Gln Cys Met Leu Gly Leu Phe Phe Gly Phe Leu 85 90 95

Leu Val Ile Phe Ala Ile Glu Ile Ala Ala Ala Ile Trp Gly Tyr Ser 100 105 110

His Lys Asp Glu Val Ile Lys Glu Val Gln Glu Phe Tyr Lys Asp Thr 115 120 \cdot 125

Tyr Asn Lys Leu Lys Thr Lys Asp Glu Pro Gln Arg Glu Thr Leu Lys 130 135 140

Ala Ile His Tyr Ala Leu Asn Cys Cys Gly Leu Ala Gly Gly Val Glu 145 150 150 155

Gln Phe Ile Ser Asp Ile Cys Pro Lys Lys Asp Val Leu Glu Thr Phe 165 170 175

Thr Val Lys Ser Cys Pro Asp Ala Ile Lys Glu Val Phe Asp Asn Lys 180 185 190

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Lys 145	Leu	Arg	Leu	Lys	His 150	Arg	Ser	Ser		Pro 155	Ala	Gly	Arg	Pro	His 160	
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His	450	1 Ty1)	: Thi	c Glı	n Lys	455	Glr	Pro	Gly	y Gli	1 Pro	o Lei O	ı Le	u Pr	g acc o Thr	2349
Ser 465	: Ile	? Tyr	: Ala	a Val	470	Ser	Leu	ı Glu	Pro	His 475	i Phe	e Ala	a Gl	n Va	g cct 1 Pro 480	2397
Gln	Pro	Ser	· Val	. Sei 485	Ser	Asn	Gly	Met	Lev 490	ı Tyr)	Pro) Ala	ı Lei	1 Al	_	2445
GIu	Ser	: Glà	500	: Ile	e Ala	Pro	Gln	Gly 505	Ala	і Суз	Ası	Lys	510	t Ala	t acc a Thr	2493
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Phe	Суs 530	Gln	Pro	Leu	Glu	His 535	Asp	Leu	Leu	Ser	9rc 540	Val	Glu	ь Бу	g aaa s Lys	2589
. Pro 545	Glu	Ala	Thr	Ala	Lys 550	Tyr	Val	Pro	Ser	Lys 555	Val	His	Phe	Cys	tca Ser 560	2637
Val	Pro	Glu	Asn	Glu 565	Glu	Asp	Ala	Ser	Leu 570	ГÀЗ	Arg	His	Leu	Thr 575		2685
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Ala	Trp 610	Gln	Ala	Gly	gaa Glu	Asp 615	Lys	Arg	Ser	Ser	Arg 620	Leu	Ser	Glu	Pro	2829
625	Glu	Gly	Asp	Phe	cag Gln 630	Glu	Asp	His	Asn	Ala 635	Asn	Leu	Trp	Arg	Arg 640	2877
Leu	Glu	Arg	Glu	Gly 645	cta Leu	Gly	Gln	Ser	Leu 650	Ser	Gly	Asn	Phe	Gly 655	Lys	2925
Thr	Lys	Ser	Ala 660	Phe	tca Ser	Ser	Leu	Gln 665	Asn	Ile	Pro	Glu	Ser 670	Leu	Arg	2973
Arg	His	Ser 675	Ser	Leu	gag Glu	Leu	680	Arg .	Gly	Thr	Gln	Glu 685	Gly	Tyr	Pro	3021
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Gly	Gly 690	Arg	Pro	Thr	Суз	Ala 695	Val	Asn	Thr	Lys	Ala 700	Glu	Asp	Pro	Gly	
					gac Asp 710											3117
					GJ À Gaa											3165
					gaa Glu		Pro									3213
					agg Arg											3261
					Gly											3309
					cga Arg 790											3357
					cat His								_			3405
					aat Asn										cgt Arg	3453
					gaa Glu											3501
					ttg Leu											3549
					gcg Ala 870											3597
					cgt Arg											3645
					gag Glu											3693
					ccc Pro											3741
					gtc Val											3789
ctg Leu 945	gag Glu	ctg Leu	Gly ggg	gcg Ala	ccc Pro 950	gtg Val	gcg Ala	tcg Ser	agg Arg	tcc Ser 955	tgg Trp	cgg Arg	cca Pro	cgg Arg	cct Pro 960	3837
tcc	tcg	gcc	cac	gtg	ggg	ctg	cgg	agc	ccc	gag	gcg	tcg	gcc	tcc	gcc	3885

						٠									
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	Leu					Pro P					Arg G			cgc cgg Arg Arg	
		Thr					Lys				tcg Ser 1020	Glu			4026
	atg Met 1025	Asn					Val				gaa Glu 1035	Pro	gca Ala		4071
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		Arg					Glu				aag Lys 1065	Ala			4161
	ctc Leu 1070	Ser					Glu				ttc Phe 1080	Gln			4206
		Ala					Arg				aag Lys 1095	Arg			4251
	gcc Ala 1100	Ala					Gln				cca Pro 1110	Leu			4296
-	gcc Ala 1115						Gln				gcg Ala 1125				4341
	tcc Ser 1130						Ser				tca Ser 1140		cgg Arg		4386
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							Glu				ggg Gly 1185				4521
											aga Arg 1200				4566
acc Thr	ccc Pro 1205	agg Arg	gag Glu	cca Pro	tcc Ser	tcc Ser 1210	tgg Trp	GJA aaa	gcc Ala	agg Arg	gcc Ala 1215	Gly ggg	aag Lys	tcc Ser	4611
atg	tcg	gcc	gag	gac	ctg	ctg	gaa	cgc	tcg	gac	gtc	ctt	gcg	ggc	4656

Me	Ser 1220	Ala O	a Glu	ı Asp) Lev	Leu 1225	Glu 5.	Arg	Ser	Asp	Val 1230		Ala	Gly	
ect Pro	gtc Val 1235	His	t gtg s Val	g ago L Aro	g tcc J Ser	agg Arg 1240	Ser	tct Ser	ccc Pro	gco Ala	acc Thr 1245	Ala	gac Asp	aag Lys	4701
Arq	cag g Gln 1250	Ası	gtg Val	ctt Leu	ttg Leu	ggg Gly 1255	Gln	gac	: agt	: Gly	ttt Phe 1260	Gly	ctt Leu	gtg Val	4746
aaq Lys	gat Asp 1265	Pro	a tgt o Cys	tat Tyr	ttg Leu	gct Ala 1270	Gly	Pro	gga Gly	tct Ser	agg Arg 1275	Ser	Lev	agt Ser	4791
tgt Cys	tca Ser 1280	Gli	aga Arg	l GJA r aac	caa Gln	gaa Glu 1285	Glu	atg Met	ctg Leu	ctg Leu	ctc Leu 1290	Phe	Cac	cat	4836
Let	acc Thr 1295	Pro	cgt Arg	tgg Trp	ggt Gly	ggt Gly 1300	Ser	ggc	tgc Cys	aaa Lys	gcc Ala 1305	Ile	ggt Gly	gat Asp	4881
tco Ser	tcc Ser 1310	Val	cct Pro	agt Ser	gaa Glu	tgt Cys 1315	Pro	gga Gly	acc Thr	Ctg Leu	gac Asp 1320	His	cag Gln	agg Arg	4926
caa Gln	gcc Ala 1325	Ser	agg Arg	aca Thr	ccc Pro	tgc Cys 1330	Pro	agg Arg	cca Pro	cca Pro	ctg Leu 1335	Ala	gga Gly	acg Thr	4971
caa Gln	ggg Gly 1340	Leu	gtc Val	aca Thr	gac Asp	acc Thr 1345	Arg	gct Ala	gca Ala	ccc Pro	ctg Leu 1350	Thr	cca Pro	att Ile	5016
ggc Gly	acc Thr 1355	Pro	ctg Leu	cct Pro	tca Ser	gcc Ala 1360	Ile	ccc Pro	tct Ser	GJ Å āāc	tac Tyr 1365	Cys	tca Ser	cag Gln	5061
gac Asp	ggt Gly 1370	Gln	aca Thr	Gly	cga Arg	cag Gln 1375	Pro	ctc Leu	ccg Pro	ccc Pro	tac Tyr 1380	Thr		gcc Ala	5106
atg Met	atg Met 1385	His	aga Arg	agc Ser	aat Asn	ggt Gly 1390	His	acc Thr	ctg Leu	acc Thr	cag Gln 1395	cct Pro	ccc Pro	ggt Gly	5151
cca Pro	aga Arg 1400	ggc	tgt Cys	gag Glu	ggc	gat Asp 1405	ggc Gly	cca Pro	gag Glu	cat His	ggg Gly 1410	gta Val	gaa Glu	gag Glu	5196
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Pro	Leu 1475	_	Ala	Pro	Ser	Thr 1480		Gļy	Arg	Ile	Ser 1485		Arg	Ile	
	gag Glu 1490	Ser					Ser					Glu			5466
gaa Glu	gac Asp 1505	Glu	gtg Val	ttt Phe	gtg Val	agg Arg 1510	Asp	ccg Prò	cac His	ccc Pro	aag Lys 1515	Ala	acg Thr	tcc Ser	5511
	ccc Pro 1520	Thr													5556
	cag Gln 1535	Ğlu					Ser					Pro			5601
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	ggg Gly 1565	Pro					,Asn					Val			5691
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	aca Thr 1595	Leu					Gln					Gly			5781
gct Ala	gag Glu 1610	Ser	aca Thr	cca Pro	ccc Pro	tcc Ser 1615	ttc Phe	atg Met	agc Ser	gtt Val	cac His 1620	Ala	caa Gln	.ctt Leu	5826
	ggg Gly 1625	Ser										Thr			5871
	agc Ser 1640														5916
	agt Ser 1655										atc Ile 1665				5961
	ttg Leu 1670														6006
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	ggt Gly 1700														6096
gta Val	aag Lys 1715	agg Arg	aag Lys	gcc Ala	ata Ile	cag Gln 1720	aga Arg	act Thr	gtc Val	agc Ser	tct Ser 1725	tca Ser	gga Gly	tgt Cys	6141
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ctg Leu	aac Asn 1760	Lу	a ato	c aaa e Lys	a gag s Glu	atg Met 1765	Pro	gca Ala	gaa Glu	gte Val	g aat l Asn 177	Glu	gaa Glu	a gag 1 Glu	6276
gaa Glu	cag Gln 1775	Ala	a gat a Asp	t gto Val	aat Asn	gaa Glu 1780	Lys	Lys	gct Ala	gaq Glu	teu 178	Il∈	gga Gly	agt Ser	6321
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Val	aaa Lys 1925	atg Met	aag Lys	tcc Ser	acg Thr	ctc Leu 1930	ctc Leu	att Ile	gag Glu	caa Gln	cgg Arg 1935	aag Lys	ctg Leu	gat Asp	6771
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Pro	cca Pro 1970	aac Asn	ctc Leu	acg Thr	Ser	gag [.] Glu 1975	ccc Pro	att Ile	cct Pro	gct Ala	ggg Gly 1980	ggc Gly	tgt Cys	act Thr	6906
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Phe Ser Gly Ile Phe Pro Thr Leu Thr Ser Pro Leu 1985 1990 1995
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<213> NM_020859 ShrmL, Shroom-related protein
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Asn Thr Ala Thr Lys Gly Arg Tyr Ile Tyr Leu Glu Ala Phe Leu Glu 20 25 30 Gly Gly Ala Pro Trp Gly Phe Thr Leu Lys Gly Gly Leu Glu His Gly
Asn Thr Ala Thr Lys Gly Arg Tyr Ile Tyr Leu Glu Ala Phe Leu Glu 20 25 30 Gly Gly Ala Pro Trp Gly Phe Thr Leu Lys Gly Gly Leu Glu His Gly 35 40 Glu Pro Leu Ile Ile Ser Lys Val Glu Glu Gly Gly Lys Ala Asp Thr
Asn Thr Ala Thr Lys Gly Arg Tyr Ile Tyr Leu Glu Ala Phe Leu Glu 20 Gly Gly Ala Pro Trp Gly Phe Thr Leu Lys Gly Gly Leu Glu His Gly 35 Glu Pro Leu Ile Ile Ser Lys Val Glu Glu Gly Gly Lys Ala Asp Thr 50 Leu Ser Ser Lys Leu Gln Ala Gly Asp Glu Val Val His Ile Asn Glu
Asn Thr Ala Thr Lys Gly Arg Tyr Ile Tyr Leu Glu Ala Phe Leu Glu 20 Gly Gly Ala Pro Trp Gly Phe Thr Leu Lys Gly Gly Leu Glu His Gly 35 Glu Pro Leu Ile Ile Ser Lys Val Glu Glu Gly Gly Lys Ala Asp Thr 50 Leu Ser Ser Lys Leu Gln Ala Gly Asp Glu Val Val His Ile Asn Glu 75 Val Thr Leu Ser Ser Ser Arg Lys Glu Ala Val Ser Leu Val Lys Gly

Leu Thr Ser Gly Pro Gln His Arg Lys Ala Ala Trp Ser Gly Gly Val 130 135 140

Lys Leu Arg Leu Lys His Arg Ser Ser Glu Pro Ala Gly Arg Pro His 145 150 155 160

Ser Trp His Thr Thr Lys Ser Gly Glu Lys Gln Pro Asp Ala Ser Met 165 170 175

Met Gln Ile Ser Gln Gly Met Ile Gly Pro Pro Trp His Gln Ser Tyr 180 185 190

His Ser Ser Ser Ser Thr Ser Asp Leu Ser Asn Tyr Asp His Ala Tyr 195 200 205

Leu Arg Arg Ser Pro Asp Gln Cys Ser Ser Gln Gly Ser Met Glu Ser 210 215 220

Leu Glu Pro Ser Gly Ala Tyr Pro Pro Cys His Leu Ser Pro Ala Lys 225 230 235 240

Ser Thr Gly Ser Ile Asp Gln Leu Ser His Phe His Asn Lys Arg Asp 245 250 255

Ser Ala Tyr Ser Ser Phe Ser Thr Ser Ser Ser Ile Leu Glu Tyr Pro 260 265 270

His Pro Gly Ile Ser Ala Arg Glu Arg Ser Gly Ser Met Asp Asn Thr 275 280 285

Ser Ala Arg Gly Gly Leu Leu Glu Gly Met Arg Gln Ala Asp Ile Arg 290 295 300

Tyr Val Lys Thr Val Tyr Asp Thr Arg Arg Gly Val Ser Ala Glu Tyr 305 310 315 320

Glu Val Asn Ser Ser Ala Leu Leu Leu Gln Gly Arg Glu Ala Arg Ala 325 330 335

Ser Ala Asn Gly Gln Gly Tyr Asp Lys Trp Ser Asn Ile Pro Arg Gly 340 345 350

Lys Gly Val Pro Pro Pro Ser Trp Ser Gln Gln Cys Pro Ser Ser Leu 355 360 365

Glu Thr Ala Thr Asp Asn Leu Pro Pro Lys Val Gly Ala Pro Leu Pro 370 375 380

Pro Ala Arg Ser Asp Ser Tyr Ala Ala Phe Arg His Arg Glu Arg Pro 385 390 395 400

Ser Ser Trp Ser Ser Leu Asp Gln Lys Arg Leu Cys Arg Pro Gln Ala 405 410 415

Asn Ser Leu Gly Ser Leu Lys Ser Pro Phe Ile Glu Glu Gln Leu His 420 425 430

Thr Val Leu Glu Lys Ser Pro Glu Asn Ser Pro Pro Val Lys Pro Lys 435 440 445

His Asn Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ala Gln Pro Gly Gln Pro Leu Leu Pro Thr 450 455 460

Ser Ile Tyr Ala Val Pro Ser Leu Glu Pro His Phe Ala Gln Val Pro 465 470 475 480

Gln Pro Ser Val Ser Ser Asn Gly Met Leu Tyr Pro Ala Leu Ala Lys 485 490 495

Glu Ser Gly Tyr Ile Ala Pro Gln Gly Ala Cys Asn Lys Met Ala Thr 500 505 510

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Phe Cys Gln Pro Leu Glu His Asp Leu Leu Ser Pro Val Glu Lys Lys . 530 535 540

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Val Pro Glu Asn Glu Glu Asp Ala Ser Leu Lys Arg His Leu Thr Pro 565 570 575

Pro Gln Gly Asn Ser Pro His Ser Asn Glu Arg Lys Ser Thr His Ser 580 585 590

Asn Lys Pro Ser Ser His Pro His Ser Leu Lys Cys Pro Gln Ala Gln 595 600 605

Ala Trp Gln Ala Gly Glu Asp Lys Arg Ser Ser Arg Leu Ser Glu Pro 610 620

Trp Glu Gly Asp Phe Gln Glu Asp His Asn Ala Asn Leu Trp Arg Arg 625 630 635 640

Leu Glu Arg Glu Gly Leu Gly Gln Ser Leu Ser Gly Asn Phe Gly Lys 645 650 655

Thr Lys Ser Ala Phe Ser Ser Leu Gln Asn Ile Pro Glu Ser Leu Arg
660 665 670

Arg His Ser Ser Leu Glu Leu Gly Arg Gly Thr Gln Glu Gly Tyr Pro . 675 680 685

Gly Gly Arg Pro Thr Cys Ala Val Asn Thr Lys Ala Glu Asp Pro Gly 690 695 700

Arg Lys Ala Ala Pro Asp Leu Gly Ser His Leu Asp Arg Gln Val Ser 705 710 715 720

Tyr Pro Arg Pro Glu Gly Arg Thr Gly Ala Ser Ala Ser Phe Asn Ser 725 730 . . . 735

Thr Asp Pro Ser Pro Glu Glu Pro Pro Ala Pro Ser His Pro His Thr 740 745 750

Ser Ser Leu Gly Arg Arg Gly Pro Gly Pro Gly Ser Ala Ser Ala Leu 755 760 765

Gln Gly Phe Gln Tyr Gly Lys Pro His Cys Ser Val Leu Glu Lys Val 770 775 780

Ser Lys Phe Glu Gln Arg Glu Gln Gly Ser Gln Arg Pro Ser Val Gly 785 790 795 800

Gly Ser Gly Phe Gly His Asn Tyr Arg Pro His Arg Thr Val Ser Thr 805 810 815

Ser Ser Thr Ser Gly Asn Asp Phe Glu Glu Thr Lys Ala His Ile Arg 820 825 830

Phe Ser Glu Ser Ala Glu Pro Leu Gly Asn Gly Glu Gln His Phe Lys 835 840 845

Asn Gly Glu Leu Lys Leu Glu Glu Ala Ser Arg Gln Pro Cys Gly Gln 850 855 860

Gln Leu Ser Gly Gly Ala Ser Asp Ser Gly Arg Gly Pro Gln Arg Pro 865 870 875 880

Asp Ala Arg Leu Leu Arg Ser Gln Ser Thr Phe Gln Leu Ser Ser Glu 885 890 895

Pro Glu Arg Glu Pro Glu Trp Arg Asp Arg Pro Gly Ser Pro Glu Ser

Pro Leu Leu Asp Ala Pro Phe Ser Arg Ala Tyr Arg Asn Ser Ile Lys 915 920 925

Asp Ala Gln Ser Arg Val Leu Gly Ala Thr Ser Phe Arg Arg Arg Asp 930 935 940 Leu Glu Leu Gly Ala Pro Val Ala Ser Arg Ser Trp Arg Pro Arg 960

Ser Ser Ala His Val Gly Leu Arg Ser Pro Glu Ala Ser Ala Ser Ala 965 970 975

Ser Pro His Thr Pro Arg Glu Arg His Ser Val Thr Pro Ala Glu Gly $980 \hspace{1.5cm} 990 \hspace{1.5cm} 990$

Asp Leu Ala Arg Pro Val Pro Pro Ala Ala Arg Arg Gly Ala Arg Arg 995 1000 1005

Arg Leu Thr Pro Glu Gln Lys Lys Arg Ser Tyr Ser Glu Pro Glu 1010 1015 1020

Lys Met Asn Glu Val Gly Ile Val Glu Glu Ala Glu Pro Ala Pro 1025 1030 1035

Leu Gly Pro Gln Arg Asn Gly Met Arg Phe Pro Glu Ser Ser Val 1040 1045 1050

Ala Asp Arg Arg Leu Phe Glu Arg Asp Gly Lys Ala Cys Ser 1055 1060 : 1065

Thr Leu Ser Leu Ser Gly Pro Glu Leu Lys Gln Phe Gln Gln Ser 1070 1075 1080

Ala Leu Ala Asp Tyr Ile Gln Arg Lys Thr Gly Lys Arg Pro Thr 1085 1090 1095

Ser Ala Ala Gly Cys Ser Leu Gln Glu Pro Gly Pro Leu Arg Glu 1100 1105 1110

Arg Ala Gln Ser Ala Tyr Leu Gln Pro Gly Pro Ala Ala Leu Glu 1115 1120 1125

Gly Ser Gly Leu Ala Ser Ala Ser Ser Leu Ser Ser Leu Arg Glu 1130 1135 1140

Pro Ser Leu Gln Pro Arg Arg Glu Ala Thr Leu Leu Pro Ala Thr 1145 1150 1155

Val Ala Glu Thr Gln Gln Ala Pro Arg Asp Arg Ser Ser Ser Phe 1160 1165 1170

Ala Gly Gly Arg Arg Leu Gly Glu Arg Arg Arg Gly Asp Leu Leu 1175 1180 1185

Ser Gly Ala Asn Gly Gly Thr Arg Gly Thr Gln Arg Gly Asp Glu 1190 1195 1200

	Pro 1205	Arg	Glu _.	Pro	Ser	Ser 1210	Trp	Glý	Ala	Arg	Ala 1215	Gly	Lys	Ser
Met	Ser 1220	Ala	Glu	Asp	Leu	Leu 1225	Ģlu	Arg	Ser	Asp	Val 1230	Leu	Ala	Gly
Pro	Vál 1235		Val	Arg	Ser	Arg 1240	Ser	Ser	Pro	Ala	Thr 1245	Ala	Asp	Lys
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Lys	Asp 1265		Суs	Tyr	Leu	Ala 1270		Pro	Gly	Ser	Arg 1275	Ser	Leu	Ser
	Ser 1280		Arg	Gly	GÌn	Glu 1285		Met	Leu	Leu	Leu 1290	Phe	His	His
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Arg	Ala 1430		Trp	Ala	His	Ala 1435		Arg	Glu	Asp	Ser 1440	Leu	Pro	Glu
Glu			Ala	Pro	Asp	Phe 1450	Ala	Asn	Leu	Lys	His 1455	Туг	Gln	Lys

- Gln Gln Ser Leu Pro Ser Leu Cys Ser Thr Ser Asp Pro Asp Thr 1460 1465 1470
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- Ser Glu Ser Val Leu Arg Asp Ser Pro Pro Pro His Glu Asp Tyr 1490 1495 1500 $^{\circ}$
- Glu Asp Glu Val Phe Val Arg Asp Pro His Pro Lys Ala Thr Ser 1505 1510 1515
- Ser Pro Thr Phe Glu Pro Leu Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro 1520 1525 1530
- Ser Gln Glu Thr Pro Val Tyr Ser Met Asp Asp Phe Pro Pro Pro 1535 1540 1545
- Pro Pro His Thr Val Cys Glu Ala Gln Leu Asp Ser Glu Asp Pro 1550 1560
- Glu Gly Pro Arg Pro Ser Phe Asn Lys Leu Ser Lys Val Thr Ile 1565 1570 1575
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- Gln Thr Leu Ala Ser Arg Leu Gln Thr Ser Ile Lys Gly Ser Glu 1595 1600 1605
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- Leu Ser His Asp Pro Val Ser Gly Thr Gln Gly Leu Glu Lys Lys 1640 1650
- Val Ser Pro Asp Pro Gln Lys Ser Ser Glu Asp Ile Arg Thr Glu 1655 1660 1665
- Ala Leu Ala Lys Glu Ile Val His Gln Asp Lys Ser Leu Ala Asp 1670 1680
- Ile Leu Asp Pro Asp Ser Arg Leu Lys Thr Thr Met Asp Leu Met 1685 1690 1695
- Glu Gly Leu Phe Pro Arg Asp Val Asn Leu Leu Lys Glu Asn Ser 1700 1705 1710

- Val Lys Arg Lys Ala Ile Gln Arg Thr Val Ser Ser Ser Gly Cys 1715 1720 1725
- Glu Gly Lys Arg Asn Glu Asp Lys Glu Ala Val Ser Met Leu Val 1730 1740
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- Glu Gln Ala Asp Val Asn Glu Lys Lys Ala Glu Leu Ile Gly Ser 1775 1780 1785
- Leu Thr His Lys Leu Glu Thr Leu Glu Glu Ala Lys Gly Ser Leu 1790 1795 1800
- Leu Thr Asp Ile Lys Leu Asn Asn Ala Leu Gly Glu Glu Val Glu 1805 1810 1815
- Ala Leu Ile Ser Glu Leu Cys Lys Pro Asn Glu Phe Asp Lys Tyr 1820
- Arg Met Phe Ile Gly Asp Leu Asp Lys Val Val Asn Leu Leu Leu 1835 1840 1845
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- Leu Gly Glu Asp Ala Ser Asn Glu Glu Arg Ser Ser Leu Tyr Glu 1865 1870 1875
- Lys Arg Lys Ile Leu Ala Gly Gln His Glu Asp Ala Arg Glu Leu 1880 1885 1890
- Lys Glu Asn Leu Asp Arg Arg Glu Arg Val Val Leu Gly Ile Leu 1895 1900 1905 .
- Ala Asn Tyr Leu Ser Glu Glu Gln Leu Gln Asp Tyr Gln His Phe 1910 1915 1920
- Val Lys Met Lys Ser Thr Leu Leu Ile Glu Gln Arg Lys Leu Asp 1925 1930 1935
- Asp Lys Ile Lys Leu Gly Gln Glu Gln Val Lys Cys Leu Leu Glu 1940 1945 1950
- Ser Leu Pro Ser Asp Phe Ile Pro Lys Ala Gly Ala Leu Ala Leu 1955 1960 1965

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115

120

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					ggc Gly				Val					Thr		808
					cac His											856
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Met Ser Leu Glu Gly Thr Glu Lys Ala Ser Trp Leu Gly Glu Gln Pro 50 60

Gln Phe Trp Ser Lys Thr Gln Val Leu Asp Trp Ile Ser Tyr Gln Val 65 70 75 80

Glu Lys Asn Lys Tyr Asp Ala Ser Ala Ile Asp Phe Ser Arg Cys Asp $85 \hspace{1cm} 90 \hspace{1cm} 95$

Met Asp Gly Ala Thr Leu Cys Asn Cys Ala Leu Glu Glu Leu Arg Leu 100 105 110

Val Phe Gly Pro Leu Gly Asp Gln Leu His Ala Gln Leu Arg Asp Leu 115 120 125

Thr Ser Ser Ser Ser Asp Glu Leu Ser Trp Ile Ile Glu Leu Glu 130 135 140

Lys Asp Gly Met Ala Phe Gln Glu Ala Leu Asp Pro Gly Pro Phe Asp 145 150 155 160

Gln Gly Ser Pro Phe Ala Gln Glu Leu Leu Asp Asp Gly Gln Gln Ala 165 170 175

Ser Pro Tyr His Pro Gly Ser Cys Gly Ala Gly Ala Pro Ser Pro Gly 180 185 190

Ser Ser Asp Val Ser Thr Ala Gly Thr Gly Ala Ser Arg Ser Ser His 195 200 205

Ser Ser Asp Ser Gly Gly Ser Asp Val Asp Leu Asp Pro Thr Asp Gly 210 215 220

Lys Leu Phe Pro Ser Asp Gly Phe Arg Asp Cys Lys Lys Gly Asp Pro 225 230 235 240

Lys His Gly Lys Arg Lys Arg Gly Arg Pro Arg Lys Leu Ser Lys Glu 245 250 255

Tyr Trp Asp Cys Leu Glu Gly Lys Lys Ser Lys His Ala Pro Arg Gly 260 265 270

Thr His Leu Trp Glu Phe Ile Arg Asp Ile Leu Ile His Pro Glu Leu 275 280 . . . 285

Asn Glu Gly Leu Met Lys Trp Glu Asn Arg His Glu Gly Val Phe Lys 290 295 300

Phe Leu Arg Ser Glu Ala Val Ala Gln Leu Trp Gly Gln Lys Lys 305 310 315 320

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105

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Pro His Pro Gln Arg Gly Cys Glu Val Phe Val Gly Lys Ile Pro Arg 65 70 80

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Cys Cys Ser Val Asp Asn Cys Arg Leu Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile Pro Lys 145 150 155 160

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Asn Arg Gly Phe Ala Phe Val Glu Tyr Glu Ser His Arg Ala Ala Ala 195 200 205

Met Ala Arg Arg Lys Leu Met Pro Gly Arg Ile Gln Leu Trp Gly His 210 215 220

Gln Ile Ala Val Asp Trp Ala Glu Pro Glu Ile Asp Val Asp Glu Asp 225 230 235 240

Val Met Glu Thr Val Lys Ile Leu Tyr Val Arg Asn Leu Met Ile Glu 245 250 255

Thr Thr Glu Asp Thr Ile Lys Lys Ser Phe Gly Gln Phe Asn Pro Gly 260 265 270

Cys Val Glu Arg Val Lys Lys Ile Arg Asp Tyr Ala Phe Val His Phe 275 280 285

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Glu Leu Glu Gly Ser Cys Leu Glu Val Thr Leu Ala Lys Pro Val Asp 305 310 315 320

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325 330 33

Ala Glu Ala Ala Gln Gln Pro Ser Tyr Val Tyr Ser Cys Asp Pro Tyr 340 345 350

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Arg Asp Tyr Phe Val Lys Val Ala Ile Pro Ala Ile Gly Ala Gln Tyr 370 375 380

Ser Met Phe Pro Ala Ala Pro Ala Pro Lys Met Ile Glu Asp Gly Lys 385 390 395 400

Ile His Thr Val Glu His Met Ile Ser Pro Ile Ala Val Gln Pro Asp
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Pro Lys Val Ala Thr Pro Lys Val Val Glu Lys Ile Gly Asp Tyr Lys 85 90 95

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Ala Glu Gly Val Cys Asp Asn Asp Thr Val Pro Ser Val Ser Ser Ile 115 120 125

Asn Arg Ile Ile Arg Thr Lys Val Gln Gln Pro Phe Asn Leu Pro Met 130 135 140

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Pro Ser Ser Ala Val Thr Pro Pro Glu Ser Pro Gln Ser Asp Ser Leu 165 170 175

Gly Ser Thr Tyr Ser Ile Asn Gly Leu Leu Gly Ile Ala Gln Pro Gly 180 185 190

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Ser Ile Asp Ser Gln Ser Ser Ser Gly Pro Arg Lys His Leu Arg 210 215 220

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Glu Lys Asn Leu Trp Ser Met Pro His Asp Val Ser His Thr Glu Ala 50 60

Asp Asp Asp Arg Thr Leu Tyr Asn Leu Ile Val Ile Arg Asn Gln Gln 65 70 75 80

Ala Lys Asp Ser Glu Glu Trp Gln Lys Leu Asn Tyr Asp Ile His Thr 85 90 95

Leu Arg Gln Val Arg Arg Glu Val Arg Asn Arg Trp Lys Cys Ile Leu 100 105 110

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125

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gta	agg	cgc	ttt	gtc	cct	gac [†]	tec	tgg (aag	aac	ttt	ttc	aga	ggg	aag	349

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Ile Leu His Asp Ser Glu Arg Ala Val Ser Ala Asp Pro Leu Pro Pro 35 40 45

Pro Pro Leu Pro Leu Gln Pro Pro Phe Gly Pro Asp Phe Tyr Ser Ser 50 55 60

Asp Thr Glu Glu Pro Ala Ile Ala Pro Asp Leu Lys Pro Val Arg Arg 65 70 . 75 80

Phe Val Pro Asp Ser Trp Lys Asn Phe Phe Arg Gly Lys Lys Asp 85 90 95

Pro Glu Trp Asp Lys Pro Val Ser Asp Ile Arg Tyr Ile Ser Asp Gly
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Val Glu Cys Ser Pro Pro Ala Ser Pro Ala Arg Pro Asn His Arg Ser 115 120 125

Pro Leu Asn Ser Cys Lys Asp Pro Tyr Gly Gly Ser Glu Gly Thr Phe 130 135 140

Ser Ser Arg Lys Glu Ala Asp Ala Val Phe Pro Arg Asp Pro Tyr Gly 145 150 150 160

Ser Leu Asp Arg His Thr Gln Thr Val Arg Thr Tyr Ser Glu Lys Val 165 170 175

Glu Glu Tyr Asn Leu Arg Tyr Ser Tyr Met Lys Ser Trp Ala Gly Leu 180 185 190

Leu Arg Ile Leu Gly Val Val Glu Leu Leu Gly Ala Gly Val Phe 195 200 205

Ala Cys Val Thr Ala Tyr Ile His Lys Asp Ser Glu Trp Tyr Asn Leu 210 215 220

Phe Gly Tyr Ser Gln Pro Tyr Gly Met Gly Gly Val Gly Gly Leu Gly 225 230 235 240

Ser Met Tyr Gly Gly Tyr Tyr Tyr Thr Gly Pro Lys Thr Pro Phe Val 245 250 255

Leu Val Val Ala Gly Leu Ala Trp Ile Thr Thr Ile Ile Ile Leu Val 260 265 270

Leu Gly Met Ser Met Tyr Tyr Arg Thr Ile Leu Leu Asp Ser Asn Trp 275 280 285

Trp Pro Leu Thr Glu Phe Gly Ile Asn Val Ala Leu Phe Ile Leu Tyr 290 295 300

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Cys Tyr Tyr Pro Leu Phe Asn Thr Pro Val Asn Ala Val Phe Cys Arg 325 330 335

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Glu Ala Ala Arg Arg His Arg Glu Tyr Met Glu Gln Gln Glu Ile Asn 370 375 380

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Gly Asp Arg Gln Arg Asp Ser Glu Val Asn Phe Lys Glu Leu Arg Thr 405 410 415

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Glu Leu Leu Pro Ser Tyr Ser Thr Ala Thr Leu Ile Asp Glu Pro Thr 50 55 60

Glu Val Asp Asp Pro Trp Asn Leu Pro Thr Leu Gln Asp Ser Gly Ile 65 70 75 80

Lys Trp Ser Glu Arg Asp Thr Lys Gly Lys Ile Leu Cys Phe Phe Gln 85 90 95

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Cys Ser Leu Asp Ile Leu Ser Ser Ala Phe Gln Leu Val Gly Gly Lys 115 120 125

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Trp Leu Ser Val Leu Val Leu Leu Pro Val Glu Val Ala Thr His Tyr 225 230 235 240

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Lys Leu Ile Val Gln Leu Asp Lys Lys Val Ile Ser Gln Ile Ala Met

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Phe Gly Leu Ser Leu Ala Gly Trp Arg Val Leu Val Gly Val Gly Val

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Leu Pro Leu Trp Met 595	600	Pro Trp Asp Ala V 605	al Val Ser
Lys Phe Thr Gly Cys 610	Phe Gln Met Arg 615	Cys Cys Tyr Cys C 620	ys Arg Val
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Asp Gln Gly Asp Thr Thr Arg Leu Val Cys Tyr Asn Asn Lys Ile Thr 65 70 .75 80

Ala Ser Tyr Glu Asp Arg Val Thr Phe Leu Pro Thr Gly Ile Thr Phe 85 90 95

Lys Ser Val Thr Arg Glu Asp Thr Gly Thr Tyr Thr Cys Met Val Ser 100 105 110

Glu Glu Gly Gly Asn Ser Tyr Gly Glu Val Lys Val Lys Leu Ile Val

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160

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gcc Ala cryr ttt ttt Phe ccg Pro	tat Tyr tac Tyr atc Ile 35 gtg Val	gtc Val tac Tyr 20 caa Gln gtt Val	ccc Pro 5 cag Gln gga Gly ggg Gly	gca Ala ccc Pro gtg Val cag Gln ggc Gly 70 agc	ccg Pro atc Ile gcc Ala gat Asp 55 tgg Trp	ggc Gly ccg Pro agc Ser 40 ccg Pro	tac Tyr ggc Gly 25 gag Glu ggc Gly aag Lys	cag Gln 10 ggg Gly cac His tca Ser gtg Val	ccc Pro ctc Leu atg Met gac Asp gtc Val 75	acc Thr aac Asn aag Lys gtc Val 60 ttc Phe	tac Tyr gtg Val cgg Arg 45 gcc Ala aac Asn	aac Asn gga Gly 30 ttc Phe ttc Thr	ccg Pro 15 atg Met ttc Phe cac His	acg Thr tct Ser gtg Val ttc Phe cag Gln 80 aaa	Met 1 ctg Leu gtt Val aac Asn aat Asn 65 ggc Gly aag	107 155 203 251

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aġc Ser	ctg Leu	ccc Pro 180	acc Thr	atg Met	gaa Glu	gga Gly	ccc Pro 185	cca Pro	acc Thr	ttc Phe	aac Asn	ccg Pro 190	cct Pro	gtg Val	cca Pro	635
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Val Tyr Ile Gln Gly Val Ala Ser Glu His Met Lys Arg Phe Phe Val 35 40 45

Asn Phe Val Val Gly Gln Asp Pro Gly Ser Asp Val Ala Phe His Phe 50 55 60

Asn Pro Arg Phe Asp Gly Trp Asp Lys Val Val Phe Asn Thr Leu Gln 65 70 75 80

Gly Gly Lys Trp Gly Ser Glu Glu Arg Lys Arg Ser Met Pro Phe Lys 85 90 95

Lys Gly Ala Ala Phe Glu Leu Val Phe Ile Val Leu Ala Glu His Tyr 100 105 110

Lys Val Val Val Asn Gly Asn Pro Phe Tyr Glu Tyr Gly His Arg Leu 115 120 125

Pro Leu Gln Met Val Thr His Leu Gln Val Asp Gly Asp Leu Gln Leu 130 135 140

Gln Ser Ile Asn Phe Ile Gly Gly Gln Pro Leu Arg Pro Gln Gly Pro 145 150 155 160

Pro Met Met Pro Pro Tyr Pro Gly Pro Gly His Cys His Gln Gln Leu 165 170 175

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Gly Ser Glu Glu Lys Lys Ile Thr His Asn Pro Phe Gly Pro Gly Gln 260 265 270

456

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- Glu Arg Leu Gly Asn Ser Ile Gly Thr Leu Thr Ala His Asp Arg Asp 355 360 365
- Glu Glu Asn Thr Ala Asn Ser Phe Leu Asn Tyr Arg Ile Val Glu Gln 370 380
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- Gln Tyr Asn Leu Thr Ile Glu Val Ser Asp Lys Asp Phe Lys Thr Leu 420 425 430

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Arg Asn Gly Leu Arg Asp Pro Asn Thr Arg Trp Thr Phe Pro Ile Pro 65 70 75 80

Tyr Ile Leu Ala Asp Asn Leu Gly Leu Asn Ala Lys Gly Ala Ile Leu 85 90 95

Tyr Ala Phe Glu Met Phe Arg Leu Lys Ser Cys Val Asp Phe Lys Pro 100 105 110

Tyr Glu Gly Glu Ser Ser Tyr Ile Ile Phe Gln Gln Phe Asp Gly Cys 115 120 125

Trp Ser Glu Val Gly Asp Gln His Val Gly Gln Asn Tle Ser Ile Gly 130 135 140

Gln Gly Cys Ala Tyr Lys Ala Ile Ile Glu His Glu Ile Leu His Ala 145 . 150 . 155 . 160

Leu Gly Phe Tyr His Glu Gln Ser Arg Thr Asp Arg Asp Asp Tyr Val 165 170 175

Asn Ile Trp Trp Asp Gln Ile Leu Ser Gly Tyr Gln His Asn Phe Asp 180 185 190

Thr Tyr Asp Asp Ser Leu Ile Thr Asp Leu Asn Thr Pro Tyr Asp Tyr 195 200 205

Glu Ser Leu Met His Tyr Gln Pro Phe Ser Phe Asn Lys Asn Ala Ser 210 215 220

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Tyr Asn Cys Thr Thr Thr His Thr Leu Leu Asp His Cys Thr Phe Glu 260 265 270

Lys Ala Asn Ile Cys Gly Met Ile Gln Gly Thr Arg Asp Asp Thr Asp 275 280 285

Trp Ala His Gln Asp Ser Ala Gln Ala Gly Glu Val Asp His Thr Leu 290 295 300

Leu Gly Gln Cys Thr Gly Ala Gly Tyr Phe Met Gln Phe Ser Thr Ser 305 310 315 320

Ser Gly Ser Ala Glu Glu Ala Ala Leu Leu Glu Ser Arg Ile Leu Tyr 325 330 335

Pro Lys Arg Lys Gln Gln Cys Leu Gln Phe Phe Tyr Lys Met Thr Gly 340 345 350

Ser Pro Ser Asp Arg Leu Val Val Trp Val Arg Arg Asp Asp Ser Thr 355 360 365

Gly Asn Val Arg Lys Leu Val Lys Val Gln Thr Phe Gln Gly Asp Asp 370 375 380

Asp His Asn Trp Lys Ile Ala His Val Val Leu Lys Glu Glu Gln Lys 385 390 395 400

Phe Arg Tyr Leu Phe Gln Gly Thr Lys Gly Asp Pro Gln Asn Ser Thr 405 410 415

Gly Gly Ile Tyr Leu Asp Asp Ile Thr Leu Thr Glu Thr Pro Cys Pro 420 425 430

Thr Gly Val Trp Thr Val Arg Asn Phe Ser Gln Val Leu Glu Asn Thr 435 440 445

Ser Lys Gly Asp Lys Leu Gln Ser Pro Arg Phe Tyr Asn Ser Glu Gly
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Tyr Gly Phe Gly Val Thr Leu Tyr Pro Asn Ser Arg Glu Ser Ser Gly 465 470 475 480

Tyr Leu Arg Leu Ala Phe His Val Cys Ser Gly Glu Asn Asp Ala Ile 485 490 495

Leu Glu Trp Pro Val Glu Asn Arg Gln Val Ile Ile Thr Ile Leu Asp 500 505 510

159

Gln Glu Pro Asp Val Arg Asn Arg Met Ser Ser Ser Met Val Phe Thr 515 520 525

Thr Ser Lys Ser His Thr Ser Pro Ala Ile Asn Asp Thr Val Ile Trp 530 535 540

Asp Arg Pro Ser Arg Val Gly Thr Tyr His Thr Asp Cys Asn Cys Phe 545 550 560

Arg Ser Ile Asp Leu Gly Trp Ser Gly Phe Ile Ser His Gln Met Leu 565 570 575

Lys Arg Arg Ser Phe Leu Lys Asn Asp Asp Leu Ile Ile Phe Val Asp
580 585 590

Phe Glu Asp Ile Thr His Leu Ser Gln Thr Glu Val Pro Ser Lys Gly 595 600 605

Lys Arg Leu Ser Pro Gln Gly Leu Ile Leu Gln Gly Gln Gln Gln 610 615 620

Val Ser Glu Glu Gly Ser Gly Lys Ala Met Leu Glu Glu Ala Leu Pro 625 630 635 640

Val Ser Leu Ser Gln Gly Gln Pro Ser Arg Gln Lys Arg Ser Val Glu 645 650 655

Asn Thr Gly Pro Leu Glu Asp His Asn Trp Pro Gln Tyr Phe Arg Asp 660 665 670

Pro Cys Asp Pro Asn Pro Cys Gln Asn Asp Gly Ile Cys Val Asn Val 675 680 . 685

Lys Gly Met Ala Ser Cys Arg Cys Ile Ser Gly His Ala Phe Phe Tyr 690 695 700

Thr Gly Glu Arg Cys Gln Ser Ala Glu Val His Gly Ser Val Leu Gly 705 710 715 720

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cgg Arg 1225	aca Thr	tca Ser	cca Pro	aca Thr	gcc Ala 1230	Tyr	tgt Cys	gat Asp	tgt Cys	tgg Trp 1235	gag Glu	aaa Lys	tgt Cys	aaa Lys	3	3750
tgt Cys 1240	aaa Lys	act Thr	ctt Leu	att Ile	gct Ala 1245	gga Gly	cag Gln	Lys	tct Ser	gct Ala 1250	cgt Arg	ctt Leu	gat Asp	cta Leu	3	3795
ctt Leu 1255															3	8840
agc : Ser : 1270															3	885

agg	r ca	g ac	g gt	g ga	g cat	tg	t ca	a ta	c aq	σ cca	cc	t ca	a at	c ann	3030
128	5	n Th	ır Va	1 G1	u His 129	Cy.	s Gl:	n Ty	r Ar	g Pro 129	Pr	o Ar	g Il	e Arg	3930
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gaa Glu 1420	Ala	att Ile	gct Ala	gtg Val	aca Thr 1425	Met	agg Arg	ttt Phe	cta Leu	cgt Arg 1430	Ser			aga Arg	4335
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caa Gln 1465	Ala	ttg Leu	cta Leu	cct Pro	tac Tyr 1470	gct Ala	gtg Val	gaa Glu	gaa Glu	ttg Leu 1475	Cys	aac Asn	gta Val	gca Ala	4470
gag Glu 1480	Ser	ctg Leu	att Ile	gtt Val	cct Pro 1485	gtc Val	aga Arg	atg Met	GJ Å āāā	att Ile 1490	gct Ala	cgt Arg	cca Pro	act Thr	4515
gca Ala 1495	cca Pro	ttt Phe	acc Thr	ctg Leu	gct Ala 1500	agt Ser	act Thr	agc Ser	ata Ile	gat Asp 1505	gcc Ala	atg Met	cag Gln	ggc Gly	4560
agt Ser 1510	gaa Glu	gaa Glu	tta Leu	ttt Phe	tca Ser 1515	gtg Val	gaa Glu	cca Pro	cta Leu	cca Pro 1520	cca Pro	cga Arg	cca Pro	tca Ser	4605
tct Ser 1525	gat Asp	cag Gln	tct Ser	agc Ser	agc Ser 1530	tcc Ser	agt Ser	cag Gln	tct Ser		tca Ser				4650

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cgg Arg 155	G1	c ag y Ar	a ga g As	t ga p Gl	a gaa u Glu 156	Glı	g ga n As	t ga p As _l	t at	t gtt e Val 156	Se:	a gcar r Ala	a ga a As	t gto p Val	g 4740 L
gaa Glu 157	Gli	g gt u Va	t ga l Gl	g gt u Va	g gtg l Val 157	Glı	g ggt ı Gly	t gto y Va.	g gc	t gga a Gly 158	Glı	a gaq ı Glı	g ga u As _l	t cat p His	4785
cat His 158	Ası	t gaa	a ca u Gl	g ga n Gl	a gaa u Glu 159	His	ggg Gly	g gaa y Glu	ı ga	a aat ı Asn 159	Ala	gaç a Gli	g gca a Ala	a gag a Glu	4830
gga Gly 160	GII	a cat	t ga	t ga p Gl	g cat u His 160	Asp	gaa Glu	a gad 1 Asp	ggg	g agt Ser 161	Asp	ato Met	g gaq	g ctg u Leu	4875
gac Asp 161	Let	tta Lei	a gca 1 Ala	a gca a Ala	a gct a Ala 162	Glu	aca Thr	gaa Glu	agt Ser	gat Asp 162	Ser	gaa Glu	a agt 1 Sei	t aac r Asn	4920
cac His 1630	Ser	aac Asr	caa Glr	a gat n Asp	t aat P Asn 1635	Ala	agt Ser	: Gly	cgo Arg	: aga Arg 1640	Ser			act Thr	
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gca Ala 1765	gca Ala	gct Ala	gct Ala	ttg Leu	gaa Glu 1770	gct Ala	agc Ser	aac Asn	gcc Ala	agc Ser 1775	agt Ser	tac Tyr	cta Leu	aca Thr	5370
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H1s 1870	Pro	Let	n His	s Ala	Ser 1875	Gln ō	Asn	Ser	Ala	jaga Arg 1880	Arg)	g Glu	a Arg	g Met	
1885	Ala	Arg	, Glι	ı Glu	1890	Ser	Leu	Arg	Thi	ctt Leu 1895	Glu S	ı Gly	Arg	, Arg	
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	gaa Glu 2230									Asp	ttg Leu 2240					6765	5
											act Thr 2255					6810)
											aca Thr 2270					6855	j
											cca Pro 2285					6900)
											gca Ala 2300					6945	j

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gaa Glu 2380										ttg Leu 2390						7215
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		_		-						aaa Lys 2510	_					7575
act Thr 2515										agg Arg 2525						7620
										ctg Leu 2540						7665
										att Ile 2555					,	7710

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Lys Gln Cys Val Val Gly Pro Asn His Ala Ala Phe Leu Leu Glu Asp 50 55 60

Gly Arg Val Cys Arg Ile Gly Phe Ser Val Gln Pro Asp Arg Leu Glu 65 70 75 80

Leu Gly Lys Pro Asp Ásn Asn Asp Gly Ser Lys Leu Asn Ser Asn Ser 85 90 95

Gly Ala Gly Arg Thr Ser Arg Pro Gly Arg Thr Ser Asp Ser Pro Trp . 100 105 110

Phe Leu Ser Gly Ser Glu Thr Leu Gly Arg Leu Ala Gly Asn Thr Leu 115 120 . 125

Gly Ser Arg Trp Ser Ser Gly Val Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Ser 130 135 140

Gly Arg Ser Ser Ala Gly Ala Arg Asp Ser Arg Arg Gln Thr Arg Val 145 150 155 160

Ile Arg Thr Gly Arg Asp Arg Gly Ser Gly Leu Leu Gly Ser Gln Pro 165 170 175

- Gln Pro Val Ile Pro Ala Ser Val Ile Pro Glu Glu Leu Ile Ser Gln 180 185 190
- Ala Gln Val Val Leu Gln Gly Lys Ser Arg Ser Val Ile Ile Arg Glu 195 200 205
- Leu Gln Arg Thr Asn Leu Asp Val Asn Leu Ala Val Asn Asn Leu Leu 210 215 220
- Ser Arg Asp Asp Glu Asp Gly Asp Asp Gly Asp Asp Thr Ala Ser Glu 225 230 235 240
- Ser Tyr Leu Pro Gly Glu Asp Leu Met Ser Leu Leu Asp Ala Asp Ile 245 250 255
- His Ser Ala His Pro Ser Val Ile Ile Asp Ala Asp Ala Met Phe Ser 260 265 270
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- Ser Arg Leu Gly Ser Ser Arg Val Leu Leu Leu Pro Leu Glu Arg Asp 290 295 300
- Ser Glu Leu Leu Arg Glu Arg Glu Ser Val Leu Arg Leu Arg Glu Arg 305 310 315 320
- Arg Trp Leu Asp Gly Ala Ser Phe Asp Asn Glu Arg Gly Ser Thr Ser 325 330 335
- Lys Glu Gly Glu Pro Asn Leu Asp Lys Lys Asn Thr Pro Val Gln Ser 340 345 350
- Pro Val Ser Leu Gly Glu Asp Leu Gln Trp Trp Pro Asp Lys Asp Gly 355 360 365
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- Leu Gly Leu Thr Asn Glu Lys Ile Val Leu Ser Ala Asn Ser Ile 420 425 430
- Arg Ala Thr Val Ala Thr Glu Asn Asn Lys Val Ala Thr Trp Val Asp
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Glu Thr Leu Ser Ser Val Ala Ser Lys Leu Glu His Thr Ala Gln Thr . 450 455 460

Tyr Ser Glu Leu Gln Gly Glu Arg Ile Val Ser Leu His Cys Cys Ala 465 470 475 480

Leu Tyr Thr Cys Ala Gln Leu Glu Asn Ser Leu Tyr Trp Trp Gly Val 485 490 495

Val Pro Phe Ser Gln Arg Lys Lys Met Leu Glu Lys Ala Arg Ala Lys 500 505 510

Asn Lys Lys Pro Lys Ser Ser Ala Gly Ile Ser Ser Met Pro Asn Ile 515 520 525

Thr Val Gly Thr Gln Val Cys Leu Arg Asn Asn Pro Leu Tyr His Ala 530 535 540

Gly Ala Val Ala Phe Ser Ile Ser Ala Gly Ile Pro Lys Val Gly Val 545 550 560

Leu Met Glu Ser Val Trp Asn Met Asn Asp Ser Cys Arg Phe Gln Leu 565 570 575

Arg Ser Pro Glu Ser Leu Lys Asn Met Glu Lys Ala Ser Lys Thr Thr 580 585 590

Glu Ala Lys Pro Glu Ser Lys Gln Glu Pro Val Lys Thr Glu Met Gly 595 600 605

Pro Pro Pro Ser Pro Ala Ser Thr Cys Ser Asp Ala Ser Ser Ile Ala 610 615 620

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Lys Glu Glu Glu Lys Val Asn Glu Glu Gln Trp Ser Leu Arg Glu Val 645 650 655

Val Phe Val Glu Asp Val Lys Asn Val Pro Val Gly Lys Val Leu Lys 660 665 670

Val Asp Gly Ala Tyr Val Ala Val Lys Phe Pro Gly Thr Ser Ser Asn 675 680 685

Thr Asn Cys Gln Asn Ser Ser Gly Pro Asp Ala Asp Pro Ser Ser Leu 690 695 700

Leu Gln Asp Cys Arg Leu Leu Arg Ile Asp Glu Leu Gln Val Val Lys 705 710 715 720 Thr Gly Gly Thr Pro Lys Val Pro Asp Cys Phe Gln Arg Thr Pro Lys 725 730 735

Lys Leu Cys Ile Pro Glu Lys Thr Glu Ile Leu Ala Val Asn Val Asp 740 745 750

Ser Lys Gly Val His Ala Val Leu Lys Thr Gly Asn Trp Val Arg Tyr 755 760 765

Cys Ile Phe Asp Leu Ala Thr Gly Lys Ala Glu Gln Glu Asn Asn Phe 770 780

Pro Thr Ser Ser Ile Ala Phe Leu Gly Gln Asn Glu Arg Asn Val Ala 785 790 795 800

Ile Phe Thr Ala Gly Gln Glu Ser Pro Ile Ile Leu Arg Asp Gly Asn 805 810 815

Gly Thr Ile Tyr Pro Met Ala Lys Asp Cys Met Gly Gly Ile Arg Asp 820 825 830

Pro Asp Trp Leu Asp Leu Pro Pro Ile Ser Ser Leu Gly Met Gly Val 835 840 845

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Leu Arg Cys Asp Tyr Glu Ala Cys Arg Gln. Tyr Leu Met Asn Leu Glu 885 890 895

Gln Ala Val Val Leu Glu Gln Asn Leu Gln Met Leu Gln Thr Phe Ile 900 905 910

Ser His Arg Cys Asp Gly Asn Arg Asn Ile Leu His Ala Cys Val Ser 915 920 925

Val Cys Phe Pro Thr Ser Asn Lys Glu Thr Lys Glu Glu Glu Glu Ala 930 935 940

Glu Arg Ser Glu Arg Asn Thr Phe Ala Glu Arg Leu Ser Ala Val Glu 945 950 955 960

Ala Ile Ala Asn Ala Ile Ser Val Val Ser Ser Asn Gly Pro Gly Asn 965 970 975

Arg Ala Gly Ser Ser Ser Ser Arg Ser Leu Arg Leu Arg Glu Met Met 980 985 990

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- Pro Ser Trp Val Pro Asp Pro Pro Ala Met Asp Pro Asp Gly Asp 1025 1030 1035
- Ile Asp Phe Ile Leu Ala Pro Ala Val Gly Ser Leu Thr Thr Ala 1040 1045 1050
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- Cys Pro. Ser Gly Thr Asn Pro Asp Asp Ser Pro Leu Tyr Val Leu 1160 1165 1170
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Val Tyr Leu Asn Gln Gln Ser Gly Thr Ile Arg Leu Asp Cys Phe 1370 1375

Thr His Cys Leu Ile Val Lys Cys Thr Ala Asp Ile Leu Leu Leu 1390

Asp Thr Leu Leu Gly Thr Leu Val Lys Glu Leu Gln Asn Lys Tyr 1405

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Leu Arg Ser Val Ala Arg Val Phe Val Ile Leu Ser Val Glu Met 1430 1435

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- Leu Pro Pro Arg Pro Ser Ser Asp Gln Ser Ser Ser Ser Gln
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- Lys Tyr Asn His Leu Val Tyr Ser Gln Ile Pro Ala Ala Val Lys 1805 1810 1815
 - Leu Thr Tyr Gln Asp Ala Val Asn Leu Gln Asn Tyr Val Glu Glu 1820 1825 1830
 - Lys Leu Ile Pro Thr Trp Asn Trp Met Val Ser Ile Met Asp Ser 1835 1840 1845
 - Thr Glu Ala Gln Leu Arg Tyr Gly Ser Ala Leu Ala Ser Ala Gly 1850 1855 1860
- Asp Pro Gly His Pro Asn His Pro Leu His Ala Ser Gln Asn Ser 1865 1870 1875
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- Thr Leu Glu Gly Arg Arg Arg Ala Thr Leu Leu Ser Ala Arg Gln 1895 1900 1905
- Gly Met Met Ser Ala Arg Gly Asp Phe Leu Asn Tyr Ala Leu Ser 1910 1915 1920
- Leu Met Arg Ser His Asn Asp Glu His Ser Asp Val Leu Pro Val 1925 1930 1935
- Leu Asp Val Cys Ser Leu Lys His Val Ala Tyr Val Phe Gln Ala 1940 1945 1950
- Leu Ile Tyr Trp Ile Lys Ala Met Asn Gln Gln Thr Thr Leu Asp 1955 1960 1965
- Thr Pro Gln Leu Glu Arg Lys Arg Thr Arg Glu Leu Leu Glu Leu 1970 1975 1980
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182 .

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gat at Asp Il 880															2810
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Lys Gly Ala Thr Ser Trp Pro Glu Phe Tyr Ile Asp Gln Leu Asn Ser 100 105 110

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Ile His Thr Ser Leu Ile Gly Cys Ile Lys Ala Leu Met Asn Asn Ser 180 185 190

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Phe Gln Thr Leu Ile Asn Asp Leu Asp Lys Ser Thr Gly Arg Tyr Arg 260 265 270

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Arg Tyr Glu Phe Leu Met Leu Gly Ile Gln Pro Val Ile Asp Lys Leu 305 310 315 320

Arg Glu His Glu Asn Ser Thr Leu Asp Arg His Leu Asp Phe Phe Glu 325 330 335

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Ala Gln Leu His Glu Leu Ser Arg Arg Ala Val Cys Ala Ser Ile Pro 515 520 525

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Asp Phe Phe Val Asn Ser Asn Ser Lys Gln Lys Glu Ala Asp Ala Ile 660 665 670

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755 760 765

His Tyr Gln Gln Arg Leu Gln Ser Leu Tyr Phe Lys Lys Phe Ala 770 775 780

Glu Arg Val Ala Glu Val Lys Pro Lys Val Glu Ala Ile Arg Ser Gly 785 790 795 800

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Val Leu Ala Phe Gly Asn Tyr Met Asn Lys Gly Gln Arg Gly Asn Ala 820 825 830

Tyr Gly Phe Lys Ile Ser Ser Leu Asn Lys Ile Ala Asp Thr Lys Ser 835 840 . 845

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Glu Asn Lys Tyr Pro Ser Val Leu Asn Leu Asn Glu Glu Leu Arg Asp 865 870 875 880

Ile Pro Gln Ala Ala Lys Val Asn Met Thr Glu Leu Asp Lys Glu Ile 885 890 895

Ser Thr Leu Arg Ser Gly Leu Lys Ala Val Glu Thr Glu Leu Glu Tyr 900 905 910

Gln Lys Ser Gln Pro Pro Gln Pro Gly Asp Lys Phe Val Ser Val Val 915 920 925

Ser Gln Phe Ile Thr Val Ala Ser Phe Ser Phe Ser Asp Val Glu Asp 930 935 940

Leu Leu Ala Glu Ala Lys Asp Leu Phe Thr Lys Ala Val Lys His Phe 945 950 955 960

Gly Glu Glu Ala Gly Lys Ile Gln Pro Asp Glu Phe Phe Gly Ile Phe

Asp Gln Phe Leu Gln Ala Val Ser Glu Ala Lys Gln Glu Asn Glu Asn 980 985 990

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Gln Leu Lys Glu Gln Arg Glu Arg Glu Arg Lys Met Arg Lys Ala 1010 1015 1020

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191

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Thr His Glu Phe Asp Gly Asp Glu Gln Phe Tyr Val Asp Leu Glu Arg 50 55 60

Lys Glu Thr Ala Trp Arg Trp Pro Glu Phe Ser Lys Phe Gly Gly Phe 65 70 75 80

Asp Pro Gln Gly Ala Leu Arg Asn Met Ala Val Ala Lys His Asn Leu 85 90 95

Asn Ile Met Ile Lys Arg Tyr Asn Ser Thr Ala Ala Thr Asn Glu Val 100 105 110

Pro Glu Val Thr Val Phe Ser Lys Ser Pro Val Thr Leu Gly Gln Pro 115 120 125

Asn Thr Leu Ile Cys Leu Val Asp Asn Ile Phe Pro Pro Val Val Asn 130 135 140

Ile Thr Trp Leu Ser Asn Gly Gln Ser Val Thr Glu Gly Val Ser Glu 145 150 155 160

Thr Ser Phe Leu Ser Lys Ser Asp His Ser Phe Phe Lys Ile Ser Tyr 165 170 175

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Pro Ala Pro Met Ser Glu Leu Thr Glu Thr Val Val Cys Ala Leu Gly 210 215 220

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Val Asp Val Asn Cys Ser Ala Val Leu Arg Phe Phe Phe Cys Ala Met 65 70 75 80

Tyr Ala Pro Ile Cys Thr Leu Glu Phe Leu His Asp Pro Ile Lys Pro 85 90 95

Cys Lys Ser Val Cys Gln Arg Ala Arg Asp Asp Cys Glu Pro Leu Met

Lys Met Tyr Asn His Ser Trp Pro Glu Ser Leu Ala Cys Asp Glu Leu 115 120 125

Pro Val Tyr Asp Arg Gly Val Cys Ile Ser Pro Glu Ala Ile Val Thr 130 135 140

Asp Leu Pro Glu Asp Val Lys Trp Ile Asp Ile Thr Pro Asp Met Met 145 150 155 160

Val Gln Glu Arg Pro Leu Asp Val Asp Cys Lys Arg Leu Ser Pro Asp 165 170 175

Arg Cys Lys Cys Lys Val Lys Pro Thr Leu Ala Thr Tyr Leu Ser 180

Lys Asn Tyr Ser Tyr Val Ile His Ala Lys Ile Lys Ala Val Gln Arg

Ser Gly Cys Asn Glu Val Thr Thr Val Val Asp Val Lys Glu Ile Phe 210 215 220

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Val Glu Lys Trp Arg Asp Gln Leu Ser Lys Arg Ser Ile Gln Trp Glu 275 280 285

Glu Arg Leu Gln Glu Gln Arg Arg Thr Val Gln Asp Lys Lys Thr 290 295 300

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ccc Pro 20	cca Pro	agt Ser	gca Ala	tat Tyi	ggg Gly 25	tct Ser	gto Val	aaa Lys	gcc Ala	tat Tyr 30	act Thr	aac Asr	ttt Phe	gat Asp	gct Ala 35	154
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85

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207

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Cys Asp Glu Ser Ser Gly Leu Tyr Cys Asp Arg Ser Ala Asp Pro Ser 85 90 95

Asn Gln Thr Gly Ile Cys Thr Ala Val Glu Gly Asp Asn Cys Val Phe 100 105 110

Asp Gly Val Ile Tyr Arg Ser Gly Glu Lys Phe Gln Pro Ser Cys Lys 115 120 . 125

Phe Gln Cys Thr Cys Arg Asp Gly Gln Ile Gly Cys Val Pro Arg Cys 130 135 140 $$

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As n Thr Lys Thr Ile Gln Ala Glu Phe Gln Cys Ser Pro Gly Gln Ile 305 310 315 320

Val Lys Lys Pro Val Met Val Ile Gly Thr Cys Thr Cys His Thr Asn 325 330 335

Cys Pro Lys Asn Asn Glu Ala Phe Leu Gln Glu Leu Glu Leu Lys Thr 340 345 350

Thr Arg Gly Lys Met 355

International application No.

PCT/AU03/01166

		FC1/AU03	701100
A.	CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		
Int. Cl. 7:	C12Q 1/68, G01N 33/53		
According to	International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both	n national classification and IPC	
В.	FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum docu SEE BELO	umentation searched (classification system followed by W	classification symbols)	
Documentation SEE BELO	n searched other than minimum documentation to the ex	tent that such documents are included in the fields se	arched
DGENE, EN	base consulted during the international search (name of MBL, GENBANK: SEQ ID NOS 1-7, 9, 11, 162, 53, 55, 57, 59, 60-63, 65, 67, 69, 71-75, 7	3, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35,	37, 39, 41, 43, 45,
C.	DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVAN	т	
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where ap	propriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	Weitzel JN et al (1994) Gynecologic Onco changes associated with ovarian cancer" ar See table 3 and pages 249 and 50 with respondent pages 249 and 240 with respondent pages 240 with respondent p	ad GENBANK ACC M62397 ect to SEQ ID NOs 3, 4 (MCC) 6 & WO 02 00677 A1 (HUMAN GENOM	1-5, 7, 9-12, 16-20, 22, 24- 27, 31-43, 62- 69
X	See abstract and claim 1; SEQ ID NO 506	applicant's SEQ ID NO 9)	1-5, 7, 10-12, 16-20, 22, 25- 27, 31-43, 60- 69
X F	further documents are listed in the continuation	on of Box C X See patent family a	nnex
"A" docume which i relevan "E" earlier	is not considered to be of particular ce application or patent but published on or "X" e international filing date	later document published after the international filing and not in conflict with the application but cited to use or theory underlying the invention document of particular relevance; the claimed inventionsidered novel or cannot be considered to involve when the document is taken alone	nderstand the principle
claim(s publica) or which is cited to establish the tion date of another citation or other special	document of particular relevance; the claimed inventiconsidered to involve an inventive step when the doc with one or more other such documents, such combine appears of the last the set.	ument is combined
"O" docume	ent referring to an oral disclosure, use, "&"	a person skilled in the art document member of the same patent family	
"P" docume	ion or other means ent published prior to the international filing t later than the priority date claimed	•	•
Date of the actu	al completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report	0 6 NOV 2003
23 October 2		Authorizad co	
	ing address of the ISA/AU PATENT OFFICE	Authorized officer	
PO BOX 200, 1	WODEN ACT 2606, AUSTRALIA	TERRY MOORE	
Facsimile No.	pct@ipaustralia.gov.au (02) 6285 3929	Telephone No: (02) 6283 2632	

PCT/AU03/01166

C (Continua		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
x	Hough CD et al (2000) Cancer Research 60, 6281-7 "Large-scale serial analysis of gene expression reveals genes differentially expressed in ovarian cancer" See table 3: mal2, claudin 3(relevant to SEQ ID NOs 11, 15)	1-5, 7, 10-12 16-20, 22, 25 27, 31-43, 60
PX	WO 02 071928 A2 (MILLENNIUM PHARMACEUTICALS, INC) 19 September 200 See table 1 pg 20 KIAA0869: pg 19 FLJ22252: pg 21 SLP1, pgs 21, 24, 25 PAX8: pg 18 ANXA2 (applicant's SEQ ID NOs 13, 17, 25, 43 and 71/72) & DGENE Accession No ABS76418 (applicant's SEQ ID NO 17))2
PX	WO 02 102235 A2 (EOS BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC) 27 December 2002 See pg 187 KIAA0869: pg 184 claudin 7: pgs 111, 162 and 180 KIAA0101: pg 120 KIAA1481, pgs 152, 174, 184, 202 paired box gene 8: pgs 155, 161 methylene tetrahydrofolate dehydrogenase: pg 176 DD5: pg 125 SOCS3: pg 261 serum amyloid A1 (applicant's SEQ ID NOs 13, 21, 23, 37, 43, 55, 63, 73/74 and 75)	1-5, 7, 10-12 16-20, 22, 25 27, 31-43, 45 47-53, 60-69
PX	DGENE Abstract Accession No ACA66405 & US 2003/0004102 A1 (ASHKENAZI AJ et al) 2 January 2003 See abstract and claim 2, figure 203 (applicant's SEQ ID NO 19)	1-5, 7, 10-12 16-20, 22, 25 27, 31-43, 60
x	Scheurle D et al "Cancer gene discovery using digital differential display" (2000)(online), (retrieved on 16 October 2003) Retrieved from Internet <url:http: cancergenes.htm="" cmbb="" publications="" www.fau.edu=""> See "up-regulation of known genes: claudin 7, secreted frizzled rel. pro. 4 (applicant's SEQ ID NOs 21 and 69)</url:http:>	
x	DGENE Abstract Accession No AAS56533 & WO 01 70796 A2 (CORIXA CORPORATION) 27 September 2001 See abstract and claim 1, page 165 KIAA0101 (applicant's SEQ ID NO 23)	1-5, 7, 10-12 16-20, 22, 25 27, 31-43, 60 69
x	Medline Abstract 11906548 Shigemasa K et al (2001) Int J Gynecol Cancer 11(6), 454-61 "Expression of the protease inhibitor antileukoprotease and the serine protease stratum corneum chymotryptic enzyme (SCCE) is coordinated in ovarian tumours" See abstract, relevant to applicant's SEQ ID NO 25	

International application No.
PCT/AU03/01166

	PC1/A003/	01100
C (Continuat	ion 2) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT	
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
	Laval S et al (1994) Cell Growth Differ 5(11), 1173-83 "Isolation and	
	characterization of an epithelial-specific receptor tyrosine kinase from an ovarian cancer cell line"	
Х	See whole document, relevant to applicant's SEQ ID NO 27	1-5, 7, 9-11, 16-20, 22, 25- 27, 31-42, 62- 69
:	WO 03 068054 A2 (THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA as represented by THE SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES) 21 August 2003	
PX	See in particular table 1, pg 22/60 EDDR1: pg 32/60 TOP2A: 29/60 PAX8 and 33/60 SFRP4 (applicant's SEQ ID NOs 27, 29, 43 and 69)	1-5, 7, 10-12, 16-20, 22, 25- 27, 31-43, 45, 47, 51-53, 62- 69
	Koshiyama M et al (2001) Anticancer Res 21, 2925-32 "Immunohistochemical expression of topoisomerase II alpha (TopII alpha) and multidrug resistance-associated protein (MRP), plus chemosensitivity testing, as chemotherapeutic indices of ovarian endometrial carcinomas"	
Х	See whole document, relevant to applicant's SEQ ID NO 29	1-5, 7, 10-12, 16-20, 22, 26, 27, 31-40, 42, 43, 62-69
	Gotlieb WH et al (2001) Gynecol Oncol 82(1), 99-104 "Topoisomerase II	
. X	immunostaining as a prognostic marker for survival in ovarian cancer" See whole document, relevant to applicant's SEQ ID NO 29	1-5, 7, 10-12, 16-20, 22, 26, 27, 31-40, 42, 43, 62-69
	Costa MJ et al (2000) Int J Gynecol Pathol 19(3), 248-57 "Topoisomerase II	,,,,,
	alpha: prognostic predictor and cell cycle marker in surface epithelial neoplasms of the ovary and peritoneum"	
Х	See whole document, relevant to applicant's SEQ ID NO 29	1-5, 7, 10-12, 16-20, 22, 25- 27, 31-43, 62- 69
	DGENE Abstract Accession No ABQ54317 & WO 02 00677 A1 (HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES, INC.) 3 January 2002	
	See abstract and claim 1, SEQ ID NO 197 (applicant's SEQ ID NO 31 reverse complement)	1-5, 7, 10-12, 16-20, 22, 25- 27, 31-43, 60-
	DGENE Abstract Accession No ACA03948 & US 2002/0192678 A1 (CHEN H-M) 19 December 2002	
PX	See abstract and example 13, pages 98-99 (applicant's SEQ ID NO 33)	1-5, 7, 10-12, 16-20, 22, 24- 27, 31-43, 62- 69

International application No. PCT/AU03/01166

C (Continua	tion 3) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT	
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
х	Medline Abstract 11925933 Sakamoto M et al (2001) Hum Cell 14(4), 305-15 "Analysis of gene expression profiles associated with cisplatin resistance in human ovarian cancer cell lines and tissues using cDNA microarray" See whole document, relevant to applicant's SEQ ID NO 35	1-5, 7, 10-12, 16-20, 22, 24- 27, 31-43, 62- 69
x	DGENE Abstract Accession No ABQ54876 & WO 02 00677 A1 (HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES, INC.) 3 January 2002 See abstract and claim 1, SEQ ID NO 756 (applicant's SEQ ID NO 39)	1-5, 7, 10-12, 16-20, 22, 25- 27, 31-43, 60-
x	DGENE Abstract Accession No ABL83226 & WO 01 92581 A2 (CORIXA CORPORATION) 6 December 2001 See abstract and claim 1, SEQ ID NO 6204 (applicant's SEQ ID NO 41)	69 1-5, 7, 10-12, 16-20, 22, 25- 27, 31-43, 60-
х	Genbank Accession No AK075046 3 September 2002 Isogai T et al Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ90565, clone OVARC1001336 See "features" (applicant's SEQ ID NO 50)	1-5, 7, 16-20, 22, 31-40, 62-
x	DGENE Abstract Accession No AAH83197 & WO 01 51513 A2 (CORIXA CORPORATION) 19 July 2001 See abstract and claim 5, SEQ ID NO 821 (applicant's SEQ ID NO 52)	1-5, 7, 10-12, 16-20, 22, 25- 27, 31-43, 60-
x	DGENE Abstract Accession No ABL90699 & WO 01 90304 A2 (HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES) 29 November 2001 See abstract and claim 4, SEQ ID NO 1261 (applicant's SEQ ID NO 53)	1-5, 7, 10-12, 16-20, 22, 25- 27, 31-43, 60- 69
x	DGENE Abstract Accession No AAZ77553 & WO 99 53040 A2 (METAGEN GESELLSCHAFT F R GENOMFORSHUNG) 21 October 1999 See abstract, claim 3 and page 226 (applicant's SEQ ID NO 57)	1-5, 7, 10-12, 15-20, 22, 25- 27, 30-43, 60-
х	DGENE Abstract Accession No ABL67667 & WO 01 94629 A2 (AVALON PHARMACEUTICALS) 13 December 2001 See abstract and claim 1, SEQ ID NO 6004 (applicant's SEQ ID NOs 59, 60)	1-5, 7, 10-12, 15-20, 22, 25- 27, 30-43, 60-

International application No.
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C (Continua		B.1
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
	DGENE Abstract Accession No ABL61830 & WO 01 94629 A2 (AVALON PHARMACEUTICALS) 13 December 2001	
X	See abstract and claim 1, SEQ ID NO 167 (applicant's SEQ ID NOs 61, 62)	1-5, 7, 10-12, 15-20, 22, 24 27, 30-43, 62 69
	DGENE Abstract Accession No AAV64871 & WO 98 48010 A1 (GARVAN INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL RESEARCH) 29 October 1998	
х	See Abstract and figure 3B, example and pg 22 line 34 of WO 98 48010 (applicant's SEQ ID NO 63)	1-5, 7, 10-12 16-20, 22, 25 27, 31-43, 45 47, 51-53, 60 69
	DGENE Abstract Accession No ABV34360 & WO 01 60860 A2 (MILLENIUM PREDICTIVE MEDICINE, INC) 23 August 2001	
X .	See Abstract, claim 1, pg 19 and pg 7222 (applicant's SEQ ID NO 65)	1-5, 7, 10-12, 16-20, 22, 25 27, 31-43, 45 47, 51-53, 60 69
	DGENE Abstract Accession No ABQ54583 & WO 02 00677 A1 (HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES, INC.) 3 January 2002	
х	See in particular abstract and claim 1, SEQ ID NO 463 (applicant's SEQ ID NO 67)	1-5, 7, 10-12, 16-20, 22, 25, 27, 31-43, 45, 47, 51-53, 60, 69
	DGENE Abstract Accession No ABL62031 & WO 01 94629 A2 (AVALON PHARMACEUTICALS) 13 December 2001	·
Х	See abstract and claim 1, SEQ ID NO 368 (applicant's SEQ ID NOs 73, 74)	1-5, 7, 10-12 16-20, 22, 25 27, 31-43, 45 47-53, 60-69
	DGENE Abstract Accession No AAI99253 & WO 01 55313 A2 (HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES, INC) 2 August 2001	
X	See abstract, example 2 and SEQ ID NO 1017 (applicant's SEQ ID NO 77)	1.5, 7, 10-12 16-20, 22, 25 27, 31-43, 45 47, 51-53, 60 69
	DGENE Abstract Accession No ABL64081 & WO 01 94629 A2 (AVALON PHARMACEUTICALS) 13 December 2001	
х	See abstract and claim 1, SEQ ID NO 2418 (applicant's SEQ ID NO 79)	1-5, 7, 10-12 16-20, 22, 25 27, 31-43, 45 47-53, 60-69

International application No.
PCT/AU03/01166

	PCI/AU	5/01100			
C (Continuation 5) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT					
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.			
	DGENE Abstract Accession No ABL66499 & WO 01 94629 A2 (AVALON PHARMACEUTICALS) 13 December 2001	1.5.5.10.10			
Х	See abstract and claim 1, SEQ ID NO 4836 (applicant's SEQ ID NO 81)	1-5, 7, 10-12 16-20, 22, 24 27, 31-43, 45 47, 51-53, 60			
		69			
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International application No. PCT/AU03/01166

Box I		Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)
This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:		
1.		Claims Nos:
		because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2.	x	Claims Nos : 70-73
		because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
		The claims are not limited to the technical features of the invention as disclosed in, and supported by, the specification. The claims relate to methods of assessing the promoter regions of specific genes with respect to hypermethylation and ovarian cancer. However the specification only discloses sequences derived from cDNA clones and does not disclose any promoter sequences.
3		Claims Nos:
		because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a)
Box II		Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)
This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:		
See supplementary sheet		
1.		As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims
2. ·		As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3.	X	As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:2-5, 7, 9, 15, 19, 20, 22, 24, 30, 45 and 47-50 in full and claims 1, 10-12, 16-18, 25-27, 31-43, 51-53 and 60-69 as they relate to table 3.
4.		No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report
~		is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:
Remark on Protest		
		No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

International application No.

PCT/AU03/01166

Supplemental Box

(To be used when the space in any of Boxes I to VIII is not sufficient)

Continuation of Box No: II

The application claims more than one invention. Rule 13.1 of the PCT states the principle that an International Application should relate to only one invention or, if there is more than one invention, that the inclusion of those inventions in one International Application is only permitted if all inventions are so linked as to form a single general inventive concept.

Rule 13.2 of the PCT defines the method for determining whether the requirement of unity of invention is satisfied in respect of a group of inventions claimed in an International application. Unity of invention exists only when there is a technical relationship among the claimed inventions involving one or more of the same or corresponding "special technical features." The expression "special technical features" is defined in Rule 13.2 as meaning those technical features that define a contribution which each of the inventions, considered as a whole, makes over the prior art. The determination is made on the contents of the claims as interpreted in light of the description and drawings (if any).

The claims and the description relate to methods for the diagnosis, prediction and treatment of ovarian cancer, using gene and peptide sequences whose expression is altered in ovarian cancer. In particular the claims define methods relating to the use of over 693 specific gene and/or peptide sequences.

Although all of the claims share the common feature that they all relate to methods or apparatus that involve the use of specific gene or peptide sequences whose expression is altered in ovarian cancer, this feature is known (see the documents listed below). As such this feature cannot be regarded as a special technical feature and cannot confer unity on the inventions relating to the use of specific gene or peptide sequences for the detection or treatment of ovarian cancer.

- D1 US 5 912 142
- D2 US 6 268 165
- D3 WO 01 21653
- D4 Bayani et al (2002) Cancer Research 62, 3466-76

Furthermore, there is nothing in the specification to suggest that the genes can be further divided into groups, where sequences within a group share a common special technical feature. Although the specification discloses that some of the genes can be classified into further, narrower groups, these further divisions also cannot be regarded as special technical features. These divisions correspond to groups of genes that are down-regulated or up-regulated in cancers and genes that are associated with specific types of ovarian cancers, such as epithelial or mucinous ovarian cancer. However these groups are known, as are methods of using genes specifically associated with these narrower groups for the treatment and detection of specific subsets of ovarian cancers. See in particular D4

Although there is a lack of unity the ISA has searched, as a service to the applicant, five sets of ten sequences for five search fees.

These sequences comprise SEQ ID NOS 1-7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 46, 48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 57, 59, 60-63, 65, 67, 69, 71-75, 77, 79, 81, 83.

Information on patent family members

International application No. PCT/AU03/01166

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent Document Cited in Search Report			Pater	nt Family Membe	r		
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	ΑŪ	36463/01	AU	36464/01	AU	36465/01	
	AU	36466/01	AU	37943/01	AU	37944/01	
	AU	37947/01	ΑU	37949/01	AU	37950/01	
	ΑŬ	37951/01	AU	37952/01	AU	37953/01	
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	EP	1254148	EP	1254150	EP ·	1254151
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	EP	1254171	EP	1254172	EP	1254173
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	W	0	0155305	wo	0155306	wo	01.55307
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	W	С	0155320	wo	0155321	WO	0155322
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		US	2003022300	US	2003022301	US	2003022328
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